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April 16-18, 2008 | Rosemont, Illinois

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THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY COLLECTION

THE PHIL KAUFMAN COLLECTION OF
EARLY SEATED PROOF SETS, PART THREE

THE QUELLER FAMILY COLLECTION
OF SILVER DOLLARS, 1794-1935

THE GOOD HUMOR COLLECTION

THE SILVER SPUR COLLECTION OF MORGAN DOLLARS

THE WESTMORELAND COUNTY COLLECTION
OF EARLY BUST HALVES, PART TWO

THE YODER FAMILY COLLECTION, PART ONE

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Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	May 28-31, 2008	April 17, 2008
World Coin Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	May 29-31, 2008	April 10, 2008
Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	September 17-20, 2008	July 31, 2008
Currency Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
C.S.N.S.	Rosemont, IL	April 16-18, 2008	Closed
Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	September 19–20, 2008	July 31, 2008
Medals & Tokens	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	September 19–20, 2008	August 11, 2008
Fine & Decorative Arts	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Decorative Arts - The Russo Collection	Dallas, TX	April 24, 2008	Closed
Fine Art	Dallas, TX	May 8-9, 2008	Closed
Fine Silver & Vertu	Dallas, TX	May 21, 2008	Closed
Decorative Arts	Dallas, TX	May 22, 2008	Closed
Russian Fine Art	Dallas, TX	June 4, 2008	April 2, 2008
Jewelry & Timepieces Auction	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Estate Jewelry & Timepieces	Dallas, TX	May 20, 2008	March 28, 2008
Jewelry & Time Pieces	Dallas, TX	Dec. 2, 2008	October 10, 2008
Vintage Movie Posters Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas, TX	July 11-12, 2008	May 19, 2008
Comics Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Comics & Original Comic Art	Dallas, TX	May 21-23, 2008	April 7, 2008
Illustration Art	Dallas, TX	June 5, 2008	April 20, 2008
Music & Entertainment Memorabilia Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Music, Celebrity & Hollywood Memorabilia	Dallas, TX	April 5, 2008	Closed
Music, Celebrity & Hollywood Memorabilia	Dallas, TX	October 4-5, 2008	August 12, 2008
Historical Memorabilia Grand Format Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Rare Books & Manuscripts	Dallas, TX	June 3-4, 2008	April 11, 2008
Historical Memorabilia Weekend	Dallas, TX	June 13-14, 2008	April 11, 2008
Civil War Auction	Gettysburg, PA	June 29-30, 2008	April 23, 2008
Sports Collectibles Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Vintage Sports Collectibles & Memorabilia	Dallas, TX	May 3, 2008	Closed
Vintage Sports Collectibles & Memorabilia	Dallas, TX	October 11, 2008	August 19, 2008
Natural History Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Natural History Auction	Dallas, TX	June 8, 2008	Closed
Natural History Auction	Dallas, TX	Fall, 2008	TBD

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All dates and auctions subject to change after press time. Go to HA.com for updates.
Auctioneers: Samuel Foose: TX 11727; CA Bond #RSB2004178; FL AU3244; NC 8373; OH 2006000048; TN 6093; WI 2230-052; GA AUNR3029; NYC 0952360; Phoenix 07102052; Denver #1021450. Robert Korver: TX 13754; CA Bond #RSB2004179; FL AU2916; GA AUNR003023; IL 441.001421; NC 8363; OH 2006000049; WI 2412-52; Phoenix 07102049; New York City 1096338; Denver 1021446. Leo Frese: CA Bond #RSB2004176; NYC 1094963. Scott Peterson: TX 13256; FL AU3021; WI 2431-052. Bob Merrill: TX 13408; CA Bond #RSB2004177. Kathleen Guzman: NYC 0762165; TX Associate 16142. Participating auctioneer Cindy Issenook of Issenook Auctions: Baltimore. John Petty: TX 13740. Ed Griffith: TX 16343. Andrea Voss: TX 16406 Jim Fitzgerald: TX Associate 16130. Mike Sadler: TX 16129. Jeff Engelsen: CA Bond #RSB2004180.

Heritage Auction Galleries proudly presents
CSNS SIGNATURE AUCTION #1104
April 16-18, 2008

THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY COLLECTION • THE PHIL KAUFMAN COLLECTION OF EARLY SEATED PROOF SETS, PART THREE
THE QUELLER FAMILY COLLECTION OF SILVER DOLLARS, 1794-1935 • THE QUELLER FAMILY COLLECTION OF UNITED STATES
SILVER DOLLARS, 1794-1935 • THE GOOD HUMOR COLLECTION • THE SILVER SPUR COLLECTION OF MORGAN DOLLARS
THE WESTMORELAND COUNTY COLLECTION OF EARLY BUST HALVES, PART TWO • THE YODER FAMILY COLLECTION, PART ONE

Main Exhibition of Lots

Donald E. Stephens Convention Center
5555 North River Road; Conference Rooms 1-2
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Tuesday, April 15 10:00 AM CT – 7:00 PM CT
Wednesday, April 16 8:00 AM CT – 7:00 PM CT
Thursday, April 17 8:00 AM CT – 7:00 PM CT
Friday, April 18 8:00 AM CT – 7:00 PM CT

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Session 1Wednesday, April 16 1:00 PM CT Lot 1-507
Session 2Wednesday, April 16 6:00 PM CT Lot 508-1413
Session 3Thursday, April 17 1:00 PM CT Lot 1414-1871
QUELLER COLLECTION

Session 4Thursday, April 17 6:30 PM CT Lot 2000-2212
PLATINUM NIGHT – Immediately following Queller Collection
Session 5Thursday, April 17 Approx. 8:00 PM CT Lot 2213-2553
Session 6Friday, April 18 1:00 PM CT Lot 2554-3143
Session 7Friday, April 18 6:00 PM CT Lot 3144-4032

Lots are sold at the approximate rate of
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HERITAGE AUCTION GALLERIES

Dear Bidder,

Sometime last year, Heritage ran an advertisement suggesting that prices realized established at recent CSNS events, while incredibly impressive (2005: \$24,265,967; 2006: \$24,145,105; 2007: \$24,912,768), were also suggesting that a \$25 million barrier might have been reached. We challenged consignors to hurdle that number, and we think 2008 might just do it. Led by the 1804 Dollar of the Queller Family, our CSNS auctions contain an incredible variety of numismatic rarities, both coins and currency.

Naturally, we must thank all of our much-appreciated consignors and bidders for our many successes at CSNS, as well as the CSNS members themselves for their annual hospitality. Coins have been sold from important collections, and added to new significant collections, and a good time was had by all!

I invite you to read about our anchor consignors, but any attempt to understand the incredible range of rarities included in our coin and currency auctions surely requires a careful reading of the catalogs to uncover the treasures consigned by more than 400 consignors.

THE CHIPPEWA VALLEY COLLECTION

The Chippewa Valley Collection was started as, if you will, a numismatic joke. The collector, who wishes to remain anonymous (although he may be remembered by the victims of his sense of humor), purchased ten 1804 dimes so he could tell his fellow collectors that he had an “1804 DOLLAR” in his pocket. When challenged, he would produce the ten dimes. From there grew a continuing interest in this date. The Chippewa Valley is in west central Wisconsin, an area where the Chippewa River and the Eau Claire River on their way to join the Mississippi, is known for its tall timber and taller tales.

THE PHIL KAUFMAN COLLECTION OF EARLY SEATED PROOF SETS, PART THREE



We are proud to offer a third selection of Early Seated Proof Sets from Phil Kaufman's superlative multi-million dollar collection. Part One, realizing \$1,712,600, was sold at the August 2007 ANA World's Fair of Money in Milwaukee, followed by Part Two at the January 2008 FUN auction, which realized \$2,590,000. Part Three contains Seated Liberty proof coins of 1839, 1842, 1846, 1849, and 1855. The fourth and final selection will be auctioned at the Baltimore 2008 ANA World's Fair of Money.

Mr. Kaufman is an extraordinary collector. After a lifetime dedicated to coin collecting, Mr. Kaufman started focusing on the Seated Liberty proofs by the late 1980s. His goal was to obtain a leading example of each denomination and date, constantly upgrading

as better coins appeared in the marketplace. His philosophy was to buy the best quality he could find and afford for the grade, and to seek coins pedigreed to important collections (including Eliasberg, Pittman, Norweb, Starr, and Stack). We started selling important selections from Mr. Kaufman's collections in 2002, and have successfully concluded more than a half dozen separate consignments. We are appreciative of his continued trust in Heritage.

California dealer Barry Stuppler, who helped Mr. Kaufman assemble these wonderful coins, noted, "In the recent history of numismatics there hasn't been any other collection of early proof Seated Liberty coins of this quality, and that is amply demonstrated by the incredible prices that Phil is receiving for these wonderful coins."

THE QUELLER FAMILY COLLECTION OF UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLARS, 1794-1935



The Queller Family Collection of United States Silver Dollars, 1794-1935, assembled by David Queller, is full of wonderful numismatic masterpieces. This is an amazing collection, especially when considering the quality of the individual coins, and the completeness of the series – and even more so when contemplating the number of ultra-rarities included. More than one specialist has suggested that this is the finest collection of silver dollars ever assembled, and since it includes such incredible rarities as the 1804 dollar, an 1870-S Seated dollar, and a Gem 1802 proof dollar, the opportunity for any past collection to compete in terms of both quality and scope is quite limited.

The Queller Family Collection represents four decades of dedicated collecting by David Queller. He grew up during the 1930s, when it was attractive for him to sell copies of the Saturday Evening Post to his schoolteachers to clear a quarter-dollar profit. Hustling to earn more, he began to deliver the Sunday edition of the NY Daily News to his classmates during the wee hours, all for a one-dollar profit. His father offered to pay him two dollars to give up the scheme and get a proper night's sleep, but David already recognized the importance of earning in motivating saving. Understanding the importance of one dollar ultimately led to his creating the greatest collection of American silver dollars.

Mr. Queller bought his first Red Book in 1954, but didn't begin collecting coins until the 1960s. Since his collecting experience as a boy had been limited to stamps and cacheted envelopes, he didn't begin pursuing rare coins until he was well grounded in the basics. His first collecting interest was half dollars, and over several decades he assembled what was arguably the finest collection of halves ever. By the late 1960s, he had expanded his collection into the dollar denomination, and the Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars became a family effort.

After four decades of dedicated collecting, the collection is remarkable for its breadth and quality. It contains:

- Over 100 different Bust dollars, mostly different BB numbers;
- Four different Gobrecht dollars;
- Complete Seated dollars, virtually all in Mint State
- Complete Seated dollar proofs (many from the Amon Carter Collection)
- Complete Trade dollars in Mint State
- Complete Peace dollars in Mint State

THE LEROY VAN ALLEN COLLECTION



Heritage is proud to be offering spectacular variety coins from the collection of Leroy Van Allen Collection at FUN. The selection from Van Allen's personal collection of Morgan & Peace dollar varieties, plus errors, which represent, according to Michael S. Fey, "Some of the rarest, most historic Morgan silver dollars known and should be considered national treasures." Included is a certified "Presentation Piece," one of the first twelve Morgan dollars struck on March 11th, 1878 (VAM 9), accompanied by a hand-written certification by Walter Breen. Also included are spectacular examples of some of the best known Morgan varieties, including the nicknamed "Hot Lips" in DMPL, an uncirculated 1888-O "Scarface" in late die state, and many other Top 100 Morgan dollar varieties. As is quickly learned by even novice collectors, VAM is the acronym for Leroy Van Allen and A. George Mallis, who were first to comprehensively catalog varieties and assigned VAM numbers to each die pair.

THE GOOD HUMOR COLLECTION

The consignor's interest in rare coins was created and sustained by his grandfather, who worked as a cashier for Good Humor ice cream; while counting and sorting all of the change received from the ice cream truck routes across the small towns and cities of the mid-Atlantic states, he put aside any interesting, old, or rare coins that he found. Every Sunday was the occasion for a family Italian dinner, and the consignor received the week's finds. As a first generation American, his grandfather took special interest in these bits of history from their new country, and he passed along his enthusiasm to his grandson. As the collector's sophistication grew in numismatics, he sought original and eye-appealing commemoratives and type coins.

THE SILVER SPUR COLLECTION OF MORGAN DOLLARS

The consignor of the Silver Spur Collection inherited some rare coins from his father, and he quickly became fascinated with these intriguing bits of history. Over time, he became interested in Morgan dollars; they were big, they were shiny, they were historic, and there were always interesting coins available for sale in the marketplace. Over the years, he continually upgraded his holdings. Over time, this Texan also became fascinated with the Texas commemorative series.

THE WESTMORELAND COUNTY COLLECTION OF EARLY BUST HALVES, PART TWO

The consignor of this marvelous collection is an expatriate whose love of early American coins has never diminished. For more than a decade, he pursued Capped Bust halves with a special passion and purpose – each coin selected had to be both eye-appealing and in the Condition Census for the die variety. His accomplishments continue to thrill specialists in this difficult series. Part One of this collection was sold at FUN 2008. We are pleased to offer additional selections from this collection of wonderful halves.

THE YODER FAMILY COLLECTION, PART ONE

Our consignor's interest in rare coins started in a small Midwest town, when, as a 12-year-old boy, he was given an 1842 large cent. His mother belonged to the town's coin club, where neighbors traded and sold coins for face value. It was coin collecting in its simplest and purest form – for personal enjoyment. Over the next two decades, he kept a sharp eye out for old coins, which he would give to his mother. Curiously, it wasn't until our consignor began working with a son on the Boy Scout Coin Collecting merit badge that his mother's hobby became his personal passion. Father and son began filling a Jefferson nickel album, and every coin was found except the elusive 1951-S (which was purchased at a coin shop). In the following years, a type set, complete with descriptions of each coin, was assembled for his son's school project.

Now the numismatic passion accelerated. For nearly four decades, the collector has "purchased coins from small estate sales to big auctions and everywhere in between!" His children recall times when their dad would purchase bank rolls of half dollars and all of the family members would sit on the living room floor searching for silver and clads. His major highlight came when he completed a half dollar set about 15 years ago, and then went on to complete Indian head cents, half cents, Barber dimes, quarters, and halves, and Morgan and Peace dollars.

Along with many of the coins came great stories of how they were acquired, and "one ten-year old grandson loves to hang around Grandpa and catch all the personal and U.S. history via the coins. Certainly, Grandpa is igniting the numismatic flame of the younger generation!" The season for avid collecting is drawing to a close, and our consignor is looking toward his legacy. With his family's blessing, he decided to sell his collection and donate the proceeds to various charitable organizations. "His heart to collect still beats strong. No doubt he'll continue to check the newspaper for coin auctions and closely check the change he receives from purchases."

I recommend that you begin your research immediately, to maximize your chances of adding the most promising lots to your collection. Heritage's free Permanent Auction Archives at HA.com is the only place to find such amazing images, lot descriptions, and prices realized data from a decade of past numismatic auctions – more than 1.4 million items! You can be as fully informed as the most active dealer or other collector.

I look forward to receiving your bids for this exciting event, and wish you the very best of luck in procuring marvelous coins or notes for your important collection. I hope you can join us in Rosemont. If you haven't tried our new Heritage Live bidding system, and cannot participate in person, I hope you try it –I know you'll like it! We are receiving glowing reports from our clients, so good luck. If you can join us in person, please stop by and say "Hello" at the Heritage tables.

Sincerely,



Greg Rohan
President

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6. If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Credit:

7. Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectibles-related business references) well in advance of the Auction or supply valid credit card information. Bids placed through our Interactive Internet program will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders; Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should pre-register at least two business days before the first session to allow adequate time to contact references. Additionally Bidders who have not previously established credit or who wish to bid in excess of their established credit history may be required to provide their social security number or the last four digits thereof to us so a credit check may be performed prior to Auctioneer's acceptance of a bid.

Bidding Options:

8. Bids in Signature Auctions or Grand Format Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled "Choose your bidding method." For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at HA.com/common/howtobid.php.

9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) are treated similar to floor bids in that they must be on-increment or at a half increment (called a cut bid). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.

10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding, so carefully check that every bid is entered correctly. When identical mail or FAX bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, your written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and be received at Auctioneer's place of business at least two business days before the Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or FAX bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, FAX, e-mail, Internet, or in person once the Auction begins. Internet bids may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-4438425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.

11. Caveat as to Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: "How can I lose by less than an increment?" on our website.

The following chart governs current bidding increments.

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
<\$10	\$1	\$20,000 - \$29,999	\$2,000
\$10 - \$29	\$2	\$30,000 - \$49,999	\$2,500
\$30 - \$49	\$3	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$200,000 - \$299,999	\$20,000
\$200 - \$299	\$20	\$300,000 - \$499,999	\$25,000
\$300 - \$499	\$25	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$50,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$100,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$2,000,000 - \$2,999,999	\$200,000
\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$200	\$3,000,000 - \$4,999,999	\$250,000
\$3,000 - \$4,999	\$250	\$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$500,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>\$10,000,000	\$1,000,000
\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000		

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, a floor/phone bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a bid at half of the increment ("Cut Bid") which will be that bidders final bid; if the Auctioneer solicits bids other the expected increment, they will not be considered Cut Bids, and bidders accepting such increments may continue to participate.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code. A "Minimum Bid" is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN "Minimum Bids" ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE "Minimum Bid", THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. "Minimum Bids" are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. For any successful bid placed by a consignor on his Property on the Auction floor, or by any means during the live session, or after the "Minimum Bid" for an Auction have been posted, we will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the buyer. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher.

15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid which, in his sole discretion, is not submitted in "Good Faith", or is not supported by satisfactory credit, collectibles references, or otherwise. A bid is considered not made in "Good Faith" when an insolvent or irresponsible person, or a person under the age of eighteen makes it. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in "Good Faith." Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.

16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances. If a lot bearing estimates fails to open for 40 -60% of the low estimate, the Auctioneer may pass the item or may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.

17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (approximately 50% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold.

18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No "buy" or "unlimited" bids will be accepted. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature Auctions and Grand Format Auctions. Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw, prior to the close, any lots from the Auction.

19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or otherwise. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) and any other damages or expenses pertaining to the lot.

20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outage occurs, we may at our discretion extend bidding for the auction. This policy applies only to widespread outages and not to isolated problems that occur in various parts of the country from time to time. Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, which may be covered by the Outage Policy. Bidders unable to place their Bids through the Internet are directed to bid through Client Services at 1-800-872-6467.

21. The Auctioneer or its affiliates may consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors, and may extend financing or other credits at varying rates to certain Bidders in the auction.

22. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

23. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars. Cash includes: U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, all subject to reporting requirements. Checks may be subject to clearing before delivery of the purchases. Heritage reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes "good funds" when drawn on a U.S. bank for ten days, and thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Credit Card (Visa or Master Card only) and PayPal payments may be accepted up to \$10,000 from non-dealers at the sole discretion of the auctioneer, subject to the following limitations: a) sales are only to the cardholder, b) purchases are shipped to the cardholder's registered and verified address, c) Auctioneer may pre-approve the cardholder's credit line, d) a credit card transaction may not be used in conjunction with any other financing or extended terms offered by the Auctioneer, and must transact immediately upon invoice presentation, e) rights of return are governed by these Terms and Conditions, which supersede those conditions promulgated by the card issuer, f) floor Bidders must present their card.

24. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after the close of the Auction. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot.

25. Lots delivered in the States of Texas, California, or other states where the Auction may be held, are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with us. Bidder agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Heritage five days prior to Auction or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Heritage within 4 days of the Auction can a tax refund be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.

26. In the event that a Bidder's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Bidder shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If you attempt to pay via eCheck and your financial institution denies this transfer from your bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, you agree to complete payment using your credit card on file.

27. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AUCTION (CONT.)

28. In the event a successful Bidder fails to pay all amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to resell the merchandise, and such Bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale, including a 10% seller's commission, and also to pay any difference between the resale price and the price of the previously successful bid. Auctioneer may sell the merchandise to an under Bidder or at private sale and in such case the Bidder shall be responsible for any deficiency between the original and subsequent sale.
29. Auctioneer reserves the right to require payment in full in good funds before delivery of the merchandise.
30. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by the buyer to secure payment of the Auction invoice. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of the buyer then held by the Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due the Auctioneer or affiliates from the buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession.
31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered.

Delivery; Shipping; and Handling Charges:

32. Shipping and handling charges will be added to invoices. Please refer to Auctioneer's website www.HA.com/common/shipping.php for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs.
33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.
34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. Any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by the buyer following Auctioneer's delivery to the designated common carrier or third-party shipper, regardless of domestic or foreign shipment.
35. Due to the nature of some items sold, it shall be the responsibility for the successful Bidder to arrange pick-up and shipping through third-parties; as to such items Auctioneer shall have no liability. Failure to pick-up or arrange shipping in a timely fashion (within ten days) shall subject Lots to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 10% Seller's Fee.
36. The laws of various countries regulate the import or export of certain plant and animal properties, including (but not limited to) items made of (or including) ivory, whalebone, turtleshell, coral, crocodile, or other wildlife. Transport of such lots may require special licenses for export, import, or both. Bidder is responsible for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay or failure to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely compliance with standard payment terms. For further information, please contact Bill Taylor at 800-872-6467 ext. 1280.
37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties and Disclaimers:

38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot.
39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Heritage makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opines, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the alternative dispute resolution provided herein. Arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.
46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or other damages arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, Auctioneer's liability shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of purchase price; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.
47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.
48. Arbitration Clause: All controversies or claims under this Agreement or arising from or pertaining to: this Agreement or related documents, or to the Properties consigned hereunder, or the enforcement or interpretation hereof of this or any related agreements, or damage to Properties, payment, or any other matter, or because of an alleged breach, default or misrepresentation under the provisions hereof or otherwise, that cannot be settled amicably within one (1) month from the date of notification of either party to the other of such dispute or question, which notice shall specify the details of such dispute or question, shall be settled by final and binding arbitration by one arbitrator appointed by the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"). The arbitration shall be conducted in Dallas, Dallas County, Texas in accordance with the then existing Commercial Arbitration Rules of the AAA. The arbitration shall be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the claim is waived. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its claim or defense) may be awarded its reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof; provided, however, that the law applicable to any controversy shall be the law of the State of Texas, regardless of its or any other jurisdiction's choice of law principles and under the provisions of the Federal Arbitration Act.
49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.
50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid or arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. The successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.
51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a Heritage customer who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
54. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields. As such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions for that venue. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City. These Terms and Conditions are designed to conform to the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This is a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City licensed Auctioneers are Kathleen Guzman, No.0762165, and Samuel W. Foose, No.0952360, who will conduct the Auction on behalf of Heritage Auctions, Inc. ("Auctioneer"). All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon in accord with these Terms and Conditions of Auction, consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments, and Auctioneer, in its sole discretion, may offer limited extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. A registered bidder may inquire whether a lot is subject to an advance or reserve. Auctioneer has made advances to various consignors in this sale.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AUCTION

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-8726467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege. Third party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever. You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (1-800-872-6467) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency, PMG, and CGA may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; Currency Grading & Authentication (CGA), PO Box 418, Three Bridges, NJ 08887. Third party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the non-certified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

WIRING INSTRUCTIONS:

Bank Information: JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., 270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Account Name: HERITAGE NUMISMATIC AUCTIONS MASTER ACCOUNT

ABA Number: 021000021

Account Number: 1884827674

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COLONIALS

XF 1662 Oak Tree Twopence Small Date, Rare Noe-29 Variety



- 1 **1662 Oak Tree Twopence XF40 PCGS.** Small Date. Noe-29, Crosby 1-A2. High R.6. 10.0 grains. The small and distant 2 identifies this rare Noe variety. A nicely detailed example with apple-green and rose patina. Softness of strike is limited to the right reverse border. The obverse is misaligned toward 4:30, affecting a few peripheral letters. A pair of thin marks are noted at 3 o'clock on the reverse. Listed on page 36 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#17)

Noe-14 1652 Oak Tree Shilling VF25



- 2 **1652 Oak Tree Shilling VF25 NGC.** Crosby 7-B, Noe-14, R.4. 65.0 gn. The "Spiny Tree" variety. A slate-gray and mildly granular example with unclipped legends and a small mint-made flan split at 12 o'clock. Slightly wavy, as produced from a rocker press, which causes uneven wear on the right half of the tree and a few letters of the peripheral reverse legend. Listed on page 37 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#20)

XF Details 1652 Pine Tree Shilling Large Planchet, Noe-1



- 3 **1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet—Holed, Scratched—NCS. XF Details.** Pellets at trunk. Crosby 12-1, Noe-1, R.2. 69.0 gn. The denomination is incorrectly designated by NCS as a **threepence**. A 2- to 3-mm hole is noted at 12:30, and wispy scratches are present within the beaded circle on each side. Drops of yellow-green residue also merit mention. Evenly struck aside from obverse softness at 6 o'clock. Late dies with prominent breaks near the date and the N in AN DOM. Listed on page 37 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#23)

Choice XF 1652 Pine Tree Shilling Large Planchet, Noe-4



- 4 **1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet XF45 PCGS.** Crosby 5-B1, Noe-4, R.4. 66.5 gn. Reversed first N in ENGLAND. A generally lustrous example with wear generally limited to the field beneath the denomination and the upper branches of the tree. Toned aquamarine and tan. Straight clips at 6 and 12 o'clock are of mint origin. Moderately wavy, as made and as always seen on original examples. Listed on page 37 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#23)

**1652 Small Planchet Pine Tree Shilling
Crosby 21-L, Noe-16, VF25**



- 5 **1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet VF25 PCGS.** Crosby 21-L, Noe-16, R.2. 65.90 gns. From late dies with breaks in the left-side branches and on the beads beneath the tree. This cream-gray example has full legends and no noticeable marks. A small edge flaw is noted at 8:30. Listed on page 37 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#24)

**Scarce XF Pine Tree Shilling
Small Planchet, Noe-29**



- 6 **1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet XF40 NGC.** Crosby 14-R, Noe-29, R.3. 69 gn. The D in ENGLAND is cut over an inverted D. Slightly uncentered toward 10:30, with the tops of a few peripheral letters off the flan. The strike is unusually sharp near 7 o'clock, and softly defined opposite at 1 o'clock. Die polish lines (as made) are present in the fields. There are no relevant marks. Listed on page 37 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#24)
- 7 **(1688) American Plantations Token, 1/24 Real Restrike AU50 PCGS.** Newman 5-D. Breen-78. This scarce example has deep dove-gray toning and typically abraded fields. Possible rim dings are seen at 4 o'clock on the obverse and 12 o'clock on the rotated reverse. Listed on page 39 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#52)
- 8 **1722 Rosa Americana Twopence—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc Details.** Breen-89. This variant has a period or stop after REX. Though this well-defined piece shows no trace of wear, the copper-orange and violet surfaces show largely unnatural shadings. Listed on page 41 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#116)

Select Crosby – Garrett 1723 Rosa Americana Penny



- 9 **1723 Rosa Americana Penny MS63 PCGS.** Breen-122. Impressively pedigreed with an appearance to match. The well-defined obverse melds light copper-gold and orange shadings with hints of mushroom-brown; the latter color covers the reverse more extensively, with lighter tones at the margins and protected areas of the devices. A highly attractive and important survivor. Listed on page 41 of the 2008 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Sylvester S. Crosby; *The Garrett Collection III*, (10/1980), lot 1244. (#125)

Mint State 1723 Rosa Americana Twopence



- 10 **1723 Rosa Americana Twopence MS60 Brown PCGS.** Breen-92. Stop after REX, no stop after 1723. This is a well struck and satiny Bath metal twopence with an olive-gold obverse and an aqua-blue reverse. Mint gloss is prominent, and only minutely granular. The largest denomination of William Woods' coinages. Listed on page 41 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#128)
- 11 **1723 Hibernia Halfpenny—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** Martin 4.84-Gd.5, R.6. The hair ribbons are repunched, as is King George's nose and chin. Once recolored, now principally retoned brown with lilac tints on the high points. A subtle spot near the frond. Listed on page 43 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#180)
- 12 **1713-AA French Colonies 15 Deniers XF45 PCGS.** Breen-296, Vlack-14b, R.2. This lightly circulated representative retains some green-gold silvering in the fields. The devices are lilac. The reverse is mildly granular. Listed on page 51 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 45, 5 finer (3/08). (#158681)
- 13 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Variety 25-M. Glowing gold luster dominates the legends and shield. The king's cheek and neck have toned brown, but marks are minimal. Listed on page 43 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#241)
- 14 **1787 Massachusetts Half Cent XF40 PCGS.** Ryder 2-A, R.3. A mahogany-brown representative that has only moderate wear on the Indian's shoulder and left (facing) leg. The upper obverse field has three unobtrusive toned-over marks. Listed on page 57 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#296)

**Finest NGC-Certified Massachusetts
1787 Half Cent, MS65 ★ Brown**



- 15 **1787 Massachusetts Half Cent MS65 ★ Brown NGC. CAC.** Ryder 4-C, R.2. This lustrous and boldly struck commonwealth copper has medium brown and ice-blue toning. Carbon-free and nearly unabraded. As of (3/08), NGC has certified two pieces as MS65 Brown, with none in finer grades. However, only the present example has received a Star designation from NGC. Listed on page 57 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#296)

- 16 **1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period XF40 PCGS.** Ryder 3-A, Low R.4. The first 8 in date is low. CENT is bold and traces of luster cling to the devices. Well struck aside from the left borders, which have a slightly rough surface as made. A scarce variety. In a green label holder. Listed on page 57 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#311)

- 17 **1785 Connecticut Copper, Bust Right VF35 PCGS.** M. 3.4-F.2, R.2. Medium to deep brown with hints of mahogany on the devices. The legends are bold, and the types are clear. A few faded hair-thin marks and shallow planchet flaws are expected of the grade. Listed on page 58 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 5 in 35, 10 finer (3/08). (#316)

- 18 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Muttonhead—Environmental Damage—NCS. VG Details.** M. 1.2-C, R.3. The golden-brown surfaces are slightly bright, and both sides have some lavender verdigris near design elements. From late, lapped dies with partial peripheral legends. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#343)

- 19 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF35 NGC.** M. 13-D, R.2. This medium-brown Choice VF example is slightly off center toward 9 o'clock, with the left-side reverse legends mostly off the flan. Unabraded save for a thin diagonal mark beneath the seated effigy's arm. The surfaces reveal areas of planchet roughness, yet the design elements display relatively sharp detail. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#349)

- 20 **1787/1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left—Obverse Planchet Flaw—NCS. Fine Details.** M. 9-R, High R.4. A planchet flaw at 2 o'clock affects the first N in CONNEC. The 1787/1788 is a seldom-encountered variety, and it carries a significant premium over the typical Mailed Bust Left subtype. A slight reverse misalignment toward 10 o'clock is beneficial since the rim is present to protect the date from wear. The lower obverse is mildly granular. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#352)

- 21 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC.** M. 37.4-k.1, R.3. This chocolate-brown state copper has bold legends and typical definition on the devices. The rims show a few subtle dings, and a loupe reveals the occasional inconspicuous mark. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#370)

- 22 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 PCGS.** M. 32.2-X.1, R.3. This glossy mahogany-brown state copper is sharply detailed for the designated grade. All legends are well struck. A few unimportant marks are noted, and a flan crack is present at 10 o'clock. Struck a few degrees off center toward 9 o'clock. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#370)

- 23 **1786 Vermont Copper, VERMONTENSIMUM—Planchet Flaw—NCS. XF Details.** RR-8, Bressett 6-E, Low R.4. Among the less well prepared planchets for the briefly produced VERMONTENSIMUM subtype. Each side near 3 o'clock has several noticeable planchet flaws. Otherwise, an impressively sharp medium brown example with a couple of faded minor marks near the plow. Listed on page 68 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#545)

- 24 **1787 Vermont Copper, BRITANNIA—Corroded—NCS. AU Details.** RR-13, Bressett 17-V, R.1. Medium to deep mahogany toning embraces this moderately granular example. The portrait and obverse legends are sharp, while the reverse has indistinct legends, as always due to a worn-out reverse die. Inconspicuous scratches are noted above the date and near the branch hand and N in VERMON. Listed on page 68 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. From *The Chippewa Valley Collection*. (#554)

- 25 **1788 Vermont Copper, Bust Right AU50 NGC.** RR-25, Bressett 16-U, High R.2. A well pedigreed lavender-brown representative that has sharp peripheral definition and somewhat soft centers, as made. Minutely granular but perfectly centered and without marks worthy of note. Listed on page 68 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#563)

- 26 **1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Cinquefoils AU53 PCGS.** Newman 8-X, R.1. An intermediate die state with a heavy break through YOUR and BUSINESS, but all letters in the motto are still legible. Sharply struck, even on the sundial numerals and peripheral elements. Slightly off center toward 2 o'clock, and deeply toned in lavender-brown and steel-blue. (#883)

**Select Mint State 1787 Fugio Cent
UNITED STATES, Cinquefoils, Newman 13-X**



- 27 **1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, Cinquefoils MS63 Brown PCGS.** Newman 13-X, R.1. A nearly unabraded satiny chocolate-brown and medium brown example that presumably originated from the Bank of New York holdings. A relatively deep lamination affects portions of the obverse border between 5 and 10 o'clock. The strike is soft on the reverse between 9 and 11 o'clock, opposite the lamination. Listed on page 83 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 27 in 63, 20 finer (3/08). (#889)

**Notable AU53 1787
Immunis Columbia Copper, Eagle Reverse**



- 28 **1787 Immunis Columbia Piece, Eagle Reverse AU53 NGC.** Crosby Pl. VIII, 8, Breen-1137. The most available of the Immunis Columbia pieces, with the eagle reverse distinctive. The present example, though softly struck in the centers, has little wear and smooth, pleasing surfaces. Most authorities give these items a British origin; on page 53, the 2008 *Guide Book* speculates that the die-work may be that of George Wyon. Population: 2 in 53, 19 finer (3/08). (#841)

- 29 **1789 Mott Token, Thick Planchet, Plain Edge XF45 PCGS.** Breen-1020. A middle die state with a die break within the D in GOLD and a medium-sized die break from the left clock corner. The eagle has a sharp strike aside from minor shield blending. Maroon and steel-blue with a gray spot and a couple of faint marks on the left obverse field. Listed on page 70 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#603)
- 30 **1789 Mott Token, Thick Planchet, Plain Edge MS61 Brown PCGS.** Breen-1020. An issue collected avidly, though questions remain as to whether the 1789-dated Mott tokens were struck in the 18th century. This chocolate-brown coin is unworn, though softly struck at the eagle's shield. Listed on page 70 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#603)
- 31 **1789 Mott Token, Cent Weight VF35 PCGS.** Breen-1022, "very rare." Similar in appearance to the other Mott token varieties, though considerably heavier. This moderately circulated coin shows even mocha patina and light, scattered abrasions. A shallow, curving depression appears to the left of the upper area of the clock. Mott tokens are listed on page 70 of the 2008 *Guide Book*, though this particular variety does not fall into any of the listed classifications. One of just two examples certified by PCGS (2/08). (#605)
- 32 **(1792-94) Kentucky Token, Plain Edge MS65 Brown NGC.** Breen-1155. Boldly impressed, attractively toned, and generally delightful. The lavender-brown center of the obverse cedes to olive at the margins, while the reverse has similar peripheral toning around a turquoise core. Listed on page 71 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#614)

Red Gem LANCASTER Edge Kentucky Token



- 33 **(1792-94) Kentucky Token, LANCASTER Edge MS65 Red PCGS.** Breen-1156. The strike is unusually sharp on this satiny Gem, particularly on OUR CAUSE. Brick-red with slight mellowing within the starry pyramid and southeast of the scroll. Faint thin marks are limited to the field above the scroll. Encased in a green label holder. Listed on page 71 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 7 in 65 Red, 0 finer (3/08). (#625)
- 34 **1794 Franklin Press Token—Clipped Planchet—AU58 NGC.** Breen-1165. Olive-brown with glimpses of faded red in protected areas. A 5% clip at 11 o'clock is strictly of mint origin. A middle die state with the break limited to the right half of the center of the press. Smooth and problem-free. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#630)
- 35 **1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, NEW YORK AU53 PCGS.** Small ampersand. Fuld-4, Breen-1032. This chocolate-brown piece is well struck, and retains substantial gloss. Liberty's face has slight wear, and a faint vertical mark on the left obverse field is toned over. Struck from moderately rusted dies. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 7 in 53, 26 finer (3/08). (#634)

Scarce PR63 Red and Brown 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent



- 36 **1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent PR63 Red and Brown NGC.** Breen-1035, Fuld-1. Mellowed mint red and powder-blue grace the obverse. The reverse is ocean-blue and olive with peripheral rose tints. Well struck and flashy with a few hairlines on the lower right obverse. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#90641)

Elegant 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent PR66 Red and Brown



- 37 **1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent PR66 Red and Brown PCGS.** Breen-1035. The vibrant copper-orange of the margins contrasts with the subtle violet-brown shadings that grace the fields. A sharply struck and strongly mirrored specimen, carefully preserved with tremendous eye appeal for this post-colonial proof issue. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#90641)
- 38 **1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Large Military Bust XF40 PCGS.** Baker-4, R.1. The lines in Washington's epaulet retain some separation. A mahogany-brown Washington piece that has a faded slide mark in the left reverse field and a trace of peripheral verdigris. Listed on page 75 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#667)
- 39 **1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, No Button AU58 NGC.** Baker-2, R.1. The more available of the two prominent Washington & Independence varieties, offered here in near-Mint State. Deep walnut-brown surfaces show just a trace of friction and occasional violet overtones. (#676)
- 40 **1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, Copper Restrike, Engrailed Edge PR64 Brown PCGS.** Baker-3. This needle-sharp specimen is beautifully smooth and exhibits original almond-gold, lilac, and powder-blue toning. The reverse has an inconsequential brown freckle near 6 o'clock. Listed on page 76 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#685)
- 41 **1783 Washington Unity States Cent AU50 NGC.** Baker-1. A satiny chocolate-brown piece with unblemished fields and devices. Roller marks, characteristic of the Unity States type, are noted near the borders, and the obverse has a small rim ding at 4 o'clock. Listed on page 76 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#689)

MS62 Brown 1783 Unity States Cent



- 42 **1783 Washington Unity States Cent MS62 Brown NGC.** Baker-1. This deep brown representative has an impressively unabraded appearance aside from a hair-thin line between the AS in WASHINGTON. The mint-produced roller marks invariably associated with this issue are seen on selected portions of the peripheries. Listed on page 76 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#689)

- 43 **Undated Washington Double Head Cent AU55 NGC.** Baker-6. This fascinating, undated token with its virtually identical portraits has intrigued scholars for generations. This example, well struck with rich chocolate-brown surfaces, shows only a touch of wear. Listed on page 76 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#692)

Mint State Washington Double Head Cent



- 44 **Undated Washington Double Head Cent MS61 Brown NGC.** Baker-6. This chocolate-brown Washington cent lacks consequential marks and has only minimal carbon. The upper portion of the reverse portrait shows minor inexactness of strike. Rarely offered in Mint State. Listed on page 76 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#692)

**1792 Washington Born Virginia Cent
Inscribed Reverse, VF30**



- 45 **1792 Washington Born Virginia Cent, Inscribed Reverse VF30 PCGS.** Baker-60, R.6. Even, deep brown patina covers each side. The center of the reverse is weakly defined from buckled dies, as usually seen. A very scarce Washington variety usually encountered in well-worn grades. The reverse border exhibits patches of fine abrasions, but there are no other relevant defects. Listed on page 78 of the 2008 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Wesley Van Olden Collection of Colonial Coinage (Heritage, 9/2003), lot 5179. (#723)

- 46 **1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Large Buttons, Reeded Edge MS64 Brown PCGS.** Baker-29AA. Faded mint red outlines design elements, but most of this splendid near-Gem is deep brown. A well struck example with good eye appeal and only minimal contact. Listed on page 79 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 20 in 64, 3 finer (3/08). (#746)

**Choice Mint State Brown
Washington Liberty and Security Penny**



- 47 **Undated Washington Liberty & Security Penny MS64 Brown PCGS.** Baker-30. Mint red emerges from design recesses, although this lovely near-Gem is predominantly medium brown. A good strike with the expected blending noted on the epaulet and on the right (facing) wing. Well preserved despite a few pinpoint marks on the face. Listed on page 80 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 15 in 64 Brown, 4 finer (3/08). (#767)

- 48 **Undated Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Plain Edge VF30 PCGS.** Baker-265A. Brass. A deep olive-gold representative with smooth, pleasing surfaces. The familiar die state with an obverse crack from 11 o'clock through the nose to 3 o'clock. The legends and stars exhibit minor build-up. Listed on page 80 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#779)

**Near-Mint Washington Success Medal
Large Size, Reeded Edge**



- 49 **Undated Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Reeded Edge AU58 PCGS.** Baker-265B, Brass. No die break from the nose. Washington's cheek and forehead display friction, but most of this smooth example is bathed in satiny yellow-tan luster. The all-seeing eye is indistinct, as nearly always for the type. Listed on page 80 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 58, 6 finer (2/08). (#780)

**AU58 Washington Success Medal
Small Size, Plain Edge**



- 50 **Undated Washington Success Medal, Small Size, Plain Edge AU58 PCGS.** Baker-267A, R.4. This deep brown piece is well centered and has impressive definition, since the all-seeing eye has bold outlines. The early die state with sharp obverse legends. The Small Size Success medals are scarcer than their Large Size counterparts. Listed on page 80 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#782)

Corded Rim Liberty and Security Penny MS60



- 51 **Undated Washington Liberty & Security Penny, Corded Rim MS60 Brown PCGS.** Baker-30E. The scarcer Corded Rims variety, which exhibits tooth-like dentils on the rim. Mahogany-brown in color with frequent glimpses of lighter golden-brown toning. A good strike, particularly on the eagle's breast, although the epaulet is not fully defined. Listed on page 80 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#784)

HALF CENTS

XF Details 1793 Half Cent, C-3, B-3



- 52 **1793—Corroded, Tooled—NCS. XF Details.** C-3, B-3, R.3. The fields have been smoothed to remove minute pitting that is still present within crevices of the devices. Nonetheless, a sharply defined walnut-brown representative of this single-year type, from the first year of operation of the Philadelphia Mint. EAC 12. (#1000)

- 53 **1797 Plain Edge Fine 12 ANACS.** C-2, B-2, R.3. All legends are clear on this nicely detailed Liberty Cap half cent. The finely granular fields are dark brown, and contrast with the lighter steel-gray devices. EAC 6.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#1036)

**Popular Spiked Chin 1804 Half Cent
C-8, B-7, MS62 Brown**



- 54 **1804 Spiked Chin MS62 Brown NGC.** C-8, B-7, R.1. Manley Die State 2.0. A satiny chestnut-tan example that has glimpses of olive-green on the central reverse. The reverse is beautifully smooth, and the obverse displays only a few hair-thin marks. Census: 9 in 62, 11 finer (2/08). EAC 45. (#1075)

- 55 **1806 Large 6, Stems MS62 Brown PCGS.** C-4, B-4, R.1. The 6 in the date is firmly attached to the bust, and both branches of the wreath have five berries. This tan-brown Draped Bust half cent has considerable luster and impressively smooth surfaces. The second S in STATES and some parts of the wreath are weakly impressed. Several carbon spots on the reverse and near the obverse peripheries restrict the grade. EAC 55. (#1099)

**MS63 Red and Brown 1806 Half Cent
Large 6, Stems, C-4, B-4**



- 56 **1806 Large 6, Stems MS63 Red and Brown PCGS.** B-4, C-4, R.1. Manley Die State 1.0. Distinguished by a large, repunched 6 with the peak affixed to the base of Liberty's bust. Much faded golden-tan color adheres to the devices. The strike is generally well executed, although the TES in STATES and a few leaves on the wreath are typically lacking in detail. Most Uncirculated representatives of this variety trace back to the small hoard of 1806 B-4 half cents that the Chapman brothers dispersed in 1906. EAC 60+. (#1100)

Desirable Mint State 1807 Half Cent, C-1, B-1



- 57 **1807 MS61 Brown PCGS.** C-1, B-1, R.1. Manley Die State 3.0. This satiny and nicely struck Draped Bust type coin is surprisingly unabraded aside from a hair-thin mark beneath the date. The right obverse border has an orange-peel texture, as made from a long-in-use obverse die. EAC 55. Population: 3 in 61 Brown, 12 finer (3/08). (#1104)

- 58 **1855 MS65 Brown PCGS.** C-1, B-1, R.1. A luminous and well-defined example from the only die pairing for the issue. Deep mushroom-brown surfaces show occasional glints of subdued copper-orange. EAC 60. PCGS has graded only one finer Brown example (2/08). (#1233)
- 59 **1855 MS63 Red PCGS.** C-1, B-1, R.1. This pleasing brick-red half cent provides vibrant luster and an unmarked appearance. Well struck except for the dentils. An occasional glimpse of aqua-blue fails to deny the eye appeal. EAC 63. (#1235)

PROOF BRAIDED HAIR HALF CENT

Rare Original PR62 1845 Half Cent



- 60 **1845 Original PR62 Brown PCGS.** Breen-1a, High R.6. This needle-sharp proof has blushes of orange-red on each side, although the open fields and the cheek are medium brown. The preservation is pleasing despite a thin mark left of the cheek. PCGS and NGC combined have certified only nine Originals in all grades (3/08). EAC PR60. (#1278)

LARGE CENTS

- 61 **1793 Chain AMERICA—Damaged—NCS.** AG Details. S-3, B-4, Low R.3. The reverse has four equidistant small cuts on the rim. The obverse has a few minor rim dings and a subdued, shallow scrape above the ear. The chain is clear, Liberty is nicely outlined, and partial legends are present, although the date is worn smooth. EAC 1. (#35438)

Collectible 1793 Chain Cent Periods, S-4, Good 6



- 62 **1793 Chain Periods Good 6 PCGS.** S-4, B-5, R.3. A nice, clean, collector-grade example of this issue. The types are faint but readable, including the periods after the date and LIBERTY. The sole exception is OF, which requires an active imagination. The chain and denominator on the reverse are bold, of course, as always, and LIBERTY is also sharp. This coin appears to be an early die state, for the correction of the B to the R in LIBERTY is clear, as noted in the Breen reference. Some light planchet roughness is noted through the N's in ONE CENT, along with a couple of small obverse rim bumps at 4:30. EAC 3. (#35444)
- 63 **1793 Wreath Cent, Vine and Bars—Corroded—ANACS.** Fine 12 Details. S-5, B-6, R.4. Medium brown with hints of blue and green. The reverse is pleasing, while the obverse has several fissures accompanied by gray verdigris. EAC 4. (#35447)

Fine 12 Details 1793 Wreath Cent Vine and Bars Edge, S-6, B-7



- 64 **1793 Wreath Cent, Vine and Bars Edge—Corroded—ANACS.** Fine 12 Details. S-6, B-7, R.3. All legends, berries, and major device details are clear on this dark brown Wreath cent. Moderately granular, but refreshingly void of rim knocks or other abrasions. A retained lamination is noted at 5 o'clock on the obverse. EAC 8. (#35450)

Very Good 1793 Wreath Cent Vine and Bars Edge, S-8, B-13



- 65 **1793 Wreath Cent, Vine and Bars VG8 PCGS.** S-8, B-13, R.3. Medium brown with hints of olive-gray and tan-gold toning. All legends are fully legible except CENT, although many letters and digits are worn near the rim. Each side has a couple of thin marks, none of which distract. Essentially free from verdigris, unusual for the type and grade. EAC 4. (#35456)
- 66 **1793 Wreath Cent, Vine and Bars—Corroded—NCS.** VG Details. S-9, B-12, R.2. All legends are legible, and the devices are clear, but the dark brown surfaces appear porous beneath a loupe. No marks are worthy of mention. EAC 5. (#35459)
- 67 **1793 Wreath Cent, Vine and Bars—Environmental Damage—NCS.** VG Details. S-10, B-10, R.4. All legends are legible, although a few letters are faint. Generally medium brown, although selected design recesses are charcoal-gray and moderately granular. EAC 5. From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#35462)

Fine Details 1793 Wreath Cent, S-11c, B-16c



- 68 **1793 Wreath Cent, Lettered Edge—Damaged—NCS.** Fine Details. S-11c, B-16c, Low R.3. Presumed to be S-11c, although the scarcer S-11b also has a lettered edge, which is obscured by the NCS holder. This is a sharp example with a bold date and clear types. The walnut-brown surfaces display areas of dark gray verdigris, and each side has a few minor rim dings. The obverse field near 12, 1, and 9 o'clock has shallow scrapes where the planchet is rougher, and the right obverse field has hairlines. EAC 4. (#1350)

**XF Details 1793 Wreath Cent
Lettered Edge, S-11b**



- 69 **1793 Wreath Cent—Lettered Edge—Corroded—ANACS. XF40 Details.** S-11b, R.4. Distinguished from its S-11a and S-11c counterparts by the presence of two leaves on the lettered edge. The corrosion is distributed on this minimally worn Wreath cent, but all details are easily visible. The color is somewhat dark, but inoffensively so. EAC 10. (#35474)

VF Details 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13



- 70 **1793 Liberty Cap—Corroded—ANACS. VF Details, Net Fine 12.** S-13, B-20, Low R.4. An impressively detailed example of this desirable 1793 design type. The granularity is even and moderate aside from small pits on the cheek and on the lowest curls. A small number of faded thin marks reach the eye, and the reverse has a small edge ding at 2:30. Most 1793 Liberty Cap cents have similar corrosion and considerably greater wear. EAC 8. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#35489)*

**Bold AU Details 1794 Cent
S-22, Head of 1794**



- 71 **1794 Head of 1794—Rim Damage—NCS. AU Details.** S-22, B-6, R.1. The familiar Mounds Reverse variety, identified by a rising field on the reverse near the upper right portion of the wreath. Prominent clash marks are also present on each side. This deep olive-brown example has exceptional detail, and the absence of corrosion ensures the eye appeal. Minor to noticeable rim marks are noted at 2, 5, and 8 o'clock on the obverse, and at 1, 3, and 6 o'clock on the reverse. EAC 15. (#35531)

1794 Head of 1794 Cent, XF40, S-43



- 72 **1794 Head of 1794 XF40 NGC.** S-43, B-32, High R.2. Breen Die State I. Short Bust, Lowest Curl Clipped. The back of the bust at the shoulder does not meet the first strand of hair, a diagnostic for identification. This is a really fine example for the grade that shows even chocolate-brown coloration, except for traces of silver-gray on the highest design points. The right side denticles are softly struck on both the obverse and the reverse. Evenly worn and free of any distracting marks. An appealing example that approaches Condition Census status for the variety. EAC 20. (#35594)

- 73 **1798 Second Hair Style—Corroded—ANACS. XF40 Details.** S-174, B-35, R.2. Deep chocolate-brown surfaces and light, even wear characterize this example. Though the obverse displays well, the reverse shows elements of corrosion in the fields. EAC 15. (#36092)

**Near-Mint 1798 Cent, S-179
Second Hair Style, E Over Inverted E**



- 74 **1798 Second Hair Style AU58 PCGS.** S-179, B-37, R.2. Breen Die State III. S-179 is the E over inverted E variety, the blunder located within AMERICA. This crisply struck near-Mint Draped Bust cent has chocolate-brown toning and an uncommonly smooth reverse. A few faint obverse field marks emerge upon prolonged evaluation. EAC 40. (#36104)

- 75 **1799 Fair 2 NGC.** S-189, B-3, R.2. A comparatively affordable representative of this famous large cent date, minimally marked with rich chocolate-brown surfaces. While the portrait retains a strong outline, the peripheral devices on that side are partly worn away, and the reverse is nearly smooth. EAC 1. (#36140)

Key VG Details 1799 Cent, S-189



- 76 **1799—Corroded—NCS. VG Details.** S-189, B-3, R.2. The close 99 in the date is diagnostic for the Sheldon marriage. The deep brown surfaces are granular, and close inspection locates a few marks on the upper right obverse quadrant. Still a nicely detailed key date cent with fully readable legends. EAC 3. (#36140)

- 77 **1801 Three Errors—Damaged—ANACS. Fine 12 Details.** S-218, B-8, High R.5. The more elusive of two Three Errors die pairings for the year, with LIBERTY shifted to the right when compared to the more available S-219. The olive-brown obverse displays nicely, though the reverse shows fresh metal at a disturbance below the feet of the R in AMERICA. EAC 6. (#36269)

VF25 1801 1/000 Cent, S-220



- 78 **1801 1/000 VF25 PCGS.** S-220, B-12, R.3. Breen Die State IV-V. A dark brown cent with glossy corrosion-free surfaces. Unexpectedly sharp for the grade, since Liberty's hair is impressively detailed. A concealed vertical mark above the ear will identify the present piece in any future appearances. EAC 12. (#36275)

- 79 **1804—Damage—ANACS. VG8 Details.** S-266, B-1, R.2. The intermediate die state with a cud over RTY but none over MERIC. A deep brown key date cent with myriad small marks but no heavy abrasions. STATES OF A is faint. EAC 4. (#36422)

Key Date 1804 Cent VF25, S-286



- 80 **1804 VF25 PCGS.** S-266, B-1, R.2. The early die state without cuds on either side. A splendidly detailed example of this key date cent. The lilac-brown surfaces display distributed small marks. As always, the dies are rotated such that the 0 in the date is aligned with the O in OF. Only one die pair was used to strike 1804 cents, if the "restrike" variety from muled and altered dies is discounted. EAC 12. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#36422)

Choice AU S-270 1806 Cent



- 81 **1806 AU55 PCGS.** S-270, R.1. Die State II. The 1806 issues were all produced from a single pair of dies. This issue is decidedly scarce in lower circulated grades, and rare in Mint State. In this die state, a small die crack is seen in the lowest curl, and there are clash marks from the reverse leaves on the obverse before Liberty's throat and behind her head. This attractive piece is well struck and well centered on a glossy dark olive-brown planchet, with few mentionable distractions save for a few small rim ticks. EAC 45. (#36436)

- 82 **1818 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** N-10, R.1. Matron Head collectors quickly become familiar with this Randall Hoard variety, which like the 1820 N-13 features a bold peripheral obverse die crack. The obverse is perhaps 50% red, the reverse is mostly apple-green. Lightly abraded near the profile. EAC 62. (#1601)

- 83 **1820 Large Date MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** N-13, R.1. The obverse shows a distinctive die crack that laces together all stars and the date. Well-defined with no trace of wear and attractive copper-orange and reddish-brown shadings. EAC 60+. (#1616)

- 84 **1822 AU55 NGC.** N-10, R.2. The distinctive reverse, which shows the E in states well above the T and S on either side, is diagnostic for the variety. A briefly circulated chocolate-brown coin that shows pleasing central detail, though the stars are softly struck. EAC 40. (#1624)

- 85 **1826 AU53 NGC.** N-9, R.3. Noyes Die State B with diagonal crack inside wreath. This lightly circulated Matron Head cent is medium brown and has a glossy obverse field. Smooth aside from a faint, brief, thin mark beneath star 8. EAC 35. (#1645)

Attractive 1831 N-3 Cent, MS64 Red and Brown



- 86 **1831 Medium Letters MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** N-3, R.1. Shimmering luster bathes this attractive cent, which has smooth fields and a generous quotient of orange-red, particularly across the reverse. The portrait and obverse field are medium brown, yielding to orange-red in the recessed areas. The obverse has a few small carbon spots, and a faded thin mark behind the eye. Census: 1 in 64 Red and Brown, 3 finer (3/08). EAC 60. (#1679)

- 87 **1834 Large 8, Small Stars, Medium Letters XF45 PCGS.** N-3, High R.1. Incorrectly labeled as a Large Stars example on the holder. Four different types of 1834 cents are listed in the *Guide Book*, and just seven die marriages are known. A dusky medium brown representative with sharp definition and moderate build-up within protected areas. LIBERTY and the profile are strike doubled. EAC 30. (#1699)

- 88 **1838 MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** N-9, Low R.3. Substantial orange-red competes for territory with glimpses of medium brown on the open fields and Liberty's face. The obverse field has an orange peel texture, as made. Well struck aside from the centers of stars 6 and 7. EAC 63. (#1742)

- 89 **1839 Booby Head MS62 Brown NGC.** N-6, R.2. Noyes Die State B with four faint reverse cracks. This satiny cent is crisply struck and unabraded. Deep brown with sea-green and ruby-red overtones. EAC 55. (#1751)

- 90 **1839 Booby Head MS63 Brown NGC.** N-11, R.1. Mint red outlines design elements, although the majority of this Booby Head cent is medium brown. Marks are virtually absent, and carbon is limited to select areas such as the obverse dentils near 8 o'clock and the upper right corner of the E in CENT. EAC 60. (#1751)

- 91 **1850 MS66 Red and Brown NGC.** N-7, R.2. Grellman Die State b. Slightly faded mint red is substantial, although the centers are partly medium brown. An unabraded and pleasing Premium Gem with a sharply struck portrait and softly brought-up stars. Certified in a former generation holder. EAC 63. (#1890)

Fiery Red Gem N-7 1850 Cent



- 92 **1850 MS65 Red PCGS. N-7, R.2.** Die State b. This sharply struck Gem is consistently brick-red and has only minor carbon. Even the use of a loupe fails to locate any abrasions. Outstanding quality for this nondescript issue. Encased in a first generation holder. EAC 65. Population: 15 in 65 Red, 0 finer (2/08). (#1891)
- 93 **1852 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. N-3, R.1.** Grellman Die State c. A scarce, late die state that shows a thin base of the 1 and a reduced reverse die crack from heavy lapping. Deep copper-peach and mahogany shadings mingle on each side of this still-shining example. The reverse is rotated approximately 45 degrees counterclockwise, like most representatives of this issue. EAC 63. (#1899)
- 94 **1852 MS66 ★ Red and Brown NGC. N-22, R.1.** Grellman Die State b. A captivating, crisply struck large cent with lively luster and vibrant color. Deep steel-blue and violet shadings cede to fresh copper-orange near parts of the devices. NGC has graded only three numerically finer Red and Brown pieces (2/08). EAC 64. (#1899)
- 95 **1853 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. N-18, R.1.** The dashes (bases of erroneously punched numerals) below the 8 in the date are diagnostic. A well-defined piece, equal parts copper-orange and russet, with solid eye appeal and minimal carbon. EAC 63. (#1902)

Notable N-25 1853 Cent, MS65 Red



- 96 **1853 MS65 Red NGC. N-25, R.1.** Grellman Die State b. This brick-red Gem has booming luster and no noticeable marks. The portrait is well struck, while the stars are generally soft. Distributed minor carbon is consistent with the grade. Certified in a prior generation holder. EAC 64. (#1903)
- 97 **1855 Upright 5s MS64 Red PCGS. N-4, R.1.** Grellman Die State a. A lustrous brick-red near-Gem aside from the centers of stars 4 and 5. Since marks are essentially absent, minor carbon is all that limits the grade. EAC 64. (#1909)

Pleasing MS65 Red N-4 1855 Cent



- 98 **1855 Upright 5s MS65 Red NGC. N-4, R.1.** Grellman Die State a. The strike is exacting on the portrait, although selected stars have central softness. Generally orange-gold, with slight mellowing on the neck, the jaw, and the reverse margin at 7 o'clock. Nearly unabraded, and carbon is relegated to the left obverse field. Certified in a former generation holder. EAC 63. (#1909)
- 99 **1857 Small Date AU58 PCGS. N-2, High R.1.** Grellman Die State a. This chocolate-brown near-Mint large cent has slight wear on the curls and leaves, but the devices shimmer with luster and there are no mentionable marks. The bust truncation has a small, subtle gray spot. EAC 45. Population: 10 in 58, 12 finer (3/08). (#1931)

PROOF LARGE CENTS

Chocolate-Brown PR65 1841 Cent, N-1



- 100 **1841 PR65 Brown PCGS. N-1, R.5.** This intricately struck Gem has beautiful chocolate-brown toning and exceptional eye appeal. A loupe fails to locate any contact, and no spots are noticeable. Proof Petite Head cents are rare, and the present specimen provides an exemplary representative of the type. EAC PR60. (#1952)

Challenging N-19 1848 Cent PR64 Red and Brown



- 101 **1848 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. N-19, Low R.6.** This proof-only Newcomb variety shows minor recutting on the date, principally above the foot of the 1. The obverse is close to full red but has scattered small carbon flecks. The reverse is primarily ocean-blue with frequent glimpses of pumpkin-gold. Razor-sharp and unabraded. EAC PR60. (#1974)

Impressive PR66 Brown 1854 Cent, N-12



- 102 **1854 PR66 Brown PCGS. N-12, R.2, R.6** as a proof. Die lines from the dentils near 5:30 and repunching on the base of the 1 identify the Newcomb marriage. This unmarked golden-brown Premium Gem exhibits an exacting strike and has only inconsequential carbon. The single highest graded among six pieces seen at PCGS, although that firm has certified one piece as PR65 Red and Brown and another as PR64 Red. EAC PR63. (#1991)

PR66 Brown N-10 1855 Mature Head Cent



- 103 **1855 Slanted 55 PR66 Brown PCGS. N-10, R.5** as a proof. The small point from the front edge of the coronet is diagnostic. Curiously, Grellman ignores die lines from the dentils between stars 2 and 3 that would also identify the variety. This decisively struck Premium Gem displays rose, olive, and gold when the brown surfaces are rotated beneath a light. Flawless aside from a few faint slide marks on the reverse rim between 1 and 3 o'clock. EAC PR60. Population: 1 in 66 Brown, 2 finer as PR66 Red and Brown (2/08). (#1994)

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

Key VG10 1856 Flying Eagle Cent



- 104 **1856 VG10 PCGS. Snow-3.** At the same time that many prominent 19th century numismatists were paying a dollar or more for 1856 Flying Eagle cents, this example was presumably trading hands in commerce and could be secured for face value. A circulated medium brown key date cent with a couple of thin marks near ONE. Certified in an old green label holder. (#2013)

Fine 12 1856 Flying Eagle Cent



- 105 **1856 Fine 12 PCGS. Snow-9.** This die pairing is associated with restrike proofs circa 1857 to 1860. Such proofs were sold to collectors at a price decidedly above face value. Collectors were unlikely to place such pieces into circulation. Indeed, the majority of well circulated 1856 Flying Eagle cents are Snow-3. It is possible that the present example is an original rather than a post-1856 restrike, since, as Snow states, "the reverse die is one of the two original dies." An evenly circulated tan-brown cent with four thin marks, three of which are within the wreath. In a green label holder. (#2013)

AU Details 1856 Flying Eagle Cent



- 106 **1856—Spots Tooled—ANACS. AU Details, Net XF45. Snow-3.** A lightly circulated but glossy olive-brown example. Clusters of pinscratches are present above the 185 in the date and on the reverse near 5 o'clock. A collectible example of this famous variety, the first and rarest small cent date. (#2013)
- 107 **1857 MS62 NGC.** This satiny chestnut-gold representative has a good strike and is void of carbon. A strike-through is seen beneath the O in ONE, and a few subtle marks are near the D in UNITED and above the N in ONE. Housed in a prior generation holder. (#2016)
- 108 **1857 MS63 NGC. Snow-14.** The obverse is lightly die doubled. This precisely struck and satiny short-lived type coin has tan-brown toning and unabraded fields. (#2016)
- 109 **1857 MS64 PCGS.** An outstanding representative of this briefly produced type. The gold-tan surfaces display even, satiny luster. A series of shallow, parallel marks in the upper right obverse field appear mechanically produced, perhaps by a counting device. The reverse is abrasion-free. (#2016)
- 110 **1857 MS64 PCGS.** Delicate salmon, peach, and orange shadings grace each side of this captivating near-Gem. A well-defined piece that shows only a few tiny abrasions in the fields. (#2016)

Delightful Gem 1857 Flying Eagle Cent



- 111 **1857 MS65 NGC.** A delicate melange of orange and chestnut enlivens the subtly lustrous surfaces of this attractive first-year small cent. Impressively detailed, with none of the usual weakness at the talon or lower wreath. A carefully preserved piece that would make an excellent type coin. NGC has graded just 13 finer pieces (3/08). (#2016)

- 112 **1858 Small Letters MS64 PCGS.** Low Leaves, Closed E. A satiny and well struck Choice type coin that has good eye appeal and generally smooth surfaces. The obverse is lightly strike doubled. (#2020)

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENTS

Circulated 1856 Flying Eagle Cent, VF Details



- 113 **1856 Edge Damage—NCS. VF Details.** Probably an example of Snow-9, although the diagnostics are hard to see. The reverse is certainly Reverse D of S-9, with the center dot visible below the upper left serif of N in CENT. The obverse seems to have the die line from the top of I in UNITED, but a well-placed corrosion spot at that location covers up the diagnostic. (#2037)

Famous 1856 Flying Eagle Cent PR50



- 114 **1856 PR50 NGC.** Snow-9. Called a proof because of the die pairing, but otherwise it more closely resembles a lightly circulated business strike. Both sides have deep brown color with lighter tan devices. A few inconsequential surface ticks are evident with a glass. An attractive example that will be a welcome addition to any collection of early small cents. (#2037)

INDIAN CENTS

Impressive 1859 Cent, MS66



- 115 **1859 MS66 NGC.** A gorgeous representative of this one-year type, incredibly well-preserved with undeniable eye appeal. Fresh copper-orange surfaces cede to subtle pumpkin shadings near the reverse margins. This noteworthy survivor could find a home in the finest of date or type sets. Census: 10 in 66, 1 finer (3/08). (#2052)

Pleasing 1859 Cent, MS66



- 116 **1859 MS66 PCGS.** An important Premium Gem of this always-needed one-year type. Sharply struck with full definition on the diamonds. The lustrous surfaces display a light golden-tan patina and the fields have a confirmed semi-prooflike glimmer on each side. A few unobtrusive marks in the upper left obverse and upper reverse fields do not distract in the least from the great eye appeal of this one-year type coin. Population: 15 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#2052)

- 117 **1860 MS66 NGC.** This exactly struck and highly lustrous copper-nickel cent is essentially unabraded. The upper reverse has slender streaks of sun-gold toning, and a couple of flecks are seen near the C in AMERICA. Census: 34 in 66, 3 finer (3/08). (#2058)

Flashy MS66 ★ 1861 Cent



- 118 **1861 MS66 ★ NGC.** As of (3/08), the present Premium Gem is the only business strike 1861 cent to receive a Star designation from NGC. Just two pieces have been certified finer. Both sides are prooflike, and undoubtedly, this feature was the reason it secured a Star. Flashy and exactly struck with an unblemished straw-gold appearance. 1861 was the lowest mintage issue of the copper-nickel subset of the series. (#2061)

- 119 **1862 MS65 NGC.** This fire-red Gem is crisply struck and magnificently preserved. No spots or abrasions are seen, even when viewed beneath a strong lens. Certified in a prior generation holder. (#2064)

- 120 **1862 MS65 PCGS.** Pleasing golden-tan luster emanates from the well-preserved surfaces of this copper-nickel Gem. Generally well struck, except for the two middle diamonds and the feather tips. (#2064)
- 121 **1863 MS65 PCGS.** A solidly struck Gem, carefully preserved with pleasing, pale copper-nickel surfaces. An attractive survivor that would serve well in a type collection. PCGS has graded 26 finer pieces (3/08). (#2067)

Surprising Premium Gem 1863 Cent



- 122 **1863 MS66 PCGS.** While the heavily minted 1863 cent is a popular choice for many type collectors, the weak strikes that are prevalent for the issue can dissuade certain numismatists. While the tips of the feathers are a touch soft, the overall detail of this lilac-accented copper-gold piece is significantly above-average. Excellent eye appeal, as demanded of the grade. Census: 16 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#2067)

Lovely MS66 1864 Copper-Nickel Cent



- 123 **1864 Copper-Nickel MS66 NGC.** An elegant Premium Gem survivor from the final copper-nickel cent issue, sharply struck with all four diamonds on the ribbon crisply impressed. Copper-orange shadings prevail, though whispers of peach appear at the right obverse margin. Beautifully preserved and a prime candidate for the finest of sets. Census: 14 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#2070)
- 124 **1864 Bronze No L MS66 Red and Brown PCGS.** Copper-gold patina mixes with light tan on this Premium Gem. Sharply struck, except for the usual weakness on the feather tips; all four diamonds are strong. No significant contacts or unsightly spots. Population: 21 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#2077)
- 125 **1864 Bronze No L MS66 Red and Brown PCGS.** A carefully preserved and remarkably appealing example of the initial bronze Indian cent issue. The light copper-orange surfaces show occasional elements of mahogany and sage. Population: 21 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/08). (#2077)
- 126 **1864 L On Ribbon MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Deep mahogany-violet at the centers yields to paler copper-orange at the margins. A pleasingly detailed and fundamentally appealing survivor that shows just a few small marks on the portrait. (#2080)
- 127 **1865 Fancy 5 MS63 Red NGC.** The copper-orange surfaces of this Select piece show occasional hints of salmon and minor carbon on the portrait. Well-defined overall and fundamentally pleasing. Misattributed by NGC as a Plain 5. (#2084)
- 128 **1867 MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** The centers are dusky walnut-brown, but ample cinnamon is present at the margins of this Gem. Well struck a small spot of carbon at the center of Liberty's jawline. (#2089)

- 129 **1867 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Snow-5b. The 18 is repunched. This lustrous Gem is orange, ruby, and sea-green. The strike is exacting, and there is no indication of marks or carbon. Struck from a clashed obverse die. (#2089)

Choice Red 1867 Indian Cent



- 130 **1867 MS64 Red PCGS.** Well struck in the centers, although minor blending of detail is noted on the right shield corner. Booming luster and peach-gold color confirm the eye appeal. Scattered minute carbon determines the grade. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 83 in 64 Red, 20 finer (3/08). (#2090)
- 131 **1869 MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** Sharply struck and well preserved, with vibrant red-orange and deep-purple toning, and a great cartwheel shimmer in the obverse fields. Minor carbon flecks limit the grade, while contact marks seem nonexistent. (#2095)
- 132 **1870 MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** Lustrous golden-brown surfaces show splashes of crimson on the obverse device. Boldly struck throughout with just a touch of softness on the tips of the feathers. An elegant example, devoid of any overt flaws. Census: 81 in 65 Red and Brown, 14 finer (3/08). (#2098)
- 133 **1872 MS63 Brown NGC.** Soft copper-orange, rose, and violet shadings converge on this lovely Select coin. Well struck with only light marks, a pleasing representative of this lower-mintage issue. (#2103)

Delightful 1872 Indian Cent, MS64 Red



- 134 **1872 MS64 Red PCGS.** The 2 in the date is clearly repunched, both above the digit and inside its upper loop. A satiny near-Gem with radiant honey-gold color that is only slightly mellowed on the portrait. The lower left obverse field shows a wispy flaw, but the surfaces are generally impressive. The 1872 is among the lowest-mintage dates in the series, and full Red examples are highly elusive. Population: 45 in 64, 15 finer (3/08). (#2105)
- 135 **1873 Open 3 MS65 Red and Brown ANACS.** Mint orange-gold color is intermixed with tan patina, and a bold strike characterizes the design elements. All four diamonds are strong, and only trivial softness is seen on some of the feather tips. A couple of tiny flecks on the reverse do not detract from the overall appeal of this highly pursued date. From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#2107)
- 136 **1873 Open 3 AU58 NGC.** Just a hint of friction on the highest parts of the portrait keeps this Open 3 coin from a Mint State designation. Solidly struck with remarkably clean surfaces. (#2109)

- 137 **1873 Closed 3 MS63 Red and Brown ANACS.** FS-009.1. Significant doubling appears at all but the first letter of LIBERTY, though this doubled die is less prominent than the FS-009 *Guide Book* “Die 1” or “Doubled Liberty” variety. A pleasingly detailed Select example, copper-orange and mahogany with minor carbon on the portrait. (#2110)
- 138 **1873 Closed 3 MS64 Red PCGS.** A pleasing Choice representative of the earlier Closed 3 logotype, well-defined overall with three of the four diamonds on the ribbon completely outlined. The copper-orange and salmon surfaces are fresh. Population: 16 in 64 Red, 16 finer (2/08). (#2111)

Choice Red 1873 Closed 3 Cent



- 139 **1873 Closed 3 MS64 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal.** Card not included. This lustrous and suitably struck near-Gem is sun-gold aside from a blush of cherry-red on the cheek and neck. This low mintage cent is relatively free from marks, and is scarcer than its Open 3 counterpart. Population: 16 in 64 Red, 16 finer (3/08). (#2111)
- 140 **1875 MS66 Red and Brown NGC.** This lower mintage Premium Gem has vibrant luster and an impressively unblemished appearance. The strike is essentially full, and marks and carbon are virtually absent. The rose-red surfaces are only slightly too mellowed to merit a red designation. Certified in a prior generation holder. (#2122)

Vibrant Red Gem 1876 Cent



- 141 **1876 MS65 Red PCGS.** Fresh copper-orange surfaces show only slight variation at the margins. The strike is solid, and the visual appeal is impressive. With a mintage of slightly under 8 million pieces, the 1876 is one of a series of less-available issues from its decade, and higher-grade examples are elusive; PCGS has graded only 14 finer Red representatives (3/08). (#2126)
- 142 **1877 Good 6 PCGS.** Despite extensive wear and a handful of moderate abrasions, this key-date cent remains fundamentally appealing. On the headband, the L of LIBERTY remains visible. (#2127)
- 143 **1877 VG8 NGC.** This low mintage key date cent has deep chocolate-brown toning. All legends are clear except LIBERTY, and a majority of shield lines are visible. Minor marks are customary for the grade. (#2127)
- 144 **1877 Fine 12 NGC.** The letters of LIBERTY are weak but intact on this luminous mocha-hued cent. Minimally marked with impressive eye appeal for the grade assigned. A wonderful choice for a similarly graded date set. (#2127)

- 145 **1877—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Recolored orange to simulate a Mint State example, although wear is evident on the diamonds and the BE and Y in LIBERTY. Minutely granular, but unabraded. A sharp example of this coveted series key. (#2127)
- 146 **1877—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** This key-date coin is well-defined overall with only minor wear. Mahogany and pink-orange shadings converge on each side, with light hairlines and faint abrasions present in the fields and on the devices. (#2127)

Appealing XF40 1877 Cent



- 147 **1877 XF40 PCGS.** Primarily mocha-brown surfaces with occasional hints of walnut near the rims. Pleasingly detailed overall with light wear that is concentrated at the highpoints, such as Liberty's lowest curl. Minimally marked with a few spots of deeper color, but no significant carbon. Overall, a great mid-range example of this challenging issue. (#2127)

Well Struck 1878 Cent, MS65 Red



- 148 **1878 MS65 Red PCGS.** Richard Snow (2006) writes of the 1878 Indian cent: “... enough of the coins escaped circulation that finding this date in Mint State is relatively easy.” Full Red examples are somewhat more difficult to locate. Copper-gold luster exudes from both sides of this Red Gem, and an impressive strike leaves strong definition on the design elements, including all of the diamonds. A few small flecks and contacts likely preclude an even higher grade. (#2132)
- 149 **1880 MS65 Red PCGS.** Pale copper-orange prevails on the obverse, while the reverse offers a melange of deeper reddish-orange shadings at the center. A pleasingly detailed and unturned Gem survivor. Population: 45 in 65 Red, 16 finer (3/08). (#2138)

Captivating 1881 Cent, MS66 Red



- 150 **1881 MS66 Red NGC.** Boldly struck and essentially unturned. This dynamic Premium Gem offers a rich blend of peach, copper-gold, and orange on its well-preserved surfaces. Despite a mintage of nearly 40 million pieces, this Gilded Age issue is highly elusive with original surfaces. Census: 10 in 66 Red, 1 finer (2/08). (#2141)

Gorgeous MS66 Red 1881 Cent



- 151 **1881 MS66 Red PCGS.** For sheer visual appeal, this amazing Premium Gem is hard to match. Its sumptuous surfaces, copper-orange with subtle gradations, are carefully preserved, and the portrait wreath offer excellent, albeit not absolute detail. Highly elusive any finer, with just four such pieces certified by PCGS (3/08). (#2141)

Dynamic Red 1882 Cent MS66



- 152 **1882 MS66 Red PCGS.** Olive-gold consumes this exactly struck and thoroughly lustrous Premium Gem, aside from wisps of rose-red along portions of the peripheries. Immaculate aside from a subtle tick on the chin. Encased in a green label holder. Population: 20 in 66 Red, 2 finer (3/08). (#2144)

Red Premium Gem 1883 Cent



- 153 **1883 MS66 Red NGC.** The highly lustrous canary-gold fields and devices display occasional hints of rose-red. Marks are virtually absent, and the eye appeal is imposing. The headdress feathers show evidence of die wear. Encased in a prior generation holder. Census: 18 in 66 Red, 3 finer (3/08). (#2147)

Elegant 1884 Cent, MS66 Red



- 154 **1884 MS66 Red PCGS.** Vibrant reddish-orange surfaces show occasional honey-gold accents at the margins and subtle lilac overtones within the wreath. Well-defined overall and a carefully preserved survivor for this surprisingly challenging mid-date issue. Population: 13 in 66 Red, 3 finer (3/08). (#2150)

Red Near-Gem 1886 Cent, Type Two



- 155 **1886 Type Two MS64 Red PCGS.** The obverse offers moderate reddish-orange and peach shadings, while lighter honey-gold prevails on the reverse. The well struck final feather points between the C and A of AMERICA, confirming the Type Two variety. Highly elusive any finer with fully Red surfaces; PCGS has graded only eight such coins (3/08). (#92156)
- 156 **1893 MS65 Red PCGS.** Vibrant copper-orange and peach surfaces offer impressive preservation and minimal carbon. A pleasingly detailed Gem representative of this popular late 19th century issue. Population: 75 in 65 Red, 22 finer (3/08). (#2186)
- 157 **1893 89/89 MS66 Red PCGS.** FS-010.95, Snow-2. Subtle repunching is evident on the 893 in the date. This lustrous Premium Gem is orange-red aside from a blush of olive on the central obverse. Essentially void of marks, and carbon is minimal. (#2186)
- 158 **1894 MS65 Red PCGS.** Rich orange luster swirls about this precisely struck Gem. The obverse has only faint grazes, and the reverse displays only minor carbon. Population: 64 in 65 Red, 22 finer (2/08). (#2189)
- 159 **1894 MS65 Red PCGS.** This fire-red Gem has blazing luster and only minimal carbon or contact. The strike is good, despite minor blending on the upper headdress tips. In a first generation holder. Population: 64 in 65 Red, 22 finer (3/08). (#2189)

Dazzling MS66 Red 1895 Cent



- 160 **1895 MS66 Red NGC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal, Card Included.** Highly lustrous with pleasing golden-orange accents. The strike is virtually complete, and the few flecks of carbon on the lower left obverse serve to validate this Gem's originality. Census: 32 in 66 Red, 8 finer (3/08). (#2192)

Fiery Red 1896 Indian Cent MS66



- 161 **1896 MS66 Red NGC. Ex: Richmond Collection.** This decisively struck and lustrous Premium Gem features an olive-gold obverse and an orange-red reverse. The fields appear immaculate, and the face has only a few unobtrusive marks. Census: 7 in 66 Red, 2 finer (3/08). Ex: *Richmond Collection, Part II, (David Lawrence, 11/2004), lot 1032.* (#2195)

Red Premium Gem 1897 Cent



- 162 **1897 MS66 Red NGC.** A lustrous orange-red Premium Gem that has gorgeous preservation. The strike is precise aside from minor incompleteness on the ED in UNITED. The 1897 is available in Uncirculated grades, but full red pieces without detracting carbon are very scarce. Census: 9 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#2198)
- 163 **1899 MS66 Red PCGS.** A beautiful Premium Gem with unblemished orange-red and khaki-gold surfaces. Sharply struck, and carbon is minimal. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 76 in 66 Red, 9 finer (3/08). (#2204)
- 164 **1901 MS66 Red NGC.** A lustrous and beautiful canary-gold Premium Gem with exceptional preservation and outstanding eye appeal. The strike is precise save for selected dentils. Census: 28 in 66 Red, 2 finer (3/08). (#2210)
- 165 **1901 MS66 Red NGC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal.** Bright orange luster graces each side of this fabulous Indian Head cent. The design elements are crisply struck, and the surfaces are beautifully preserved. A top-notch survivor from this turn-of-the-century issue. NGC has graded a mere two finer Red representatives (3/08). (#2210)

- 166 **1902 MS66 Red NGC.** The color palette is typically sunset-orange, with an excellent strike and generous eye appeal. Much luster radiates from each side, further contributing to the attractive package. This coin would be a good start to someone bold enough to attempt a color-matched set, with its lovely but typical coloration. NGC has only certified 18 Red pieces finer (2/08). (#2213)
- 167 **1903 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC.** A solidly struck example, carefully preserved with vibrant copper-orange surfaces that show minimal carbon. Amazing eye appeal. PCGS has graded only five finer Red pieces (3/08). (#2216)
- 168 **1906 MS66 Red NGC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal.** The fresh copper-peach surfaces are vibrant and carefully preserved. A beautifully detailed example from this later issue. A single small carbon spot is noted on the neck. NGC has graded only one finer Red piece (3/08). (#2225)
- 169 **1908-S MS64 Red PCGS.** This popular near-Gem S-mint representative displays copper-gold luster, along with sharply struck design elements, including crispness on all four diamonds. A few minor flecks define the grade. (#2234)

Attractive 1908-S Cent, MS65 Red



- 170 **1908-S MS65 Red PCGS.** The 1908-S is one of the more popular issues in the Indian Head cent series. This Red Gem exhibits pleasing copper-gold luster accented with wisps of apricot. A well executed strike brings out nice delineation on the design features, including boldness on all four diamonds. While the feather tips are not full, they are better struck than ordinarily seen on the issue. A couple of grade-consistent marks are noted on the obverse. (#2234)

Scarce, Popular 1908-S Cent, MS66 Red



- 171 **1908-S MS66 Red NGC.** Attractive light golden color bathes both sides of this Premium Gem cent. Most of the feather tips are weak, as is par for this issue, but all four diamonds are boldly impressed. Some light flecks scattered about do not significantly detract. A scarce and popular issue, with high collector demand. (#2234)
- 172 **1909 MS66 Red NGC.** Copper-gold luster exudes from both sides of this Premium Gem cent. Well struck, including complete definition on all four diamonds. A couple of minuscule obverse marks do not detract. Census: 30 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#2237)
- 173 **1909-S XF45 PCGS.** A well-defined Choice XF piece with deep mushroom-brown surfaces that show hints of olive. Light, even wear across each side has minimal impact on this coin's impressive eye appeal. A great example of this final-year key issue. (#2238)
- 174 **1909-S MS63 Brown NGC.** Tan-blue and orange-gold patination bathes each side of this key-date S-mint cent. Generally well struck, including all of the diamonds. A few light flecks are scattered about. (#2238)

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

Pleasing 1860 Cent, PR66 Cameo



- 175 **1860 PR66 Cameo NGC.** 1860 proof cents are scarcer than their 1,000-piece mintage might suggest, as 450 or so were either melted or released into circulation due to poor sales (Richard Snow, 2006). This Premium Gem Cameo exhibits a better-than-average strike with pleasing golden-tan surfaces. A few light flecks are noted on reach side. Census: 1 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (3/08). (#82253)

- 176 **1862 PR64 Cameo NGC.** Copper-gold surfaces reveal stunning field-motif contrast irrespective of the angle of observation, and a powerful strike leaves crisp definition. A few light handling marks and faint toning flecks limit the grade. (#82259)

Sharp 1862 PR65 Cameo Cent



- 177 **1862 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The 1862 cent saw a mintage of 550 proofs, a fair number of which are extant. Cameos exist, but not in great quantities. Orange-gold patina with faded red accents dominates the obverse, while violet joins with orange-gold on the reverse. Solidly struck throughout, and devoid of mentionable abrasions or spots.
From *The Good Humor Collection*. (#82259)

PR65 Cameo 1862 Indian Cent



- 178 **1862 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC.** While business strikes of this issue were produced in considerable numbers, the proof emission was limited to 550 pieces. The present Gem has reflective fields and intricately struck devices. Attractively toned in lemon-gold, fire-red, lime, and lilac-rose. Census: 16 in 65 Cameo, 21 finer (3/08). (#82259)

Desirable Premium Gem 1863 Proof Cent



- 179 **1863 PR66 NGC.** With an estimated mintage of just 460 specimens, the 1863 has the second-lowest proof production among copper-nickel Indian cents. This gorgeous Premium Gem offers subtle honey-gold surfaces with occasional whispers of lilac and green near the portrait. One of just six PR66 pieces graded by NGC, with none finer (3/08). (#2262)

- 180 **1864 Copper-Nickel PR62 PCGS.** The hazy surfaces of this crisply struck copper-nickel proof range from taupe to mushroom-brown. Close inspection reveals the fine hairlines that account for the grade. One of an estimated 370 proofs coined. (#2265)

Splendid PR65 Red and Brown 1864 No L Bronze Cent



- 181 **1864 Bronze No L PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** The actual mintage of this issue is unknown, but a reasonable estimate is around 300 pieces, considering the number of pieces extant today in all grades and colors and the number that must have been lost over the years from attrition. The fields on this piece are moderately mirrored on each side and the obverse shows slightly brighter surfaces with a bit more original red than the reverse. A lovely example of this solidly graded Gem proof. Population: 31 in 65 Red and Brown, 15 finer (2/08). (#2277)

Notable 1864 No L Bronze Cent, PR65 Red and Brown



- 182 **1864 Bronze No L PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Though not so elusive as its With L counterpart, the 1864 No L Bronze proofs are challenging, with an estimated mintage of slightly over 150 specimens. This visually interesting Gem is largely violet on the obverse, though the margins are honey-gold, and the reverse has a streaky balance between the two colors. Population: 31 in 65 Red and Brown, 15 finer (3/08). (#2277)

Lovely PR65 Red and Brown 1865 Cent



- 183 1865 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Plain 5. Much closer to red than brown, particularly on the honey and peach obverse. The reverse is variegated cherry-red and sun-gold. This Civil War cent has noticeable cameo contrast, although no such designation is present on the PCGS insert. The strike is unimprovable, and a loupe reveals only infrequent flecks on the lower right obverse. (#2283)
- 184 1865 PR64 Red PCGS.** Plain 5. Snow-PR2. The date is minutely repunched. Sun-gold and apricot with a glimpse of dusky lilac at 1 o'clock on the obverse. This Civil War near-Gem is housed in an old green label holder. Population: 14 in 64 Red, 9 finer (3/08). (#2284)
- 185 1867 PR66 Red and Brown NGC.** Copper-gold surfaces are imbued with hints of light tan, and exhibit nice field-motif contrast, especially when the coin is tilted under a light source. Exquisitely struck and impeccably preserved. Census: 9 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/08). (#2289)
- 186 1868 PR65 Red and Brown NGC.** Glossy-brown surfaces reveal hints of reflectivity at a few angles, as well as vibrant crimson-orange and lilac colors. Sharply struck with pleasing mint frost over the obverse portrait. Census: 23 in 65, 11 finer (3/08). (#2292)
- 187 1868 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Field-motif contrast is evident when this Gem proof is rotated beneath a light source, and copper-gold surfaces reveal a few light toning flecks in the fields. Sharply struck, and featuring a medal-turn alignment. Population: 35 in 65 Red and Brown, 4 finer (3/08). (#2292)
- 188 1869 PR64 Red PCGS.** This flashy razor-sharp Choice proof is primarily orange-gold, although glimpses of lilac appear in the fields. Carbon is limited to a couple of minute flecks, and marks are also minimal. Certified in a first generation holder. Population: 23 in 64 Red, 17 finer (3/08). (#2296)
- 189 1871 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Shallow N, which is usual for proofs prior to 1873. This intricately struck Gem has an essentially full red obverse, while light freckles of emerald-green visit the center of the otherwise brick-red reverse. Population: 43 in 65 Red and Brown, 1 finer (2/08). (#2301)
- 190 1871 PR64 Red PCGS.** A sharply struck and unabraded near-Gem with a yellow-gold wood-grain texture to both sides. A low mintage date. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 38 in 64 Red, 30 finer (3/08). (#2302)
- 191 1872 PR63 Brown NGC.** Lovely streaks of forest-green, lavender, and pumpkin-gold alternate across this razor-sharp and unabraded specimen. The 1872 has a low proof and business strike mintage. (#2303)
- 192 1872 PR65 Red and Brown NGC.** A semi-key date as a business strike and scarce also as a high grade proof. This 1872 shows streaky iridescence over vibrant pumpkin-orange and mahogany surfaces. A remarkable Gem. (#2304)
- 193 1875 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** This boldly struck Gem is primarily copper-orange on the obverse, though a small fingerprint appears above the feathers of the headdress. On the reverse, deeper mahogany shadings prevail, with a single stripe of copper-gold that runs from the lower left to the upper right. (#2313)

- 194 1875 PR64 Red PCGS.** Snow-PR3. The peak of the 5 is lightly recut. This well struck and flashy Choice proof is void of contact, and small spots near the 1 in the date and the upper arrowhead are appropriate for the grade. (#2314)

Amazing Red Gem Proof 1875 Cent



- 195 1875 PR65 Red PCGS.** One of approximately 700 proof cents prepared in 1875, this lovely Gem is completely original. Dusky sun-gold and olive hues blend over powerfully impressed, carefully preserved surfaces. Select angles draw forth glassy reflectivity in the fields. A few pinpoint carbon flecks are of little relevance. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 13 in 65 Red, 2 finer (3/08). (#2314)
- 196 1876 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS.** This flashy Premium Gem is close to full red. Orange-gold deepens near the borders, while the fields are straw-gold. Pinpoint sharp and thoroughly attractive. (#2316)
- 197 1876 PR64 Red PCGS.** Bright copper-gold surfaces exhibit sharply struck design features. A few minute marks and flecks define the grade. (#2317)
- 198 1878 PR65 Red PCGS.** The fresh, unturned copper-orange surfaces offer delightful originality beneath a whisper of haze. Boldly impressed with a mild cameo effect on the reverse. Population: 36 in 65 Red, 9 finer (3/08). (#2323)
- 199 1881 PR66 Red PCGS.** This exquisitely struck and unabraded representative possesses attractive mint-green, tan, and fire-red coloration. A spot on the eyebrow is evident only upon close examination. Population: 23 in 66 Red, 4 finer (2/08). (#2332)
- 200 1882 PR66 Red and Brown NGC.** A penetratingly struck and mark-free Premium Gem with a fully red obverse and a dusky lilac-red reverse. Only inconsequential carbon is detected. Encased in a former generation holder. (#2334)
- 201 1883 PR66 Brown PCGS.** Forest-green and crimson dominate the obverse of this Premium Gem, yielding to yellow-green, purple, and yellow-gold on the reverse. Glossy surfaces exhibit field-device contrast when the coin is rotated under a light source. All design elements are well brought up. Population: 24 in 66 Brown, 3 finer (3/08). (#2336)
- 202 1883 PR65 Red NGC.** This powerfully struck Gem has a straw-gold and apricot obverse. The central reverse displays a few light lilac-red streaks. Infrequent microscopic flecks are of no consequence. In an older generation holder. Census: 10 in 65 Red, 5 finer (3/08). (#2338)
- 203 1884 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS.** The obverse offers fiery gold-orange surfaces with hints of apple-green and magenta, while the other side reverses the colors. Beautifully preserved and decisively struck. Population: 37 in 66 Red and Brown, 16 finer (3/08). (#2340)
- 204 1885 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS.** Electric magenta, cherry-red, and violet shadings enliven the surfaces of this carefully preserved Premium Gem. Boldly impressed with undeniable eye appeal. Population: 32 in 66 Red and Brown, 16 finer (3/08). (#2343)

205 1885 PR65 Red PCGS. This is a visually appealing proof 1885 Indian Cent. Intense crimson-red color dominates the outward appearance, but it is not the only shade that the luster assumes as the coin rotates under the light. Beautiful steel-blue and golden-orange hues are also seen, particularly in and around the centers. A boldly struck and conditionally scarce proof whose importance is further enhanced by the relative scarcity of similarly graded business strikes. Population: 17 in 65 Red, 11 finer (3/08). (#2344)

206 1891 PR65 Red NGC. CAC. The deep golden-red surfaces are pleasingly preserved and the devices offer bold detail. A beautiful Gem example of this popular series, from a mintage of 2,350 specimens. Census: 10 in 65 Red, 2 finer (3/08). (#2362)

Exquisite PR65 Red Cameo 1892 Cent



207 1892 PR65 Red Cameo PCGS. This intricately struck Gem has prominently mirrored fields and exceptional eye appeal. The fields are pumpkin-gold, while hints of peach visit the portrait. Perfect aside from the infrequent pinpoint carbon fleck. Population: 4 in 65 Cameo, 5 finer (2/08). (#82365)

Charming PR65 Red Cameo 1892 Cent



208 1892 PR65 Red Cameo NGC. An exquisitely struck and flashy Gem with a magnificent orange-gold obverse and only minor carbon on the straw-gold reverse. Surprisingly rare in full red, particularly with cameo contrast. New designs were introduced on the silver denominations in 1892, but the Barber duo were never able to replace Longacre's Indian cent. Census: 1 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (3/08). (#82365)

Pleasing 1898 Cent, PR66 Red



209 1898 PR66 Red NGC. Copper-orange surfaces exhibit strong field-motif contrast when the coin is tilted ever so slightly under a light source. A solid strike virtually completes the design detail. A few tiny light flecks on the obverse do not detract in the least. Census: 7 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#2383)

Beautiful 1905 Cent, PR66 Red



210 1905 PR66 Red PCGS. Despite the heightened mintages of the 20th century proof Indian cent issues, fully Red specimens remain elusive. This delectable Premium Gem offers bold detail and a vibrant melange of copper-orange, peach, and lemon-gold on each side. An attractive piece, housed in a green label holder. Population: 12 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#2404)

LINCOLN CENTS

211 1909-S VDB—Scratched—ANACS. VF20 Details. Several moderate pinscratches are noted on the field near Lincoln's chin and the 19 in the date. However, this chocolate-brown key date cent has a pleasing, problem-free reverse. (#2426)

212 1909-S VDB VF20 ANACS. This luminous walnut-brown example shows subtle blue overtones on each side. Though the fields show a few minor digs, the portrait is comparatively clean. A great mid-range example of this ever-popular issue. (#2426)

213 1909-S VDB VF35 PCGS. A pleasing Choice VF representative of this popular key Lincoln issue, primarily chocolate-brown with small streaks of deeper patina at the obverse margins. Minimally marked and fundamentally attractive.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#2426)

214 1909-S VDB—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. This glossy key date cent has been polished, but has agreeably retoned in golden-brown, olive, and russet. A few minuscule digs are distributed. (#2426)

215 1909-S VDB XF45 NGC. A primarily chocolate-brown piece with occasional hints of pumpkin-orange in the fields. Pleasingly detailed with light, even wear across the well-defined central devices. In sum, an attractive example of this key issue. (#2426)

216 1909-S VDB—Whizzed—NCS. AU Details. This VDB cent appears bright and satiny to the unaided eye. Thorough rotation beneath a loupe reveals cloudy patches of hairlines. The E in UNITED has a small spot. (#2426)

217 1909-S VDB AU50 PCGS. Deep chocolate-brown surfaces show occasional undercurrents of gold and blue. A pleasingly detailed piece that shows only light, even wear and few marks overall. (#2426)

218 1909-S VDB—Cleaned—ANACS. Unc Details, Net AU55. Boldly struck with no trace of actual wear. The copper-orange and olive surfaces show a number of wispy hairlines in the fields, yet the coin has solid eye appeal overall. (#2426)

219 1909-S VDB—Altered Color—NCS. Unc. Details. Deceptively recolored rose-gold, but lustrous and well struck. Both sides are devoid of abrasions. Most collectors would be delighted with the present key date cent. (#2426)

220 1909-S VDB MS62 Brown NGC. Crisply struck with surprisingly strong eye appeal for the grade assigned. Cherrywood surfaces show occasional lavender and violet accents on the obverse, with similar colors and copper-gold on the reverse. (#2426)

- 221 1909-S VDB MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. Pale copper-pink shadings cede to violet at the right obverse and much of the reverse. The overall definition is solid, and the obverse displays attractively. A few small carbon spots are present at the left and lower reverse rim. Overall, a noteworthy example of this ever-popular key issue. (#2427)

- 222 1909-S VDB MS63 Red and Brown NGC. Gold-tan luster adorns both sides of this Select, popular cent, and a well directed strike brings out sharp definition on the design elements. A few light toning flecks are noted on each side. (#2427)

Desirable 1909-S VDB Cent, MS64 Red and Brown



- 223 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Substantially more Red than Brown, with a vibrant reddish-orange obverse and similar, only slightly mellowed coloration on the reverse. The strike is pleasing, and aside from a few stray marks in the fields, the preservation is excellent. A great representative of this perpetually in-demand issue. (#2427)

Nearly Full Red 1909-S VDB Cent MS64



- 224 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. This yellow-gold and fire-red near-Gem displays vibrant luster and a meticulous strike. Only minor carbon is present. The 1909-S VDB cent is famous as the lowest mintage business strike issue in the Lincoln cent series, followed by the 1931-S, the 1914-D, and the 1909-S without designer's initials. (#2427)

Well Struck 1909-S VDB Cent MS64 Red and Brown



- 225 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Attractive golden-tan luster exudes from both sides of this key-date cent, and a well executed strike leaves strong definition on the design elements, including the bow tie and the grains and lines in the wheat stalks. Minute brown flecks are scattered over the reverse. (#2427)

Attractive 1909-S VDB Cent, MS64 Red



- 226 1909-S VDB MS64 Red PCGS. Gold-orange luster dominates each side of this key-date Lincoln cent, with the obverse taking on splashes of light green. An exacting strike brings out sharp definition on the design elements, including virtual completeness in the lines and grains of the wheat stalks. Some tiny light flecks are noted on the obverse. (#2428)

Choice Red 1909-S VDB Cent



- 227 1909-S VDB MS64 Red PCGS. This low mintage key date near-Gem delivers potent luster and an exquisite strike. Even the VDB initials are fully brought up. Primarily pumpkin-gold, but hints of lime are also evident. A few flecks are relegated to the lower reverse. In a green label holder. (#2428)

- 228 1909-S MS65 Red PCGS. Crisply struck with fresh, vibrant luster and swirling copper-orange surfaces. A carefully preserved and undeniably appealing Gem example of this challenging issue. (#2434)

Important 1909-S Over Horizontal S Cent, MS66 Red



- 229 1909-S S Over Horizontal S MS66 Red PCGS. FS-012.3. Regardless of variety, the 1909-S is an elusive issue in Mint State grades, particularly with fully Red surfaces. The 1909-S Over Horizontal S pieces form a small minority of examples, and neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Red representative than this marvelous Premium Gem (3/08). The pale copper-gold surfaces cede to delicate lemon near the rims. Boldly impressed for the issue and undeniably appealing. (#92434)

- 230 1910 MS66 Red PCGS. Both sides of this Premium Gem are awash in shimmering orange-gold luster, and exhibit sharply impressed design elements. Impeccably preserved throughout. (#2437)

- 231 1911-D MS65 Red PCGS. Soft copper-orange and pumpkin shadings permeate the surfaces of this first-year Denver cent. Well struck and carefully preserved with minimal carbon. PCGS has graded just 18 finer Red pieces (2/08). (#2446)

- 232 **1911-S MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** Copper-gold surfaces are imbued with electric-blue accents at the borders. Impressively struck, and devoid of mentionable marks or spots. Census: 53 in 65, 3 finer (3/08). (#2448)
- 233 **1912-D MS65 Red NGC.** A sharply struck satin beauty, this brilliant Gem 1912-D cent has fully detailed devices with bright orange surfaces. Slight mellowing of the color is evident on the obverse, and the reverse has full mint brilliance. Census: 25 in 65, 3 finer (3/08). (#2455)
- 234 **1914-D XF45 PCGS.** Deep chocolate-brown shadings prevail on this attractive Choice XF piece. Remarkably strong detail for the issue and grade with surprisingly few marks overall. An excellent selection for the date collector. (#2471)
- 235 **1914-D AU53 PCGS.** Light to medium tan patina bathes the remarkably clean surfaces of this key date Lincoln cent. The design elements reveal excellent detail. Great overall technical quality and aesthetic appeal. (#2471)

Entrancing MS62 Brown 1914-D Cent



- 236 **1914-D MS62 Brown PCGS.** The 1914-D ranks among the lowest mintages of the entire Lincoln cent series. In Mint State, it is certainly rarer than the two issues with lower emissions, the 1909-S VDB and the 1931-S. The present boldly struck and unblemished example is bathed in ocean-blue, although the devices display tan-brown. (#2471)

Elegant 1914-D Cent, MS64 Brown



- 237 **1914-D MS64 Brown NGC.** A carefully preserved and delightful survivor from this important Lincoln cent issue, well-defined with hints of vivid reddish-orange at the margins of the otherwise violet-brown surfaces. This low-mintage issue was not saved in quantity, and Mint State examples such as the present piece are elusive on the open market. Census: 43 in 64 Brown, 14 finer (3/08). (#2471)

Captivating 1914-D Cent, MS66 Brown



- 238 **1914-D MS66 Brown NGC.** A sharply impressed key-date coin that has wonderfully crisp detail on the peripheral lettering and central devices. The richly lustrous olive-brown surfaces show occasional undercurrents of blue and mahogany. This magnificently preserved survivor, one of fewer than 1.2 million pieces struck, ranks among the finest examples available to collectors today. Census: 2 in 66 Brown, 0 finer (3/08). (#2471)

Fantastic Gem Red and Brown 1914-D Lincoln Cent



- 239 **1914-D MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** While the 1909-S VDB and 1931-S are lower-mintage Lincoln cents, no issue from that series is so elusive in Mint State as the 1914-D, which was little-saved at the time of release and not appreciated as a key until decades later. This beautifully preserved Gem example offers pleasing detail for the issue, though slight hints of softness appear at the margins. Each side offers a blend of light olive-tan and copper-gold shadings, and in the reverse fields, elements of peach also appear. Population: 36 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/08). (#2472)
- 240 **1914-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** The lemon-orange obverse displays as full Red on this early Lincoln cent, though the reverse shows a blend of copper-orange and mocha. Well-defined for the issue and attractive for a Choice piece. (#2475)
- 241 **1917 MS66 Red PCGS.** This orange-red beauty exhibits blazing luster and outstanding eye appeal. Precisely struck and virtually as issued. In a first generation holder. (#2497)
- 242 **1919 MS66 Red PCGS.** A lustrous orange-red Premium Gem that has hints of lime near the margins. Assertively struck and highly lustrous with minimal carbon or contact. Certified in a prior generation holder. (#2515)
- 243 **1919-S MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** A well struck Gem, save for the usual softness on the O of ONE. Copper-gold luster displays faint hints of light tan. Population: 24 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/08). (#2520)
- 244 **1919-S MS64 Red PCGS.** Golden-orange surfaces exhibit sharply struck design elements. Some light flecks are noted on each side, but these are minor in context, and this near-Gem displays well. PCGS has graded 21 finer Red pieces (3/08). (#2521)
- 245 **1920-S MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** Lustrous surfaces are copper-gold on the obverse, and a mix of orange-gold and light tan on the reverse, and a well executed strike leaves sharp definition on the design elements. A few tiny, light toning flecks are noted in the upper left obverse. A difficult date at this grade level and color designation. Census: 19 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/08). (#2529)

Vibrant MS66 Red 1921 Cent



246 1921 MS66 Red PCGS. A blazing Red coin that boasts attractive surfaces and a trace of carbon. The strike is sharp on the motto and wheat ears, without the often-seen drawn lettering toward the rim. A scarcer date and this one has good eye appeal for the grade. Population: 59 in 66, 11 finer (3/08). (#2533)

247 1922 No D Strong Reverse Fine 15 ANACS. FS-401, formerly FS-013.2. Die Pair 2. The second 2 in the date is sharp, and TRUST is sharper than IN GOD WE. These diagnostics, along with the absence of a mintmark and clear lines within the wheat ears, confirm the key Strong Reverse variety. Medium brown with a few faded reverse marks. (#3285)

248 1922 No D Strong Reverse Fine 15 NGC. FS-401, formerly FS-013.2. Die Pair 2. A collector-grade tan-brown example of this key Guide Book variety. Problem-free aside from minor granularity near the reverse rim at 5 o'clock. (#3285)

249 1922 No D Strong Reverse Fine 15 PCGS. FS-401, formerly FS-013.2. Die Pair 2. Despite significant wear, this violet-tinged chocolate-brown example offers solid eye appeal. On the well-defined reverse, the wheat ears show nearly half of their lines. (#3285)

250 1922 No D Strong Reverse VF20 PCGS. FS-401, formerly FS-013.2. Die Pair 2. TRUST and the final 2 in the date are sharp, characteristic of this key date cent. Chocolate-brown and olive toning blankets this lightly abraded example. The lines in the wheat ears are nearly fully separated. (#3285)

251 1922 No D Strong Reverse VF20 PCGS. FS-401, formerly FS-013.2. Die Pair 2. The lines in the wheat ears are generally intact on this tan-brown key date cent. Inspection beneath a loupe reveals a hair-thin horizontal mark beneath the bowtie and a subtle spot near the top of the right wheat ear. *From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One.* (#3285)

252 1922 No D Strong Reverse VF35 NGC. FS-401, formerly FS-013.2. Die Pair 2. Sharply defined for the variety and the Choice VF grade. Generally chocolate-brown with blushes of sea-green on the obverse. (#3285)

Pleasing 1922 No D Strong Reverse Cent, XF45



253 1922 No D Strong Reverse XF45 PCGS. FS-401, formerly FS-013.2. Die Pair 2. This is a pleasing semi-bright, light to medium brown Choice XF example of this key date. The design elements display nice definition, and there are no significant contacts or spots. This piece will fit comfortably in a high grade Lincoln cent collection. (#3285)

Impressive Near-Mint 1922 No D, Strong Reverse Cent



254 1922 No D Strong Reverse AU58 PCGS. FS-401, formerly FS-013.2. Die Pair 2. The deep walnut-brown surfaces of this attractive Strong Reverse cent show elements of cerulean on the reverse. While the glossy obverse is ill-defined as always, on the reverse, the lines of the wheat ears are bold, and the devices show only a hint of friction. Population: 40 in 58, 36 finer (3/08). (#3285)

Lovely 1922 No D, Weak Reverse Cent MS63 Red and Brown



255 1922 No D Weak Reverse MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. Though not as ardently desired as the Strong Reverse No D cents from this issue, the Weak Reverse examples have found homes with many appreciative collectors. This luminous piece, which shows a blend of pale copper-gold and deeper walnut-brown on the surfaces, has typically soft definition on both obverse and reverse. Light abrasions are present on the portrait. (#2541)

256 1925-D MS64 Red PCGS. This orange-gold better date cent has radiant luster and only infrequent carbon. The portrait displays hints of cherry-red. A hair-thin mark is concealed above Lincoln's temple. Housed in a green label holder. (#2563)

257 1931-S MS65 Red PCGS. This popular low mintage issue was coveted by those who filled Whitman folders from circulation finds, back during the 1950s. This lustrous pumpkin-gold Gem has a good strike and only minor carbon. Certified in a green label holder. (#2620)

258 1931-S MS66 Red NGC. The fresh copper-orange surfaces of this captivating semi-key coin offer satiny, delightful luster. Boldly impressed and incredibly appealing. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a numerically finer Red representative (3/08). (#2620)

Vibrant 1933 Cent, MS67 Red



- 259 **1933 MS67 Red PCGS.** The vibrant, unturned surfaces are primarily copper-orange with occasional elements of peach. The strike is crisp, and the fields and devices are equally well-preserved. An impressive coin in every respect. While PCGS has graded 32 examples as MS67 Red, neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Red representative (3/08). (#2629)

- 260 **1933-D MS67 Red NGC.** Solidly struck with vivid orange-red surfaces. A small, solitary mark above the T in LIBERTY is the only flaw of any note on this Superb Gem. Census: 36 in 67 Red, 0 finer (2/08). (#2632)

- 261 **1942-S Doubled Die Obverse MS66 Red PCGS.** FS-101, formerly FS-018.94. The mintmark is repunched, and die doubling is apparent on the peak of the 9 and atop the T in LIBERTY. This lustrous pumpkin-gold Premium Gem is nicely preserved, and only trivial contact on the field near the nose denies an even finer grade.

- 262 **1944-D/S MS64 Red PCGS.** FS-020. The *Guide Book* variety that shows the upper curve of an S above the Denver mintmark. Peach-red and apple-green with a bold strike and pleasing preservation. Encased in a green label holder. (#2728)

- 263 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 PCGS.** FS-101, formerly FS-021.8. A clean and impressive near-Mint example of this famous Lincoln cent doubled die variety. The spread on the obverse lettering and on the date is truly remarkable. This piece shows even chocolate-brown coloration across the satiny surfaces, with faint rub on the highpoints and a couple of small contact marks on each side. (#2825)

- 264 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 PCGS.** FS-101, formerly FS-021.8. Glimpses of faded mint red emerge from the chocolate-brown, steel-blue, and lilac fields. The cheekbone and the hair above the ear show only slight wear. A famous and dramatic doubled die variety. (#2825)

- 265 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 PCGS.** FS-101, formerly FS-021.8. Chocolate-brown, olive, and lilac invigorates this boldly defined key date cent. Marks are minor, and substantial luster remains. (#2825)

- 266 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse—Reverse Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc. Details.** FS-101, formerly FS-021.8. The orange and steel-blue surfaces have been recolored, and the reverse has a diagonal pinscratch between 10:30 and 4:30. Still a bold example of this dramatic and famous doubled die. (#2825)

Doubled Die 1955 Cent MS62 Brown



- 267 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS62 Brown PCGS.** FS-101, formerly FS-021.8. A satiny and glossy example of this spectacular doubled die variety. The obverse is olive-gold and lilac-red, while the reverse is apple-green with peripheral violet tints. Attentively struck, and post-strike contact is inconsequential for the assigned grade. (#2825)

Notable 1955 Doubled Die Cent, MS63 Brown



- 268 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS63 Brown PCGS.** A well-defined Select piece with deep chocolate-brown surfaces that show occasional hints of pumpkin-orange near the rims. A handful of wispy abrasions are present in the fields, but this coin has a clean appearance overall. This doubled die was the most prominent to appear on American coinage in decades, and the variety has enjoyed both instant and enduring popularity. (#2825)

Scarce Select Mint State Red 1955 Doubled Die Lincoln Cent



- 269 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS63 Red PCGS.** FS-021.8. One of the most easily noticeable doubled die varieties of all time, this issue was first found in vending machines in the vicinity of Boston, where two pennies in change were included with each purchase of a pack of cigarettes. This Select Uncirculated example shows unusual full red coloration, and vibrant satiny luster on each side. The design elements are boldly struck, and there are only a few small abrasions and scattered carbon flecks that prevent an even finer grade. (#2827)

- 270 **1972 Doubled Die Obverse MS65 Red NGC.** FS-033.3. Die #1. A crisply struck example of this popular doubled die with fresh, essentially unturned copper-gold surfaces. Excellent eye appeal, as demanded of the Gem grade. (#2950)

- 271 **1972 Doubled Die Obverse MS66 Red PCGS.** FS-033. Die #1. A shining and pleasingly preserved copper-orange Premium Gem representative of the boldest 1972-date obverse doubled die. The fields are exquisite, though a handful of light marks are present on the portrait. (#2950)

- 272 1972 Doubled Die Obverse MS66 Red PCGS.** FS-033.3. Die #1. The most prominent of the readily collectible Lincoln Memorial cent doubled dies, boldly impressed with vibrant reddish-orange fields and paler copper-straw at the portrait. Beautifully preserved. PCGS has graded a mere 16 finer Red examples (3/08). (#2950)
- 273 1983 Doubled Die Reverse MS66 Red NGC.** FS-036. A remarkable doubled die variety with strong separation throughout the reverse legends and a relatively wide vertical shift on the Lincoln Memorial. Sharply struck aside from the STA in STATES, and the surfaces are orange-gold aside from a few glimpses of gray on the reverse. (#3056)
- 274 1983 Doubled Die Reverse MS67 Red NGC.** FS-036. An impressive variety with boldly doubled legends and obvious doubling on the base of the memorial. Orange-gold apart from blushes of lilac on the obverse. Lustrous and unabraded with distributed minute trapped gas bubbles (as made) beneath the copper plate. (#3056)

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

- 275 1912 PR63 Red and Brown PCGS.** The finely granular, exquisitely satiny surfaces host decisively struck devices. The fields are largely pale copper-orange, though a degree of turning is noted at the margins, and a fingerprint is present between the ends of the wheat ears. (#3313)
- 276 1912 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Bright copper-gold obverse surfaces yield to forest-green, faded red, and tan on the reverse. Sharply struck throughout. Light translucent residue adheres to the left obverse border. (#3313)

Red and Brown Choice Matte Proof 1916 Cent



- 277 1916 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** This penetratingly struck specimen is bathed in deep fire-red and lilac. Subtle spots are seen above the Y in LIBERTY and beneath the right (facing) wheat stem, but there is no indication of abrasions. 1916 proof production was limited to the cent and nickel, and no further proofs at all were struck for those two denominations until 1936. (#3325)

Scarce 1916 Cent, PR65 Red and Brown



- 278 1916 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** This razor-sharp Gem is about evenly divided between sun-gold and russet-red. Infrequent carbon is limited to the obverse. The arrival of new 1916 designs for the dime, quarter, and half dollar ended proof production for those denominations. The Philadelphia Mint struck no gold coins at all in 1916, and the only proofs struck that year were for the cent and nickel. Housed in a green label holder. (#3325)

- 279 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR65 ★ Red and Brown NGC.** A captivating, satiny Gem representative of this earlier 1936 proof cent variety. The strike is bold, and each side shows delicate apple-green and magenta accents over walnut-brown surfaces. The centers remain bright copper-orange, with that of the reverse larger than that of the obverse. NGC has graded just four numerically finer Red and Brown Satin Finish specimens (3/08). (#3331)

Glorious Red PR67 1937 Cent



- 280 1937 PR67 Red NGC.** CAC. This fully struck Superb Gem is pumpkin-gold with peripheral glimpses of campfire-red and olive. Even a loupe fails to locate any trace of carbon. The quality is unimprovable, since neither major service has certified any finer. Census: 15 in 67 Red, 0 finer (3/08). (#3338)
- 281 1950 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Both sides of this vibrant Gem proof offer undeniable contrast and eye appeal to match. Decisively struck with an amazing cameo effect for this early issue. Population: 16 in 65 Deep Cameo, 11 finer (2/08). (#93359)
- 282 1951 PR69 Red NGC.** A hint of haze visits the shining copper-orange surfaces of this spectacularly well-preserved Lincoln proof. Decisively struck and enticing, a coin just shy of pure perfection. Census: 2 in 69 Red, 0 finer (2/08). (#3362)
- 283 1952 PR66 Red Cameo PCGS.** A flashy pumpkin-gold Premium Gem that boasts a needle-sharp strike and only inconsequential carbon. Population: 33 in 66 Red Cameo, 18 finer (2/08). (#83365)
- 284 1953 PR67 Red Cameo PCGS.** A beautiful Superb Gem that has a needle-sharp strike and seamless orange surfaces. Essentially unimprovable quality. Population: 26 in 67 Red Cameo, 1 finer (2/08). (#83368)
- 285 1953 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** Though each side of this pale copper-orange piece shows a touch of haze, the contrast of this Wheat Reverse proof cent is strong. A carefully preserved specimen that is housed in a green label holder. Population: 25 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (3/08). (#83368)

Sumptuous 1956 Cent, PR67 Red Deep Cameo



- 286 1956 PR67 Red Deep Cameo PCGS.** Marvelously mirrored with fresh copper-gold surfaces that show occasional tints of orange and honey. Though the devices show only a thinner layer of frost than that found on most Deep Cameo pieces, the contrast is impressive. PCGS has graded just five finer Red Deep Cameo coins (3/08). (#93377)

Amazing 1961 Cent, PR69 Red Deep Cameo



- 287 **1961 PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Delightfully preserved and just shy of technical perfection. This gorgeous specimen has gleaming copper-gold mirrors and pleasingly contrasted, boldly struck devices. Though proof production for the year exceeded 3 million pieces, PCGS has graded just nine coins as PR69 Deep Cameo, with no examples finer (3/08). (#93395)
- 288 **1962 PR69 Red Deep Cameo PCGS.** Vibrant copper-orange surfaces show a hint of lemon on this virtually perfect Deep Cameo proof. Boldly struck with decided contrast and marvelous eye appeal. Population: 34 in 69 Red Deep Cameo, 0 finer (2/08). (#93398)
- 289 **1997-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Even under magnification, no flaw appears on the surfaces of this gleaming, boldly struck perfect proof. Decisive contrast between the mirrors and the frosted devices completes this amazing coin. (#93524)

TWO CENT PIECES

- 290 **1864 Small Motto MS64 Brown NGC.** FS-000.5. This ephemeral subtype constituted only a slender portion of the nearly 20 million pieces struck in 1864. The Small Motto subtype is noteworthy as the first to bear the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. Well struck and unabraded with mahogany-brown toning. Census: 62 in 64 Brown, 33 finer (2/08). (#3579)
- 291 **1864 Large Motto MS65 Red PCGS.** A solid strike leaves excellent detail on this lustrous copper-gold and orange Gem. A couple of tiny flecks are noted on the obverse. Housed in a green label holder. (#3578)
- 292 **1865 MS65 Red NGC.** Plain 5. A pleasing Gem that has held onto its honey-gold color throughout the years. It is impressively struck throughout, further enhancing the eye appeal. A few flecks on the obverse margin are of little consequence. In a former generation holder. (#3584)
- 293 **1865 MS65 Red PCGS.** An impressive honey-gold Gem with a bold strike and a nearly pristine obverse. The lower reverse has only faint marks that are consistent with the grade assigned. The dies are slightly rotated counterclockwise. (#3584)
- 294 **1869 MS64 Red PCGS.** A lovely copper-gold near-Gem that offers pale, pleasingly preserved surfaces and remarkable overall eye appeal. Tiny spots of deeper toning at the margins do not detract. Population: 30 in 64 Red, 27 finer (2/08). (#3605)
- 295 **1871 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** This sharply struck and satiny Gem is pumpkin-gold and close to a Red designation. A carbon speck is at 6:30 on the reverse. A lower mintage date, and scarce in better Mint State grades. Population: 25 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (3/08). (#3610)

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES

- 296 **1871 PR64 Red PCGS.** TRUST is die double, as always for this proof date. This flashy pumpkin-gold beauty is precisely struck and has only inconsequential carbon. A subtle retained lamination near 7 o'clock on the obverse will be missed by most. (#3647)

Well Impressed 1871 Two Cent PR65 Red



- 297 **1871 PR65 Red NGC.** Copper-gold surfaces reveal a fair degree of contrast between the fields and devices on this Gem proof, and an attentive strike sharpens the design elements. Devoid of contact marks, though small flecks are scattered about, especially on the reverse that reveals remnants of a fingerprint in the center. Census: 33 in 65 Red, 6 finer (3/08). (#3647)

THREE CENT SILVER

- 298 **1851 MS66 NGC.** A satiny and elegant Premium Gem representative of this first-year trime issue, well-defined with occasional green-gold tints against the otherwise silver-gray surfaces. NGC has graded only eight numerically finer pieces (2/08). (#3664)
- 299 **1851 MS66 PCGS.** A shining and minimally toned first-year trime, carefully preserved with impressive visual appeal. Well-defined and attractive, a top-notch type coin. PCGS has graded just 11 finer examples (3/08). (#3664)
- 300 **1851-O MS63 PCGS.** A luminous and richly toned Select example of this ever-popular O-mint trime issue, well struck overall with pleasing patina. Silver-gray and green-gold surfaces show small dots of deeper sage toning. (#3665)
- 301 **1852 MS66 PCGS.** The frosty silver surfaces show a glint of gold patina on each side. There are remarkably few abrasions, although numerous wispy die cracks connect many of the peripheral stress points on the obverse. Population: 79 in 66, 13 finer (3/08). (#3666)
- 302 **1853 MS66 PCGS.** Sharply struck and shining with elegant eye appeal. The minimally toned surfaces show only the tiniest of imperfections. PCGS has graded a mere five finer representatives (2/08). (#3667)

Spectacular Gem 1855 Trime



- 303 **1855 MS65 PCGS.** With its mintage of just 139,000 pieces, the 1855 is the most elusive of the pre-Civil War trime business strikes. This outstanding Gem survivor offers lovely, dappled russet and silver-gray patina over the strong, swirling luster of the fields. Well-defined for the issue and an all-around beauty. Population: 10 in 65, 5 finer (3/08). (#3671)
- 304 **1858 MS64 PCGS.** Soft, pleasing luster adds life to the subtly toned silver-gray surfaces of this near-Gem. A well-defined example with excellent eye appeal for this trime issue. (#3674)
- 305 **1858 MS64 NGC.** Subtle, elegant luster graces the delicately toned surfaces of this Choice trime. Dappled cherry-red, gold, and silver-gray shadings appear on each side of the well struck coin. (#3674)

- 306 **1861 MS66 NGC.** A brilliant and decidedly prooflike Premium Gem that has a good strike and an immaculate appearance. Struck from prominently clashed dies. Very scarce so fine.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/03), lot 5530. (#3679)
- 307 **1862 MS65 NGC.** Soft, swirling luster characterizes this Gem trime, which hails from the last of the readily available business strike issues. Primarily silver-white with hints of green and gold near the rims. (#3680)
- 308 **1862/1 MS66 PCGS.** FS-301, formerly FS-007. A lovely Premium Gem representative of this popular *Guide Book* variety, well-defined with strong, satiny luster beneath elegant peach and blue-green shadings. Carefully preserved and a visual delight. Population: 59 in 66, 11 finer (3/08). (#3681)
- 309 **1869 MS63 NGC.** Deep blue-green patina in the fields cedes to silver-rose and gray at the centers. This later Select trime offers subtle luster and undeniable eye appeal. Census: 9 in 63, 29 finer (2/08).
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#3689)

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

Wonderful 1866 Trime, PR64 Deep Cameo



- 310 **1866 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The present specimen, one of 725 pieces struck for this post-war issue, has uncommonly dramatic contrast for a proof of this series. The frost on the ivory-white devices is rich, and the delicately gold-tinged fields offer dramatic mirrors. Though a handful of faint hairlines appear on each side, the overall visual appeal is undeniably strong. Population: 3 in 64 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (3/08). (#93716)
- 311 **1869 PR65 NGC.** Just 600 proofs were struck in this year, and judging from the population figures illustrated below, few have survived at this level of preservation. This colorful Gem shows a full spectrum of electric hues, including gold, orange, lime, rose, and lavender. The design elements are sharply impressed, with no areas revealing weakness. Both sides are beautifully preserved with great eye appeal. Census: 43 in 65, 26 finer (3/08). (#3719)
- 312 **1872 PR65 ANACS.** Sea-green, gold, and plum-mauve illuminate this penetratingly struck Gem. Exceptionally preserved and thoroughly attractive. A scant 950 proofs were struck. (#3723)

THREE CENT NICKELS

- 313 **1871 MS66 NGC.** A hint of dusky gold patina is noted here and there, but this lustrous Premium Gem is otherwise untuned. Sharply struck and exceptionally preserved. Struck from a prominently clashed obverse die. Census: 7 in 66, 1 finer (2/08). (#3737)

Superb Gem 1880 Three Cent Nickel



- 314 **1880 MS67 PCGS.** Streaky gold and lilac patina adorns this vibrant and impeccably preserved example. The second 8 in the date is widely recut. Business strike production of the three cent nickel had already begun to wane by the 1880s, although it enjoyed a brief one-year revival in 1881 before declining again. The 1880 has a mintage of just 21,000 pieces, among which this coin is certainly among the finest to survive. Population: 32 in 67, 0 finer (2/08). (#3748)
- 315 **1888 MS66 PCGS.** Strongly lustrous with primarily nickel-white surfaces. This well-defined Premium Gem offers solid eye appeal and is a high-end survivor for its issue of only 36,501 pieces. Population: 62 in 66, 32 finer (3/08). (#3757)

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS

PR66 Ultra Cameo 1865 Three Cent Nickel A Key to the Proof Series



- 316 **1865 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC.** CAC. FS-001.5. The date is repunched east, with remnants of all four digits visible west of the peaks of the prominent digits. Apparently the only proof obverse die used for the initial year of the type. Icy devices contrast with the glassy and lightly toned fields. The key to the series, along with the proof-only 1877. Census: 6 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 2 finer (3/08). (#93761)

Ultra Cameo PR66 1865 Three Cent Nickel



- 317 **1865 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC.** FS-001.5. With only 500 or so pieces minted, the 1865 proof is one of two key dates in the three cent nickel series, along with the 1877 which has a similar mintage. Few high grade proofs were preserved from this year, and even fewer coins are known with the stark cameo contrast seen on this piece. Essentially brilliant, there is just the faintest accent of golden color present over the denticles on the obverse. Census: 6 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 2 finer (3/08). (#93761)

Noteworthy Premium Gem Proof 1866 Three Cent Nickel



- 318 **1866 PR66 NGC.** This second-year proof issue is popular with type collectors, even though its estimated mintage is only slightly above 725 specimens. Deep green-gold and olive-gray shadings converge on each side of this delightfully preserved, slightly hazy survivor. Boldly impressed with solid eye appeal. NGC has graded only one numerically finer example (3/08). (#3762)

- 319 **1868 PR65 PCGS.** Well-defined with a surprising degree of contrast for a coin not designated as Cameo. Pastel canary-yellow and pink-blue shadings grace the watery mirrors. Population: 59 in 65, 7 finer (3/08). (#3764)

Singular 1870 Three Cent Nickel, PR65 Ultra Cameo



- 320 **1870 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC.** This is the *only* Ultra Cameo specimen certified by NGC (3/08), and a single glance at this outstanding Gem proves that the designation is richly deserved. Delicate blue and canary-yellow shadings grace the gleaming, powerful mirrors, and the boldly impressed devices offer impressive frost. A single point of contact to the left of Liberty's nose precludes an even finer designation. (#93766)

Magnificent 1871 Three Cent Nickel, PR66 Cameo



- 321 **1871 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** The nickel-white surfaces, accented with a tinge of gold, offer powerful contrast. This well-defined piece offers a reverse that on its own would likely merit a Deep Cameo designation. An excellent choice for the discerning type collector. One of just four PR66 Cameo coins graded by PCGS, with only one finer (3/08). (#83767)

- 322 **1872 PR65 NGC.** Delicate gold-orange and champagne toning visits the carefully preserved surfaces of this notable Gem. The strike is unusually crisp for the issue. NGC has graded 21 finer specimens (3/08). (#3768)

- 323 **1874 PR66 Cameo NGC.** This is a remarkable specimen that is markedly finer than the typically seen example of this issue. Stark cameo contrast is evident on both sides. The design elements are crisply and fully struck, and the surfaces are essentially pristine. Census: 23 in 66 Cameo, 5 finer (2/08). (#83770)

- 324 **1875 PR65 PCGS.** Elegant green-gold patina embraces much of the luminous surfaces of this otherwise nickel-gray Gem. Well-defined with minimal carbon, a lovely specimen. Population: 85 in 65, 12 finer (2/08). (#3771)

- 325 **1875 PR65 PCGS.** Whispers of light tan patina visit bright surfaces that exhibit a few minute flecks on the reverse. Sharply struck and attractive, a lovely Gem. PCGS has graded just 12 finer specimens (2/08). (#3771)

Opulent 1875 Three Cent Nickel, PR66 Cameo



- 326 **1875 PR66 Cameo NGC.** Lovely, original patina is the prime draw of this delectable Premium Gem. An outer ring of sage yields to concentric circles of yellow, violet, and pink on both sides, thin enough to leave the coin's essential contrast undimmed. One of just three Cameo coins at this level graded by NGC, with none finer (3/08). (#83771)

- 327 **1877 PR65 NGC.** Elegant champagne and mustard-gold shadings drape each side of this lovely Gem, an excellent survivor from its low-mintage proof-only issue of just 510 pieces. Crisply struck and carefully preserved with undeniable visual appeal. NGC has graded just 66 finer specimens (3/08). (#3773)

- 328 **1878 PR35 NGC.** Ex: Jules Reiver Collection. The 1878 is a proof-only date, but this pearl-gray coin somehow ended up in commerce, or served someone as a lucky pocket piece.
Ex: *Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/06), lot 20843.*
From *The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#3774)

- 329 **1879 PR67 ★ NGC.** This brilliant Superb Gem has a cameo obverse, which undoubtedly inspired the Star designation from NGC. The reverse wreath also exhibits contrast, although the Roman columns lack frost. Void of either carbon or contact. (#3775)

- 330 **1881 PR66 PCGS.** Elegant orange and blue-green patina graces this Premium Gem. A crisply struck and strongly mirrored specimen, carefully preserved and immensely appealing for this issue of 3,575 pieces.
From *The Good Humor Collection.* (#3777)

- 331 **1881 PR67 NGC.** Though 1881 brought a resurgence in the business strike mintage for three cent nickels, proof production experienced a slight decline from the year before. This gleaming Superb Gem offers strong detail and only tiny dots of haze in the fields. Census: 46 in 67, 7 finer (3/08). (#3777)

- 332 **1883 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** A well-defined piece that offers mild, yet distinct contrast on each side. Though the minimally toned obverse is a trifle soft, the reverse offers bold detail. Population: 51 in 66 Cameo, 30 finer (3/08). (#83779)

- 333 **1884 PR65 PCGS.** Delicate gold, pink, and blue toning graces the moderate mirrors of this elegant Gem. Well struck for this proof issue and carefully preserved. One of fewer than 4,000 specimens struck. (#3780)

- 334 **1884 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** Strongly mirrored fields and subtly frosted devices supply pleasing contrast. Lightly gold-toned overall with impressive preservation and eye appeal to match. Population: 44 in 66 Cameo, 23 finer (3/08). (#83780)
- 335 **1885 PR67 NGC.** Lovely green-gray, ivory, and coral-gold coloration adorns the pristine surfaces of this impressive Superb Gem proof. Crisply struck and impressively preserved throughout. Census: 20 in 67, 0 finer (2/08). (#3781)

PR67 Cameo 1887/6 Three Cent Nickel



- 336 **1887/6 PR67 Cameo NGC.** The 6 underdigit is plain, and recutting is also visible on both 8s. Pleasing cameo contrast and faint gold toning combine to ensure the exceptional eye appeal. Clashed to the right of the third denominational column. A popular overdate. Census: 11 in 67 Cameo, 2 finer (3/08). (#83784)
- 337 **1888 PR67 PCGS.** A flashy and essentially untuned Superb Gem with powerfully lustrous fields that show a surprising degree of "cartwheel" luster. Well struck and expertly preserved. Population: 20 in 67, 1 finer (3/08). (#3785)

SHIELD NICKELS

- 338 **1868 MS65 PCGS.** Reverse of 1868. Strongly lustrous for this popular type issue with boldly impressed devices. The nickel-gray surfaces show occasional blushes of gold and rose at the centers. Population: 68 in 65, 25 finer (3/08). (#3795)

Exemplary MS66 1874 Shield Nickel



- 339 **1874 MS66 NGC. CAC.** This exactly struck Premium Gem shows vibrant luster and remarkably smooth surfaces. Truly an exquisite example of this scarcer date. The borders display spindly die cracks, as seen on many Shield nickels due to the hard copper-nickel alloy. Population: 5 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#3803)
- 340 **1882 MS65 NGC.** Subtle olive shadings grace the otherwise nickel-gray surfaces of this shining late-date Shield nickel. Boldly impressed with the vibrant visual appeal of a Gem. (#3812)
- 341 **1882 MS66 NGC.** Strongly lustrous nickel-white surfaces show occasional elements of green and gold. Pleasingly detailed and carefully preserved with excellent eye appeal for this penultimate Shield nickel issue. NGC has graded only five finer pieces (3/08). (#3812)

Amazing Superb Gem 1883 Shield Nickel



- 342 **1883 MS67 NGC.** An exquisitely preserved Superb Gem representative of this final-year Shield nickel issue, boldly impressed with sharply defined centers of the stars on the reverse. Only occasional hints of green-gold toning visit the otherwise brilliant surfaces. One of 16 Superb Gems graded by NGC, with no numerically finer pieces certified by that service (3/08). (#3813)
- 343 **1883/2 AU58 NGC.** FS-303, formerly FS-013.2. The base of a wayward 2 is visible between the second 8 and the 3 in the date. A well struck near-Mint representative of this popular overdate, primarily nickel-white with whispers of olive in the fields. Census: 15 in 58, 48 finer (3/08). (#3814)

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS

- 344 **1867 No Rays PR65 ANACS.** Only 600 proofs were reportedly struck of this second year of issue, and first year of the modified design. While this coin presents as brilliant, close examination reveals just the slightest trace of patina on each side. The fields are deeply mirrored and the obverse devices display a noticeable amount of frost against the unfathomable glassiness in the fields. A star points between AM in AMERICA on this proof subtype. A carefully preserved Gem with a very pleasing appearance. (#3821)

Lovely Gem Cameo Proof 1867 No Rays Nickel



- 345 **1867 No Rays PR65 Cameo PCGS.** The gleaming mirrors show a touch more glassy reflectivity on the obverse. A gorgeous Gem with subtle nickel-blue and pink shadings over each side. The 1867 No Rays is one of the less frequently encountered proofs in the series, and attractive examples with appreciable contrast are particularly elusive. PCGS has graded only seven finer Cameo coins (3/08). (#83821)

Popular 1868 Nickel, PR66 Cameo



- 346 1868 PR66 Cameo NGC.** Brilliant throughout with a surprisingly flashy appearance for an early Shield nickel proof. The fields show exceptionally deep mirrors, while the devices are richly frosted. A beautifully preserved specimen with no overt distractions. One of just 10 PR66 Cameo coins graded by NGC, with only two finer (3/08). (#83822)
- 347 1872 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Delicate green-gold and canary shadings drape each side of this Choice Cameo proof. A well-defined piece that shows faint, scattered hairlines in the strongly mirrored fields. Population: 8 in 64 Cameo, 33 finer (3/08). (#83826)
- 348 1875 PR65 NGC.** Vibrant champagne and canary-gold shadings characterize the obverse, while the reverse displays more muted mustard-yellow patina. Crisply struck and impressively preserved, a delightful Gem. Census: 58 in 65, 22 finer (3/08). (#3829)
- 349 1878 PR65 PCGS.** A boldly struck representative of this proof-only issue, moderately mirrored beneath delicate silver-green and turquoise patina. Housed in a first-generation PCGS holder. (#3832)
- 350 1879 PR65 PCGS.** Pastel pink, blue, and canary-yellow shadings grace each side of this lovely Gem proof. Decisively struck with strong mirrors and impressive visual appeal for this popular issue. (#3833)
- 351 1880 PR65 NGC.** Delicate nickel-gray and emerald shadings embrace each side of this crisply struck and attractive Gem. A well-preserved survivor from this later proof Shield nickel issue. (#3835)

Well Struck 1881 PR67 Cameo Nickel



- 352 1881 PR67 Cameo NGC.** A veneer of delicate gold-beige and powder-blue patina bathes both the obverse and reverse of this Superb Gem Cameo nickel, and a solid strike further enhances the field-motif contrast. Well preserved throughout, with no significant marks. Census: 25 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (3/08). (#83836)
- 353 1882 PR66 NGC.** Faint ice-blue and beige patina graces both sides of this sharply struck proof Shield nickel. Despite the patina, the obverse displays a noteworthy cameo effect. NGC has graded just 38 numerically finer specimens (3/08). (#3837)
- 354 1882 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** Just 3,100 proof Shield nickels were struck in 1882, and survivors are scarce with full Cameo surfaces. This piece is sharply struck and well preserved, with reflective fields and mildly frosted devices. A remarkably fine example of this late issue in the series. Population: 73 in 66, 13 finer (3/08). (#83837)

LIBERTY NICKELS

- 355 1883 No Cents MS65 NGC.** FS-013.7. The presumed base of a 1 protrudes from the left side of the lower loop of the first 8 in the date. Lustrous and meticulously struck with attractive preservation and faint golden-gray toning. (#3841)
- 356 1883 No Cents MS66 NGC.** The portrait offers excellent definition on this essentially untuned coin, though the lower stars show a touch of softness. Overall, a great example of this one-year type. (#3841)
- 357 1883 No Cents MS66 PCGS.** Soft gold and powder-blue patina covers the obverse of this No Cents issue, while warm beige-gold and violet occupy the reverse. A powerful strike leaves virtually complete definition on the design elements, and impeccably preserved surfaces possess glowing luster. (#3841)
- 358 1883 With Cents MS66 PCGS.** Strongly lustrous with a surprising degree of flashiness to the fields. This pleasingly detailed first-year With Cents piece shows subtle hints of golden toning in the fields. Population: 46 in 66, 1 finer (3/08). (#3844)
- 359 1884 MS65 PCGS.** Dusky golden-gray patina rests over the lustrous surfaces of this Gem, and a well executed strike imparts sharp definition to the design elements. A tiny fleck in the upper left part of the second T in STATES is mentioned for complete accuracy. Each side reveals a faint peripheral crack at the lower margins. Population: 68 in 65, 15 finer (3/08). (#3845)
- 360 1886 MS62 PCGS.** This straw-gold key date nickel has a penetrating strike and lacks consequential marks. The luster is subdued, and the reverse has a couple of unimportant, small spots. In an old green label holder. (#3847)

Key Near-Gem 1886 Nickel



- 361 1886 MS64 PCGS.** This key date nickel has pleasing luster and rich chestnut-gold toning. The stars and the left ear of corn are indistinct, but the portrait is crisply defined, and the only remotely mentionable mark is concealed within the jaw. The 1886 has the second-lowest business strike mintage of any Philadelphia issue, behind only the 1885. (#3847)
- 362 1887 MS65 PCGS.** This lustrous silver-gray Gem is original and nicely struck. The central obverse has a few tiny tan flecks. Late dies with several heavy cracks through STATES OF AMERICA. Certified in a first generation holder. *Ex: June Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2000), lot 7089.* (#3848)
- 363 1888 MS65 PCGS.** Powerful, vibrant luster is the prime attribute of this sharply struck Gem. The surfaces are primarily nickel-white with occasional gold and reddish-orange accents. Population: 42 in 65, 10 finer (3/08). (#3849)
- 364 1888 MS65 NGC.** Lustrous surfaces display a melange of medium intensity powder-blue, orange-gold, gray, and lavender patination. Well struck, save for the usual softness on the leaves immediately left of the bowknot. A few grade-consistent marks do not disturb. (#3849)
- 365 1889 MS66 NGC.** Light champagne-gold patina bathes the lustrous surfaces of this Premium Gem, and an attentive strike sharpens the design features. Nicely preserved throughout. Census: 43 in 66, 3 finer (3/08). (#3850)

- 366 **1889 MS66 PCGS.** Ample golden-tan and yellow-orange shadings drape the surfaces of this shining Premium Gem. Pleasingly detailed at the centers, though the stars exhibit slight softness. One of just 10 MS66 pieces graded by PCGS, with none finer (3/08). (#3850)
- 367 **1890 MS65 PCGS.** A well struck Gem with swirling luster and elements of peach-gold peripheral toning. The wreath shows a degree of softness, though Liberty's portrait is comparatively bold. Population: 49 in 65, 10 finer (3/08). (#3851)
- 368 **1890 MS65 PCGS.** Soft, swirling luster with delicate nickel-gray and sage patina over each side. Slightly hazy, yet well-defined with excellent eye appeal. Population: 50 in 65, 10 finer (2/08). (#3851)
- 369 **1890 MS65 PCGS.** Vivid yellow-orange and pink-magenta shadings enliven the obverse, while the satiny reverse is largely nickel-gray with occasional elements of green. Well struck and pleasing, a solid Gem. Population: 49 in 65, 10 finer (3/08). (#3851)
- 370 **1891 MS65 NGC.** Peach and mustard-gold shadings grace the otherwise nickel-white surfaces of this shining and solidly struck Gem. Powerful luster and incredible visual appeal. Census: 56 in 65, 15 finer (3/08). (#3852)

Lovely 1894 Nickel, MS66



- 371 **1894 MS66 PCGS.** The luster of this attractive Premium Gem is uncommonly vibrant. The portrait and wreath are well-defined, though the stars on the obverse show slight softness. Delicate green-gold patina visits the obverse margins and silver-green toning prevails in the center, while on the reverse, the colors are reversed. Population: 22 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#3855)

Delightful Premium Gem 1894 Nickel



- 372 **1894 MS66 PCGS.** A top-notch survivor from this late 19th century Liberty nickel issue, well-defined overall with just a touch of softness on the first two stars of the obverse. Delicate mustard-tan and green-gold shadings drape strongly lustrous and carefully preserved surfaces. One of 22 Premium Gems certified by PCGS, with none finer (3/08). (#3855)
- 373 **1897 MS65 PCGS.** Light olive-tan toning takes on a somewhat streaked appearance, especially on the reverse. Well preserved and nicely struck, except for the usual softness on the lower left reverse. (#3858)

Beautiful 1898 Nickel MS66



- 374 **1898 MS66 PCGS.** Dazzling luster sweeps this virtually immaculate Premium Gem. A hint of gold toning further confirms the originality. Nicely struck with some grain definition on the left ear of corn. A plentiful date, but rare in exceptional Mint State, since few were set aside. Population: 17 in 66, 1 finer (2/08). (#3859)

Exceptional 1898 Five Cent, MS66



- 375 **1898 MS66 NGC.** This Premium Gem exhibits rich luster and a sharp strike, a combination not typically found on this issue (David Bowers, 2006). Whispers of tan-gold appear on both sides, each of which is devoid of significant marks. Census: 14 in 66, 1 finer (3/08). (#3859)
- 376 **1899 MS66 NGC.** Golden-tan patination is imbued with occasional splashes of sky-blue and lime-green. Well struck, save for softness in the elements immediately left of the bowknot. Free of mentionable contacts. Census: 44 in 66, 4 finer (3/08). (#3860)
- 377 **1900 MS65 NGC.** Deep gold-orange and sage patina drapes each side of this luminous turn-of-the-century Gem. Well-defined in the centers, though the stars show slight softness. (#3861)
- 378 **1902 MS66 NGC.** This elegant blue-gray piece offers excellent visual appeal and uncommonly pleasing luster. Well struck overall with just a touch of softness at the peripheral elements. Census: 31 in 66, 4 finer (2/08). (#3863)
- 379 **1904 MS66 PCGS.** Uncommonly vibrant luster for a Liberty nickel and pleasing central detail, though the stars and lower wreath show softness. Beautifully preserved with a nickel-white obverse and peach toning over the reverse. PCGS has graded no numerically finer pieces (3/08). (#3865)

Outstanding MS66 1906 Nickel



- 380 1906 MS66 PCGS.** Aside from a few delicate splashes of gold-orange toning near the central devices, this shining Premium Gem is essentially untoned. The strike is crisp overall, and the coin's preservation is uniformly magnificent. A great representative of this century-old issue. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer example (3/08). (#3867)

- 381 1909 MS65 PCGS.** Though a few of the stars are slightly soft at the centers, the overall detail on this Gem is impressive. The nickel-turquoise obverse is pristine, and a single small mark to the right of the V on the reverse is consistent with the grade. (#3870)

- 382 1909 MS65 ANACS.** Splashes of gold and peach patina grace the centers of this Gem, while the margins remain largely bright nickel-white. Well-defined overall with excellent visual appeal. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#3870)

- 383 1909 MS65 PCGS.** Soft violet, gold, and blue shadings drape the lustrous surfaces of this later Liberty nickel. A well-defined coin overall with excellent eye appeal. Population: 51 in 65, 21 finer (2/08). (#3870)

- 384 1911 MS66 PCGS.** Warm golden-gray toning bathes lustrous surfaces over each side. The design features are well brought up, save for the ear of corn and the leaves to the left of the bowknot. Carefully preserved with just a couple of minute marks hidden within Liberty's hair. PCGS has graded a mere two finer pieces (2/08). (#3872)

Lushly Toned Choice 1912-S Nickel



- 385 1912-S MS64 PCGS.** The base of the mintmark is repunched. Similar to the Indian cent, mintmarks on Liberty nickels appeared only at the end of the series. The 1912-D is merely a better date, but the 1912-S is very scarce, particularly in quality Mint State. This satiny near-Gem features rich peach and gunmetal-gray toning. Smooth aside from a slender tick on the cheek. (#3875)

Captivating Choice 1912-S Nickel



- 386 1912-S MS64 PCGS.** A wonderful near-Gem example of this popular final-year issue, the lowest-mintage official Liberty nickel emission. All details are crisp, including the supremely important mintmark, and the softly lustrous fields showcase subtle golden toning. A single small flaw is noted at Liberty's upper neck. PCGS has graded 83 finer pieces (3/08). (#3875)

Glowing 1912-S Gem Nickel



- 387 1912-S MS65 NGC.** Glowing luster issues from both sides of this key-date Gem, each of which is bathed in a melange of yellow-gold, powder-blue, and light purple toning. Generally well struck. A couple of marks are noted on Liberty's portrait. Census: 82 in 65, 5 finer (3/08). (#3875)

Key 1912-S Liberty Nickel, Bold MS65



- 388 1912-S MS65 PCGS.** A lovely Gem example of this issue, doubly popular as a key date and as the only S-mintmarked entry in the series. Tinges of olive and pinkish-gold appear on both sides, with appealing surfaces and a strike that is bolder than normal for the issue. Seldom seen finer, as PCGS has certified only six coins in higher grade (3/08). (#3875)

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

- 389 1883 No Cents PR65 PCGS.** A boldly struck example of this one-off proof type, strongly mirrored with excellent eye appeal. Glimmers of nickel-white peek out from beneath the extensive goldenrod toning that drapes each side. (#3878)

- 390 1883 No Cents PR65 Cameo NGC.** A shining Gem with admirable contrast between the subtly toned fields and the boldly struck nickel-gray devices. Excellent visual appeal for this one-year proof subtype. (#83878)

- 391 **1885 PR65 PCGS.** This is a beautiful specimen, with memorable champagne-gray and sky-blue toning. The devices are sharply struck, except for obverse star 2, the fields are nicely reflective, and the surfaces are well preserved on both sides. The 1885 business strike of this type is a scarce key date, and proof Gems are actually more available and less expensive. (#3883)
- 392 **1885 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** An exceptionally bold Gem that has impressive contrast and exquisite surfaces. Largely nickel-gray, but with significant crescents of gold-orange at the upper obverse and lower reverse. Population: 22 in 65 Cameo, 34 finer (3/08). (#3883)
- 393 **1885 PR66 Cameo NGC.** A surprising and delightful Premium Gem example of this popular issue with strong contrast. Subtle golden shadings drape each side of this delightful coin. Census: 24 in 66 Cameo, 13 finer (3/08). (#3883)
- 394 **1888 PR66 PCGS.** The nickel saw 4,582 proofs struck in 1888. Satiny fields display some contrast with the sharply struck motifs. Devoid of mentionable contacts. Population: 65 in 66, 5 finer (3/08). (#3886)

Popular 1891 Nickel, PR66 Ultra Cameo



- 395 **1891 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Whispers of golden patina visit the peripheries of this otherwise untuned Liberty nickel proof, one that sports immense contrast between the frosty devices and glassy fields. The sharp strike further enhances its visual appeal. This issue is seldom seen with such a bold cameo effect, and this Premium Gem is an undeniable delight. Census: 2 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 2 finer (3/08). (#93889)

Breathtaking 1891 Nickel, PR67 Ultra Cameo



- 396 **1891 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC.** An exquisitely preserved Superb Gem specimen, decisively struck with impressive contrast between the gleaming mirrors and the lightly frosted, yet distinctly contrasting devices. At an angle to the light, this piece appears virtually black-and-white. One of just two PR67 Ultra Cameo examples graded by NGC, with none finer (3/08). (#93889)

Stone-White PR67 ★ Cameo 1893 Nickel



- 397 **1893 PR67 ★ Cameo NGC.** This Superb Gem displays obvious contrast between the frosty motifs and the glittering mirrored fields. Intricately struck and beautifully preserved. Fully brilliant and completely void of carbon, two attributes that garnered the Star designation from NGC. Census: 3 in 67 ★ Cameo, 0 finer (3/08). (#3891)

- 398 **1896 PR66 PCGS.** Elegant sky-blue and green-gold shadings enliven the pleasingly preserved surfaces of this attractive Liberty nickel proof. Decisively struck with undeniable eye appeal. Population: 19 in 66, 3 finer (2/08). (#3894)

- 399 **1897 PR66 PCGS.** A meticulously struck and virtually untuned Premium Gem. Infrequent obverse flecks are all that deny an even higher assessment. Population: 58 in 66, 20 finer (2/08). (#3895)

- 400 **1897 PR66 PCGS.** Light gold and sky-blue patina in the centers yields to a more pastel multicolored toning around the borders. The design elements on this lovely piece are nicely defined throughout. In a green label holder. Population: 58 in 66, 20 finer (3/08). (#3895)

Ultra Cameo PR66 ★ 1901 Nickel



- 401 **1901 PR66 ★ Ultra Cameo NGC.** The single finest Ultra Cameo example of this issue certified by NGC (3/08), with or without a Star designation. The contrast is virtually black-and-white, and the glassy fields are beautifully preserved. Surprisingly strong frost invigorates the devices. (#93899)

- 402 **1902 PR67 PCGS.** Boldly impressed and flashy with practically chromelike brilliance. An impressively preserved specimen from an issue of just 2,018 specimens. Population: 12 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#3900)

- 403 **1903 PR66 PCGS.** Lovely violet and golden-brown patina occupies the obverse of this Premium Gem proof, yielding to deeper orange-gold coloration with wisps of red on the reverse. Exquisitely struck and preserved. The reverse is rotated 180 degrees. Population: 60 in 66, 23 finer (3/08). (#3901)

Noteworthy Medalllic Alignment 1903 Nickel, PR67 Cameo



- 404 **1903 Nickel—Medalllic Alignment—PR67 Cameo NGC.** A handful of 1903 proof nickels were struck with an incorrect alignment; instead of the usual 'coin turn' of 180 degrees, they have 'medal' turn, which puts the tops of the obverse and reverse designs across from each other. This untuned and needle-sharp Superb Gem has good white on black contrast, especially on the reverse. Virtually pristine and an absolute delight. For all proof 1903 nickels, NGC has graded a mere six finer Cameo coins (2/08). (#3901)

- 405 **1905 PR65 Cameo NGC.** A gleaming Gem with above-average contrast from this brilliant proof-era issue. Crisply detailed and pleasingly preserved with occasional whispers of golden toning that visit the margins. Census: 2 in 65 Cameo, 5 finer (3/08). (#83903)

- 406 **1906 PR67 NGC. CAC.** Fully struck and immaculately preserved, with a faint lint mark (as struck) observed on Liberty's nose. This mint-made feature does not affect the coin's technical grade. Lovely blue-gray toning adorns the highly reflective surfaces. Census: 25 in 67, 4 finer (2/08). (#3904)

Impressive 1906 Nickel, PR67 Cameo



- 407 **1906 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** The proof Liberty nickel series rarely shows strong contrast, and for 20th century issues, the proportion of Cameo coins is even smaller than for its 19th century counterparts. This strongly mirrored Superb Gem is a delightful exception to the rule, with faint gold and blue patina over the fields and lightly frosted devices that supply distinct contrast. Population: 12 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (3/08). (#83904)

Marvelous 1909 Five Cent, PR68



- 408 **1909 PR68 NGC.** The frost-laden motifs stand out against the shimmering fields, and a powerful strike results in boldness on the design elements. Untoned surfaces are immaculately preserved. These attributes combine to bring outstanding eye appeal to this marvelous proof. Census: 6 in 68, 0 finer (3/08). (#3907)

- 409 **1909 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** A gleaming Superb Gem that offers light, yet distinct contrast between the blue-inflected fields and the devices. One of just 11 Cameo pieces in PR67 at PCGS, with none finer (2/08). (#83907)

- 410 **1911 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** A strongly contrasted and fantastically well-preserved example of this later proof Liberty nickel issue, champagne-toned at the fields with deeper orange shadings on the portrait. Population: 22 in 66 Cameo, 7 finer (3/08). (#83909)

BUFFALO NICKELS

- 411 **1913 Type One MS66 NGC.** Strongly lustrous with delicate toning, a capital representative of this popular type issue. Subtle hints of golden patina grace the textured fields and the boldly impressed central devices. (#3915)

- 412 **1913 Type One MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Well struck and lustrous, but most noteworthy is the exceptional amber, rose, and sky-blue pastel patina. Only 12 examples have been graded finer by PCGS, as of (2/08). (#3915)

- 413 **1913-S Type One MS66 PCGS.** Surprisingly appealing for this one-off S-mint issue. The luster is pleasing, and hints of gold enliven the otherwise untuned surfaces. Well struck overall, though the centers show a measure of softness. (#3917)

- 414 **1913-S Type One MS66 NGC.** A wonderful representative of the most elusive Type One Buffalo nickel, shining nickel-white with bold central definition and delightful eye appeal. NGC has graded a mere 12 numerically finer pieces (3/08). (#3917)

Wonderful 1913-S Type One Buffalo, MS67



- 415 **1913-S Type One MS67 PCGS.** This Superb Gem boasts wonderful "original skin" and superior eye appeal, a combination of the pinkish-gold-tinged surfaces, a complete absence of mentionable distractions, and an excellent strike save for minor softness at the tops of LIBERTY, as often seen on the type. This coin is tied with a handful of other as finest graded at either service, save for a sole MS68 PCGS-certified piece (3/08). (#3917)

- 416 **1913-D Type Two MS65 NGC.** Pale golden toning prevails on the obverse, while the reverse shows a blend of champagne and nickel-gray. Strongly lustrous and well struck overall with the surface quality demanded of the Gem designation. (#3922)

- 417 **1913-S Type Two MS61 NGC.** The luminous surfaces of this softly struck piece offer a surprising, delightful melange of violet, blue, and emerald patina. Satiny with no trace of wear, though the portrait shows a number of wispy flaws. (#3923)

- 418 **1913-S Type Two MS63 PCGS.** A luminous Select example of this popular low-mintage issue, olive-gold at the margins with elements of nickel-blue closer to the centers. Softly struck on the central devices, though the overall eye appeal remains strong. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#3923)

Attractively Toned 1913-S Type Two Gem Five Cent



- 419 **1913-S Type Two MS65 PCGS.** This 1913-S representative displays a sharper strike than most Type Two examples. Gold and silver-gray patina dominates both sides, each of which shows rainbow accents at the margins. Lustrous surfaces are well preserved. Population: 94 in 65, 51 finer (3/08). (#3923)

Delectable 1913-S Type Two Nickel, MS66



- 420 **1913-S Type Two MS66 PCGS.** One of the best known survivors from this little-saved issue of slightly over 1.2 million pieces, well-defined on the obverse with just a touch of softness on the bison's shoulder on the reverse. Each side displays strong, swirling luster beneath delicate aqua and lavender-pink patina. An excellent candidate for the discerning date set enthusiast. PCGS has graded only one finer coin (3/08). (#3923)

Finest NGC-Certified Business Strike MS67 ★ 1914 Nickel



- 421 **1914 MS67 ★ NGC. CAC.** This lustrous Superb Gem is bathed in sun-gold and lime toning. The strike is unusually crisp, even on the hair above the braid. The LU in PLURIBUS is legibly clashed beneath the Indian's chin. NGC has certified nine pieces as MS67 and none finer, but only two examples have received a Star designation. The other was graded MS65. (#3924)

Gorgeous Superb Gem 1914 Nickel



- 422 **1914 MS67 NGC.** Lively luster and subtle blue and gold patina are the prime draws of this beautifully preserved second-year Buffalo nickel. The obverse is well-defined despite a degree of die erosion, and the reverse offers similarly pleasing detail overall, though the shoulder shows a touch of softness. One of just nine MS67 pieces graded by NGC, with no numerically finer examples in the combined certified population (3/08). (#3924)

Select Mint State 1914/3 Nickel



- 423 **1914/3 MS63 PCGS. CAC. FS-014.87.** Golden-brown and apple-green dominate, although blushes of powder-blue, rose-red, and orange reside within the hair. The centers show the expected incompleteness, but the 14 in the date is sharp. A lustrous and minimally abraded example of this interesting overdate variety. Population: 9 in 63, 15 finer (3/08). (#93924)

- 424 **1914-D MS65 NGC.** Both sides of this moderately toned Gem offer soft, yet captivating luster. Delicate gold, pink, and violet shadings grace each side of this carefully preserved coin. Census: 65 in 65, 11 finer (3/08). (#3925)

Attractive 1914-D Nickel, MS66



- 425 **1914-D MS66 PCGS.** Strong, swirling luster and impressive detail are the prime attributes of this captivating Premium Gem. Delicate golden tints enrich the otherwise nickel-white surfaces. Unlike its 1913-dated counterparts, the 1914-D was not saved in quantity, and finer examples are highly elusive. PCGS has graded only five such pieces (3/08). (#3925)

Lightly Toned 1915 Five Cent, MS67



- 426 **1915 MS67 NGC.** Shades of pastel orange-gold, violet, powder-blue, and beige reside on the highly lustrous surfaces of this Superb Gem nickel, and an attentive strike brings out excellent definition on the design elements. Impeccably preserved, showing just a light toning fleck under the bison's belly. Census: 7 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#3927)

Outstanding Superb Gem 1915 Buffalo Nickel



- 427 **1915 MS67 PCGS. Two Feathers.** This is a visually compelling example with startlingly rich luster and lovely, variegated steel-green and gold toning. Lange describes this issue as one of the most sharply struck of the series, and this Superb Gem is no exception, as almost every design element is crisply and fully rendered on both sides. The piece is immaculately preserved as well, making it an exceptional representative of this popular date for type purposes. Population: 37 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#3927)

Appealing 1915-S Gem Nickel



- 428 **1915-S MS65 NGC.** The strike and luster are uncommonly strong for this often-mediocre issue, and the pink-accented yellow-orange patina that graces both sides greatly enhances the overall eye appeal. By 1915, few individuals saved new Buffalo nickels as a matter of course, and between the low mintage of just over 1.5 million pieces, the often-weak strike, and the low Mint State survival rate, a sharp Gem such as the present piece is an elusive find. Census: 55 in 65, 24 finer (3/08). (#3929)

Incredible 1915-S Nickel, MS66



- 429 **1915-S MS66 NGC.** Delicate golden tints visit the gleaming surfaces of this beautifully preserved Premium Gem. While the low-mintage 1915-S sometimes shows an indifferent strike, the bold definition of this piece, even on the highest elements of the design, should satisfy even the most demanding collector. One of 24 MS66 pieces graded by NGC, with none numerically finer (3/08). (#3929)

- 430 **1917 MS65 PCGS.** A captivating Gem with subtle luster and hints of gold-orange patina at the margins of its otherwise nickel-gray surfaces. Well-defined overall with particularly impressive definition at the centers. (#3934)

- 431 **1918 MS65 NGC.** This decisively struck Gem offers strong luster beneath delicate champagne and gold-orange shadings. Carefully preserved and immensely appealing. Census: 58 in 65, 12 finer (3/08). (#3937)

- 432 **1918-D MS63 PCGS.** Solidly struck for this Denver issue, though the Indian's hair and the bison's shoulder show slight softness. Luminous with quicksilver luster beneath subtle gold-orange patina. (#3938)

- 433 **1918-D MS63 PCGS.** Well-preserved and essentially blemish-free, on both obverse and reverse with beautiful and highly distinctive mustard-gold patina that mixes with rose accents near the peripheries. Satiny and softly struck. (#3938)

Impressive Gem 1918-D Nickel



- 434 **1918-D MS65 PCGS.** An attractive, minimally toned representative of this World War I-era issue, well-defined by Denver Mint standards of the time. Though struck from worn dies, as evidenced by erosion at the margins, this piece offers unusually strong luster. Pleasingly preserved and laudable in all respects. Population: 67 in 65, 21 finer (3/08). (#3938)

Captivating Gem 1918-D Nickel



- 435 **1918-D MS65 PCGS.** Despite a touch of the issue's usual softness at the centers, this attractive 1918-D nickel offers pleasing definition overall. The luster is subtle but delightful, with occasional whispers of golden-tan over the otherwise nickel-white surfaces. A great example of this challenging issue, housed in a green label holder. Population: 67 in 65, 21 finer (3/08). (#3938)

Colorful MS65 ★ 1918-D Nickel



- 436 **1918-D MS65 ★ NGC.** A palette of lime-green, gold, and ruby-red endows this satiny Gem. A minor retained lamination (as produced) is noted beneath the Indian's chin. All legends are well struck, as is the bison's head. The 1918-D is a challenging branch mint issue. Census: 3 in 65 ★, none finer with a Star designation (3/08). (#3938)
- 437 **1918/7-D Good 4 NGC.** FS-016.5. The thick downstroke of the 7 is diagnostic for this coveted variety. Wear has mostly merged the 191, but the final digit is plain. All other legends are clear. Slate-gray and problem-free for the grade with the base of the bison's horn visible. (#3939)
- 438 **1918/7-D—Lamination, Corroded—ANACS.** VG8 Details. FS-016.5. The thick understroke of the 7 is evident. This slate-gray key date nickel has a minor horizontal lamination on the central reverse, and protected areas have a hint of gray granularity. Such lesser problems are no obstacle for the many collectors of this popular series. (#3939)

XF Details 1918/7-D Nickel



- 439 **1918/7-D—Corroded, Cleaned—ANACS.** XF Details, Net VF20. FS-016.5. The all-important 8 over 7 feature is bold. This key date nickel has deep lavender-mauve patina that has flaked off here and there, leaving a granular surface. The highpoints are gray and exhibit moderate wear. Hairlines are limited to the bison's hipbone. From *The Chippewa Valley Collection*. (#3939)

- 440 **1918-S MS61 NGC.** Though the luster of each side is typically subtle beneath dusky nickel-gray and violet toning, the portrait is remarkably sharp. Surprising eye appeal for the grade assigned. (#3940)
- 441 **1918-S MS62 PCGS.** This tan and cream-gray branch mint nickel shows the expected incompleteness above the braid and on the tail. The date, mintmark, and bison's head are bold. The letters PLU (from PLURIBUS) are clearly clashed beneath the Indian's chin. A few hair-thin marks are noted near the front hooves. In a green label holder. (#3940)

Colorful Choice 1918-S Five Cent



- 442 **1918-S MS64 PCGS.** Cherry-red, apple-green, and gold patina endows this shimmering and nearly unabraded near-Gem. The centers lack absolute definition, but the overall strike is superior for an early branch mint issue. The mintmark is distinct, and the eye appeal is exquisite. (#3940)
- 443 **1919 MS66 PCGS.** Swirling luster and eye-catching patina are the prime attributes of this carefully preserved Premium Gem. Gold-orange, pink-peach, and nickel-blue toning drapes each side. PCGS has graded seven finer pieces (2/08). (#3941)
- 444 **1919 MS66 PCGS.** Lovely powder-blue and rose-gold adorns this lustrous and unabraded Premium Gem. Housed in a green label holder. Only seven examples have been certified finer by PCGS (3/08). (#3941)
- 445 **1919-D MS62 NGC.** The quicksilver surfaces of this Mint State 1919-D Buffalo nickel are primarily pewter-gray with hints of green-gold and occasional carbon. Though the central devices show significant softness, the bison's head is surprisingly well-detailed. (#3942)
- 446 **1919-S MS62 PCGS.** A moderately toned piece with quicksilver luster and no trace of wear. Mustard-gold and nickel-blue shadings grace the centers, which show significant striking softness. (#3943)

Lushly Toned Near-Gem 1919-S Nickel



- 447 **1919-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1919-S is one of the most highly respected issues in the Buffalo nickel series. It is scarce in all grades above VF, and true Gems are rare. Beautifully toned in concentric shades of crimson, ice-blue, and gold with strong underlying mint frost. The borders are typically brought up, although the mintmark is crisp, as is the Indian's profile. (#3943)
- 448 **1920 MS65 PCGS.** Despite a degree of central softness, this Gem is attractive with soft, pleasing luster. Primarily nickel-gray with subtle overlays of turquoise and gold-orange on each side. (#3944)

Notable Choice 1920-D Nickel



- 449 1920-D MS64 PCGS.** A satiny near-Gem with exceptional surfaces for the grade, lightly gold-toned over otherwise nickel-gray surfaces. An excellent strike for this often-weak issue, with the hair braid sharply detailed and all details complete on the bison's head. Elusive any finer, with just 51 such pieces graded by PCGS (3/08). (#3945)

Satiny Near-Gem 1920-S Nickel



- 450 1920-S MS64 PCGS.** Like most early branch mint Type Two issues, the 1920-S has a relatively low mintage and is desirable in Mint State. This shimmering near-Gem provides light olive-green and straw-gold toning. The mintmark shows slight distortion, but the strike is generally good. Smooth save for a distant thin mark through the tail. Certified in a green label holder. (#3946)

Pleasing 1920-S Nickel, MS64



- 451 1920-S MS64 PCGS.** The softly lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem have attractive patina, with gold-orange peripheral shadings around subtly toned nickel-gray centers. Well struck for the issue, though the central high points show a degree of the usual softness and die erosion is noted at the margins. Excellent surface quality for the grade assigned. PCGS has graded 17 finer examples (3/08). (#3946)
- 452 1921 MS66 PCGS.** A gorgeous medley of ice-blue, lilac, and golden-tan patina coats lustrous surfaces that exhibit sharply struck design elements. Some tiny russet toning spots are noted over each side. (#3947)

Lightly Toned 1921-S Nickel, MS64



- 453 1921-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1921-S is somewhat scarce in all grades. Light gold and silver-gray coloration occurs on the obverse, while champagne-gold dominates the reverse. Generally well struck, except for weakness in the hair on the bison's head. A few minute marks on the lustrous surfaces limit the grade. A couple of light die cracks are visible on the obverse. (#3948)

Exceptional 1921-S Nickel, MS65



- 454 1921-S MS65 PCGS.** David Lange (2006) writes that the 1921-S was plagued by various problems in the production process. It is prone to laminations and toning streaks, the result of poorly prepared planchet stock, and multiple die cracks and metal flowlines, due to extended die use. This lovely Gem does not fit the 1921-S profile, as its lustrous, golden-gray surfaces are free of the above-mentioned problems. Moreover, an impressive strike results in strong design definition. Housed in a first generation holder. (#3948)

Pleasing Select Mint State 1923-S Buffalo Nickel



- 455 1923-S MS63 PCGS.** Well struck with quicksilver luster beneath luminous steel-gray patina that shows blue and gold accents at the margins. Lightly flawed on the portrait, yet appealing. According to David Lange, this date is readily available to collectors in grades up to Gem, although the reverse details are typically weak due to die wear. (#3950)
- 456 1923-S MS64 NGC.** A luminous nickel-gray and pewter-gray example of this popular S-mint Buffalo nickel issue, softly struck with quicksilver luster. Minimally marked for the grade. (#3950)
- 457 1923-S MS64 NGC.** A luminous Choice example with subtle gold-orange and nickel-gray shadings over well-preserved surfaces. Pleasingly detailed for the issue and attractive in all respects. NGC has graded a mere 28 numerically finer pieces (3/08). (#3950)
- 458 1924 MS65 PCGS.** Deep sunset-orange and nickel-gray shadings embrace the smooth surfaces of this softly lustrous Gem. Pleasingly detailed overall, though the bison's shoulder is a trifle soft. (#3951)

459 1924 MS66 PCGS. The soft, swirling luster is lively beneath elegant champagne-gold shadings. A well-defined Premium Gem representative of this Roaring Twenties issue, carefully preserved and immensely appealing. Population: 68 in 66, 4 finer (3/08). (#3951)

460 1924-D MS64 NGC. Though softly struck as usual at the centers, this fundamentally appealing near-Gem has soft, pleasing luster and delicate nickel-blue and olive-gold patina. Pleasingly preserved for the grade assigned. NGC has graded only 18 numerically finer coins (3/08). (#3952)

Coveted 1924-S Nickel MS62



461 1924-S MS62 PCGS. A lustrous semikey nickel that possesses light lime and cream toning. The reverse die is well worn, but the mintmark is recognizable, and the obverse has sharp detail. A few carbon flecks are of little consequence. Housed in a former generation doily label. (#3953)

Charming Choice 1924-S Nickel



462 1924-S MS64 PCGS. Golden-brown and dove-gray intermingle across this satiny rare date nickel. Both sides are refreshingly smooth, and the strike is sharp except for the usual blending near the Indian's braid. Among the lowest mintage issues. Encased in an elusive doily label holder. (#3953)

Rare 1924-S Near-Gem Nickel



463 1924-S MS64 NGC. The 1924-S is quite rare in Mint State. Light gray patina covers the lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem, along with rose and sky-blue accents visible under magnification, more so on the reverse. An attentive strike sharpens the design features. A couple of tiny greenish flecks are visible on the Indian's neck. Census: 80 in 64, 15 finer (3/08). (#3953)

464 1925-D MS64 PCGS. The quicksilver surfaces of this Choice coin show no trace of wear. Soft cloud-gray centers cede to olive at the margins. Softly struck overall, as usual for this Roaring Twenties issue. (#3955)

465 1927 MS67 ICG. Subtle nickel-blue shadings prevail on each side of this strongly lustrous Superb Gem. Boldly impressed at the margins, though the centers show a hint of softness. (#3960)

466 1927-D MS64 PCGS. Well struck by the standards of the issue, though the bison's shoulder shows softness. Exotic blue-green, violet, and pumpkin-orange patina drapes each side. (#3961)

Gem 1927-D Buffalo Nickel



467 1927-D MS65 NGC. Dove-gray, sun-gold, fire-red, and apple-green shades enrich this satiny and essentially mark-free Gem. The strike is generally crisp, with the mintmark distinct and the centers only moderately incomplete. Like most Denver issues from the twenties, the 1927-D is challenging in Mint State. Census: 27 in 65, 1 finer (2/08). (#3961)

Bold Near-Gem 1927-S Nickel



468 1927-S MS64 PCGS. Caramel-gold patina moderately covers the bright, partially reflective surfaces. Well struck for this often weak issue. The mintmark is needle-sharp, and the date is bold. The obverse field has an orange-peel texture, associated with a long-lived die. A lower mintage branch mint issue seldom found in quality Mint State.
Ex: November Bullet (Heritage, 11/03), lot 596, which realized \$3,565. (#3962)

Pleasing Gem 1928-S Nickel



469 1928-S MS65 PCGS. Uncommonly well-defined for this often-weak S-mint issue, with pleasing detail on the Indian's braid and only a touch of softness at the bison's shoulder. Soft, swirling luster graces nickel-white surfaces that show occasional elements of lemon-gold. PCGS has certified just five finer examples (3/08). (#3965)

470 1929 MS66 PCGS. Well-defined with swirling luster and elegant patina. Delicate green-gold shadings visit the margins, while the centers have pale nickel-blue toning. PCGS has graded just three finer pieces (2/08). (#3966)

- 471 **1929 MS66 PCGS.** Elegant turquoise and nickel-blue patina drapes each side of this Buffalo nickel. A touch soft on the shoulder, but well struck otherwise with quicksilver luster. (#3966)
- 472 **1929-D MS65 PCGS.** A strikingly toned and immensely lustrous Gem, boldly struck with soft turquoise patina over much of each side and gold and orange toning at the margins. Beautifully preserved. (#3967)
- 473 **1929-S MS66 NGC.** A frosty Premium Gem example with brilliant nickel-gray luster and whispers of gold toning on both sides. This is a surprisingly scarce issue in finer grades; NGC has graded only four such pieces (2/08). (#3968)

Tied for Finest Certified 1930 Nickel, MS67



- 474 **1930 MS67 PCGS.** Elegant, subtle champagne shadings grace each side of this strongly lustrous and pleasingly detailed Buffalo nickel. The fields and devices are equally well-preserved, and both sides are virtually flawless. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a numerically finer representative of this Depression-era issue (3/08). (#3969)
- 475 **1930-S MS66 ICG.** Deep gold-orange toning covers the fields, while the devices show soft nickel-gray shadings overall. A well struck example of this Depression-era S-mint issue. (#3970)
- 476 **1937-D Three-Legged VF30 ANACS.** Well-defined for the variety with still-luminous nickel-gray and pewter surfaces. Minimally marked overall with a virtually complete horn and subtle traces of the foreleg. (#3982)
- 477 **1937-D Three-Legged XF45 NGC.** Subtle olive and nickel-gray shadings converge on this briefly circulated three-legged nickel. A minimally marked and well struck piece that shows only minor softness on the lightly worn shoulder of the bison. (#3982)
- 478 **1937-D Three-Legged AU55 PCGS.** As a classic variety from an iconic series, it is little wonder that the 1937 Three-Legged nickel is always in demand. This example has red and orange patina over lightly worn but lustrous surfaces. (#3982)
- 479 **1937-D Three-Legged AU58 NGC.** A high-end example of this iconic Buffalo nickel variety, well struck overall with significant softness only at the bison's shoulder. Primarily silver-gray with splashes of green-gold near the hindquarters. (#3982)
- 480 **1937-D Three-Legged AU58 PCGS.** FS-020.2. Pleasing gray-gold color with light pink accents is seen on both sides of this near-Mint State example. An appealing specimen of this always-popular variety. (#3982)
- 481 **1937-D Three-Legged AU58 PCGS.** Ample champagne and gold-orange toning drapes each side of this strongly lustrous piece, well struck with just a hint of friction on the portrait. The margins show a degree of die erosion. (#3982)
- 482 **1937-D Three-Legged AU58 NGC.** Delicate green-gold and pink accents enliven the satiny nickel-gray surfaces of this near-Mint piece. A well-defined example from an early striking of the variety. (#3982)
- 483 **1937-D Three-Legged MS61 NGC.** Bold details and satiny surfaces allow the devices to stand against the fields in a medalllic appearance. Light champagne toning is evident on both sides. The famous Three-Legged Buffalo has been a favorite with collectors ever since it was first recorded in the *Guide Book*. (#3982)

Lovely 1937-D Three-Legged Nickel MS62



- 484 **1937-D Three-Legged MS62 NGC.** FS-020.2. Attractively toned in gunmetal-gray and almond-gold. The strike is precise, and the lustrous surfaces display minimal contact. This die abrasion error is widely collected, and has long been enshrined in the *Guide Book*. Certified in a former generation holder. (#3982)

Prized 1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS62



- 485 **1937-D Three-Legged MS62 NGC.** Dusky olive-gold patina drapes much of each side on this softly lustrous piece. While the bison's shoulder shows softness, the horn and the Indian's braid, two other common weak areas, are crisply struck. Light, scattered abrasions on each side account for the grade, though the overall eye appeal is better than the MS62 designation might suggest. A great representative of this ever-popular die variety. (#3982)

Noteworthy Near-Gem 1937-D Three-Legged Nickel



- 486 **1937-D Three-Legged MS64 PCGS.** An impressively preserved Choice survivor from this popular variety, surprisingly well-defined considering the condition of the dies. Despite substantial erosion, both sides offer bold detail and strong luster beneath rich, widespread gold-orange patina. Only a handful of stray marks near the portrait preclude an even finer designation. PCGS has graded 49 finer representatives (3/08). (#3982)

Notable Near-Gem 1937-D Three-Legged Nickel



- 487 1937-D Three-Legged MS64 NGC. Excessive die polishing that was meant to remove clashmarks created this, one of the most popular errors in American numismatics. Mint State examples appear infrequently on the marketplace and are in high demand. This well-defined Choice coin offers subtle, attractive luster beneath rich gold-orange and nickel-gray toning. (#3982)

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

Delicately Toned 1913 Type One Nickel, PR65



- 488 1913 Type One PR65 PCGS. CAC. A medley of violet, yellow-gold, purple, beige, and powder-blue coloration bathes the fine-grained satiny surfaces of this Type One proof nickel, and an exacting strike imparts strong definition on the design features, further enhancing the coin's eye appeal. An unobtrusive, tiny fleck is noted on the upper part of the bison's back. *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#3988)

Wonderful 1936 Satin Finish PR67 Nickel



- 489 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR67 NGC. Light rainbow peripheral toning yields to gold centers, joined by ice-blue in the reverse center. A solid strike brings out excellent detail on the design elements, and both sides are devoid of mentionable abrasions or spots. Collected as a separate variety from the Brilliant proof. (#3994)

Type Two Finish PR66 1936 Nickel



- 490 1936 Type Two—Brilliant Finish PR66 PCGS. Pastel ice-blue and tawny-gold grace this precisely struck and unabraded Premium Gem. The flashy fields are virtually devoid of carbon, and the eye appeal is imposing. Satin finish proofs were also struck in 1936. All 1937 proofs have a brilliant finish, while the pre-1936 proofs are matte. (#3995)

- 491 1937 PR65 NGC. A sharply struck and beautifully toned Gem example of the last proof Buffalo nickel issue, moderately reflective beneath the gold, pink, and nickel-blue patina over each side. Marvelous visual appeal. (#3996)

- 492 1937 PR65 PCGS. A gleaming Gem survivor from the last proof Buffalo nickel issue, decisively struck with shining nickel-gray surfaces. Exquisitely detailed with just a touch of haze in the fields. (#3996)

- 493 1937 PR66 NGC. Boldly struck with impressive mirrors. This final proof Buffalo nickel is always popular with collectors, and one glance at this champagne-gold and nickel-white specimen affirms the sentiment. (#3996)

Vibrant 1937 Nickel, PR67



- 494 1937 PR67 PCGS. CAC. Toned with vibrant light blue, red and gold over the entire obverse, the reverse with matching although slightly less intense colors. Solidly struck by the dies and carefully stored since the time of issue. About as nice as this date can be found, with a small handful finer. *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#3996)

Proof Superb Gem 1937 Nickel



- 495 1937 PR67 PCGS. This nicely struck final-year proof Superb Gem would be called brilliant by some, despite a hint of yellow-gold and ice-blue on each side. The surfaces appear pristine, even when examined at length beneath a loupe. No hairlines, carbon, or other imperfections are detected. (#3996)

Outstanding Superb Gem Proof 1937 Nickel



- 496 **1937 PR67 PCGS.** Pastel sky-blue, lilac, and chestnut patina graces this strongly mirrored Superb Gem. The strike is only incomplete above the Indian's braid. Carefully preserved and a beautiful representative of the type. With its 5,769-piece mintage, this is the most readily available of proof Buffalo nickels, but anything finer is highly elusive. (#3996)

Incredible 1937 Nickel, PR67



- 497 **1937 PR67 PCGS.** Exquisitely detailed with gleaming, chromelike surfaces and impressive mirrors in the fields. Occasional champagne accents complement the nickel-white that prevails on each side. A marvelous specimen from what would be the last proof Buffalo nickel issue. PCGS has graded only 11 finer pieces (3/08). (#3996)

JEFFERSON NICKELS

- 498 **1938-S MS66 Full Steps PCGS.** An attractive first-year example, fully struck with glowing satiny luster and light olive-gray toning. There are two or three minuscule marks on the reverse representation of Monticello, and a spidery die crack along the top of the head, but these have a trivial impact on the overall eye appeal. PCGS has graded only four finer Full Steps coins (3/08). (#84002)

Gorgeous 1941 Nickel, MS67 Full Steps



- 499 **1941 MS67 Full Steps PCGS.** Lilac and apricot toning drapes this lustrous and precisely struck Superb Gem. Remarkably smooth, and a beautiful coin to behold. Surprisingly scarce in such exemplary condition, given the mintage of more than 200 million pieces, and Full Strike pieces are even more elusive than their less well-defined counterparts. Population: 14 in 67 Full Steps, 0 finer (3/08). (#84010)

- 500 **1943/2-P MS66 NGC.** FS-028. A shining example of this popular *Guide Book* variety, well-defined with delicate golden tints over each side. The underdigit is plain with magnification. For the variety, Census: 27 in 66, 7 finer (2/08). (#4019)

Choice 1946-D Over Horizontal D Nickel



- 501 **1946-D D Over Horizontal D MS64 PCGS.** FS-301, formerly FS-031. The curve to the left of the upright of the primary mintmark is diagnostic for this rare variety. This lustrous near-Gem features dusky golden-gray toning and impressively smooth surfaces. The steps are sharply defined and have few bridges. Population: 8 in 64, 4 finer (2/08). (#94029)

1946-D Over Inverted D Nickel MS66 Full Steps, FS-501



- 502 **1946-D/D MS66 Full Steps PCGS.** FS-501, formerly FS-031. The curve of an inverted D is apparent to the left of the upright of the mintmark. The mintmark was initially punched into the die inverted. The mint worker recognized the error, and punched it in again with a correct placement. This uncommonly well struck Premium Gem is attractively toned in golden-brown and rose-lilac. Population: 12 in 66 Full Steps, 0 finer (3/08). (#894029)

Surprising 1953-S Nickel, MS64 Full Steps



- 503 **1953-S MS64 Full Steps PCGS.** While the 1953-S is a comparatively available issue across most designations, Full Steps pieces are exceedingly elusive. This luminous near-Gem, silver-gray with occasional hints of golden-tan near the rims, has typical quicksilver luster and soft overall detail, yet the steps are needle-sharp. Population: 14 in 64 Full Steps, 2 finer (3/08). (#84051)

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKELS

- 504 1942-P Type 2 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. An unusual example of the always-popular proof war nickel. NGC has certified only a single Cameo proof in this grade, and only four finer (3/08). A sharply struck survivor with brilliant silver surfaces and deeply mirrored fields. Cameo proof coins of any denomination from 1936 through 1942 are rare, and the one year type nature of this issue will certainly inspire spirited bidding. (#84180)

Impressive PR67 Ultra Cameo 1951 Nickel



- 505 1951 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. The needle-sharp devices rise in icy glory above the glassy dark fields. Proofs from this era are exceptionally rare with such prominent white-on-black contrast, and are subject to determined demand from Registry collectors. Census: 4 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 2 finer (3/08). (#94183)
- 506 1953 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. A sharply struck piece, essentially untuned with gleaming mirrors that supply impressive contrast with the softly frosted devices. Highly elusive at this rarefied level, with just seven PR68 Ultra Cameo pieces graded by NGC and no numerically finer specimens at that service (3/08). (#94185)
- 507 1971 No S PR66 Cameo PCGS. Decisively struck with liquid mirrors and mildly frosted devices that combine for excellent contrast. A great example of this popular missing-mintmark proof issue. Population: 14 in 66 Cameo, 72 finer (3/08). (#84204)

End of Session One



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EARLY HALF DIMES

Rarity-6 V-1, LM-1 1794 Half Dime VF25



- 508 1794 VF25 PCGS. V-1, LM-1, R.6. The rarest among the four 1794 half dime marriages, and the most historic since it was the first variety of the denomination struck at the First Philadelphia Mint. Hair and plumage detail is pleasing on this lightly abraded deep dove-gray example. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#4250)

Richly Toned 1794 Half Dime VF30
V-4, LM-4, Flowing Hair



- 509 1794 VF30 PCGS. V-4, LM-4, R.4. Deep forest-green and dove-gray toning blankets this midgrade example. Evenly struck, and smooth aside from a pinscratch beneath the chin. The Flowing Hair type was issued only in 1795, with the 1794-dated dimes included in a March 1795 delivery. (#4250)

AU Details 1795 Half Dime, V-4, LM-10



- 510 1795—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. V-4, LM-10, R.3. A sharply struck and only briefly circulated Flowing Hair half dime with dusky dove-gray and olive toning, slightly deeper in shade along the obverse border and the upper right portion of the wreath. The fields display subtle wispy marks, but nearly all collectors would be proud to own such a well defined and partly lustrous 18th century type coin. (#4251)

Notable AU 1795 Half Dime
Flowing Hair, V-5, LM-8



- 511 1795 AU50 PCGS. V-5, LM-8, R.3. The die crack from the bridge of the nose through the Y in LIBERTY helps identify the Valentine marriage. Rich dove-gray and olive blankets this unabraded example. A few planchet marks (as produced) on the portrait were incompletely effaced by the strike, but there is little actual wear. (#4251)

**Rarely Seen 1797 13 Stars Half Dime
V-1, LM-4, R.6**



- 512 1797 13 Stars VF20 PCGS. V-1, LM-4, R.6.** The rarest die marriage of the date, and also the rarest *Guide Book* variety. The 15 Stars and 16 Stars varieties are seen much more often. The streaky lavender and olive-brown surfaces are deeply toned, but lack mentionable marks. The wings and central hair detail are impressively bold, and all legends and stars are clear. Housed in a green label holder. (#4260)

**Bold XF 1797 Half Dime
15 Stars, V-2, LM-1**



- 513 1797 15 Stars XF40 PCGS. V-2, LM-1, R.3.** The sole 15 Stars variety. Deep steel-gray toning embraces this unblemished Small Eagle half dime. The centers are somewhat soft, as usual for the die pairing, but Liberty's hair is sharply defined near her shoulder and forehead. The lower reverse exhibits minor strike doubling. (#4258)

**Rainbow-Toned AU 1800 Half Dime
LIBEKTY, V-2, LM-3**



- 514 1800 LIBEKTY AU58 PCGS. V-2, LM-3, R.4.** Vividly toned in bands of sun-gold, ruby-red, and emerald-green. The obverse center and the upper reverse are slate-gray. The field above the eagle has a few faint thin marks. A relatively late die state with reverse buckling near the BUS in PLURIBUS. (#4265)

Legendary 1802 Half Dime, AG Details, V-1, LM-1



- 515 1802—Repaired, Whizzed—NCS. AG Details. V-1, LM-1, R.5,** the only dies. The 1802 half dime is a famous rarity, and has been coveted by collectors since the beginning of organized numismatics in the 1860s. The majority of survivors are in low grade. The present piece is granular from whizzing, and unexpected sharpness near UNUM is consistent with a minor bend. Repaired on the right obverse field and on the back of the neck. An opportunity to acquire an affordable example of this important date. (#4268)

- 516 1803 Large 8—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. V-2, LM-3, R.3.** The most available of the three die pairings for the issue, though it is still scarce in an absolute sense. A well struck and minimally marked piece that shows light to moderate hairlines in the faintly retoned silver-gray and olive fields. (#4269)

- 517 1805—Scratched—NCS. VG Details. V-1, LM-1, R.4.** The lone variety for the year. This piece, though significantly worn, has original silver-gray surfaces with splashes of forest-green and tan near the margins. A number of wispy scratches across the obverse and reverse surfaces accounts for the grade. (#4272)

BUST HALF DIMES

- 518 1832 MS63 PCGS. V-8, LM-5, R.1.** This intricately struck and lustrous example has smooth surfaces and delicate sun-gold patina. A worthy Capped Bust type coin. Both loops in the second S in STATES are filled. In a doily label holder. (#4279)

Fully Toned Gem 1833 Half Dime, V-1, LM-10



- 519 1833 MS65 PCGS. CAC. V-1, LM-10, R.1.** This penetratingly struck half dime is splendidly toned in dappled russet-brown, apple-green, orange-red, and lilac. The reverse appears immaculate, and the obverse has only nearly imperceptible marks. The second S in STATES is filled on this late die state example. (#4280)

- 520 1835 Small Date, Small MS63 PCGS. V-7, LM-10, R.1.** On the reverse of this Small Date, Small Denomination variety, the flag of the 5 is narrow with a downward curve. This Select piece, richly toned gold-orange, tan, and cerulean, has soft, pleasing luster beneath the patina. Well struck and attractive. For both Small Date, Small Denomination varieties, Population: 9 in 63, 25 finer (3/08). (#4285)

- 521 1836 Small MS63 PCGS. V-6, LM-5, R.2.** On this Small reverse, the last A of AMERICA does not touch the nearby arrowhead. This lustrous Select piece offers dappled golden-tan and blue-gray patina over minimally marked surfaces. For all Small varieties, Population: 4 in 63, 16 finer (3/08). (#4288)

- 522 **1836 Small MS64 NGC.** V-6, LM-5, R.2. A well-defined near-Gem with strongly lustrous, essentially untuned silver-white surfaces. On the pleasingly preserved reverse, a die crack arcs through the denomination. Population: 41 in 64, 25 finer (3/08). (#4288)
- 523 **1836 3/Inverted 3 MS63 PCGS.** V-4, LM-3, R.1. The 3 over Inverted 3 variety is undesignated on the PCGS insert. A satiny olive-gray representative that has a bold strike and a well preserved obverse. The reverse has only faint grazes. The obverse vertical die crack to 1 o'clock is prominent. (#94288)

SEATED HALF DIMES

- 524 **1837 No Stars, Small Date (Flat Top 1) MS62 NGC.** Delicate chestnut toning enriches this lustrous, alertly struck, and unmarked representative. Highly attractive for the designated grade. The obverse has a rim cud of various width between 3 and 6 o'clock. (#4312)
- 525 **1837 No Stars, Small Date (Flat Top 1) MS64 PCGS.** A deeply toned and softly lustrous example, well-defined overall with subtle, dappled rose-gold and silver-blue patina. Excellent surface quality for the grade assigned. Population: 26 in 64, 21 finer (3/08). (#4312)

Lustrous 1837 Gem Half Dime No Stars, Small Date



- 526 **1837 No Stars, Small Date (Flat Top 1) MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Glowing luster radiates from surfaces covered with a mix of light to medium-intensity cobalt-blue, violet-gray, reddish-gold, and yellow-gold patina. The design elements are sharply impressed, as is typical for the issue. Well preserved, with just a few grade-consistent marks. Population: 10 in 65, 11 finer (3/08).
From The Good Humor Collection. (#4312)

Bold 1839-O No Drapery Small O Half Dime, MS64



- 527 **1839-O No Drapery MS64 NGC.** Small O, recut 19 in date. Rich pink-gold color deepens to shades of blue sapphire and russet at the rims. The strike is bold, and the fields and devices are clean. There is plenty of luster below the veil of toning, and the overall appeal approaches Gem. An underrated early New Orleans half dime in Mint State grades, despite its second-year status and mintage of only 1 million pieces. Census: 3 in 64, 4 finer (3/08). (#4320)

Wonderful 1848-O Half Dime, Medium O, MS66



- 528 **1848-O MS66 PCGS.** Medium O. This is a wonderful coin, struck at the New Orleans Mint only 10 years after our first branch mints opened in Charlotte, Dahlonega, and the Crescent City. The 1848-O is usually found in low grades. Bands of aqua, charcoal, saffron, and pinkish-gray dapple both sides, and the strike is unassailable. Moderate die clashing is noted on both sides. A marvelously lustrous and equally historic early half dime issue. This piece is one of five for the issue so certified at PCGS, with four finer (3/08). (#4340)

Gorgeous 1852-O Half Dime, MS65



- 529 **1852-O MS65 NGC.** An exceptional example that is boldly struck throughout, this lovely half dime has reflective fields beneath mottled sea-green, gold, and iridescent toning. Although rather common in lower grades, the date is a condition rarity as the population data shows. NGC and PCGS have combined to grade just 10 examples, with only two finer pieces. Census: 7 in 65, 1 finer (3/08). (#4350)
- 530 **1854 Arrows MS65 NGC.** A crisply struck example of this popular Arrows issue, strongly lustrous with essentially untuned surfaces. Occasional hints of gold-orange toning visit the lower obverse margin. Population: 37 in 65, 9 finer (3/08). (#4358)

Patinated MS66 1859-O Half Dime



- 531 **1859-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1859-O half dime is a slightly better date. Al Blythe, in his Seated Liberty half dime reference (1992), assigns an R.4 rating to these coins in Mint State. Splashes of aqua-green, golden-tan, and lilac visit the obverse, while aqua-green and greenish-gold dominate the reverse. Well struck with lustrous and gorgeously undisturbed surfaces. Population: 4 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#4370)

Choice Transitional 1860 Half Dime



- 532 **1860 Transitional MS64 NGC.** Judd-267, Pollock-315, R.4. This transitional variety combines the regular issue wreath reverse of 1860 with the hollow stars obverse subtype of 1859. Collected as part of the Seated half dime series, and listed as such in the 2008 *Guide Book* on page 139. Famously, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA appears on neither side. This example is untoned and beautifully smooth with semiprooflike luster and an occasional indifference of strike. (#4373)

- 533 **1860-O MS65 PCGS.** A well struck, immensely lustrous O-mint half dime with whispers of blue-gray and tan toning at the peripheries. Minimally patinated at the centers and beautifully preserved. Population: 16 in 65, 7 finer (3/08). (#4378)

Worthy Gem 1868-S Half Dime



- 534 **1868-S MS65 PCGS.** Light golden-brown visits this lustrous and beautifully preserved Gem. The strike is precise, even on the cereal grains within the wreath. Both sides display heavy peripheral die cracks. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 9 in 65, 3 finer (3/08). (#4393)

- 535 **1872 MS66 PCGS.** A sharply struck and frosty silver-gray example that exhibits delightful golden-tan patina at the margins. Though Philadelphia struck 2,947,000 half dimes in 1872, that Mint's production of nickels was double the half dime mintage, and the silver denomination would meet its end one year later. Tied for the finest certified by PCGS (2/08). (#4400)

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

- 536 **1859 PR61 PCGS.** Decisively struck with the gleam of a proof and rich gold, orange, blue-green, and silver patina. Close inspection reveals numerous hairlines and points of contact that account for the grade. (#4438)

Lovely PR66 1861 Half Dime



- 537 **1861 PR66 PCGS.** Delicious plum and aqua toning graces the obverse, while the reverse sports rings of jade and ultramarine. A lovely coin from the onset of the Civil War, one of only 400 proofs struck during the year. This is a well-struck coin with no distractions. Population: 3 in 66, 1 finer (3/08). (#4444)

Exuberantly Toned PR66 1862 Half Dime



- 538 **1862 PR66 NGC. CAC.** Concentric bands of fire-red, apple-green, and lemon adorn the obverse. Variegated golden-brown consumes the central reverse, with glimpses of ruby and forest-green throughout the wreath. This well struck Civil War proof dime is from a low mintage of 550 pieces. Census: 15 in 66, 8 finer (3/08). (#4445)

Colorful PR66 ★ 1863 Half Dime



- 539 **1863 PR66 ★ NGC.** The dramatic eye appeal displayed by this diminutive Civil War era proof is ensured by vivid iridescent shades of burnt-gold, rose, and cobalt-blue. Among the 460 proofs struck, few survive with the pizzazz of this colorful specimen. Only two proof 1863 half dimes (the present piece and a PR67 Cameo) have received a Star designation from NGC (3/08). A mere 460 proofs were impressed. (#4446)

- 540 **1867 PR64 NGC.** Rose, lavender, and orange shadings grace each side of this elegant near-Gem. Well-defined with only a few faint hairlines present in the richly toned obverse fields. (#4450)

- 541 **1867 PR66 PCGS.** The center of the obverse offers rich rose and reddish-orange shadings, while the margins of that side and the reverse show lovely sapphire patina. Decisively struck with marvelous visual appeal for this late-date Seated proof issue. Population: 11 in 66, 5 finer (3/08). (#4450)

Attractive 1867 Half Dime, PR67



- 542 **1867 PR67 NGC.** Sea-green, orange, and rose-violet dominate this nicely mirrored Superb Gem. Well struck except for a hint of softness near the top of the left side of the wreath, which is usual for the type. Another rare Philadelphia Mint date from an era with little circulating silver coinage. Only 625 proofs were produced, along with just 8,000 business strikes. Census: 7 in 67, 2 finer (3/08). (#4450)

Lusciously Toned PR67 Cameo 1873 Half Dime



- 543 **1873 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Dramatic aquamarine and orange-red invigorate this flashy and unabraded Superb Gem. Well struck except for a small portion of the cereal grains. Vertical die polish lines on the reverse and a few wispy obverse striations are all as made. The final year of the denomination. Just 600 proofs were struck. Population: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (3/08). From *The Good Humor Collection*. (#84456)

EARLY DIMES

- 544 **1796—Repaired, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Fine Details. JR-2, R.4.** No lefttip is close to the I in AMERICA, diagnostic for the scarce JR-2 variety. This silver-gray example appears attractive to the unaided eye, but the obverse is inordinately free from marks for the Fine details grade, and a loupe reveals swirls of metal on the obverse, characteristic of whizzing. (#4461)
- 545 **1796—Tooled—NCS. VF Details. JR-6, R.3.** A suspiciously luminous example, lightly pockmarked with pale silver-gray surfaces that show elements of rust and turquoise at the margins. The fields on each side show smoothing, and the lower part of the eagle has crude re-engraving. Still, a desirable example of the first Draped Bust dime issue. (#4461)

Affordable, XF Details 1797 16 Stars Dime, JR-1



- 546 **1797 16 Stars—Damaged, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. JR-1, R.4.** This piece has advantages such as a strong strike, sharp remaining details, and splashes of gold toning over light silver surfaces. It also has its disadvantages, such as surface roughness, scratches, and discoloration. While it will not appeal to everyone, a certain market segment will be delighted by the current opportunity. (#4462)

VF Details JR-4 1802 Dime



- 547 **1802—Obverse Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. JR-4, R.4.** A distinctive variety identified by an extended eagle's lower beak through two points of the lowest reverse star. The surfaces are smooth overall, but a relatively deep mark is present near obverse star 13, partly concealed by the deep cream-gray toning seen on both sides. Minutely granular from a relatively mild cleaning. (#4472)

Challenging AU 1803 Dime, JR-3



- 548 **1803 AU50 PCGS. JR-3, R.4.** Dark gunmetal and olive-gray surfaces with glimpses of lighter silver-gray on the reverse. The richness of the toning tends to mute the underlying luster. The reverse appears slightly buckled near the right shield border. This is a fascinating late die state of this variety. An arcing die crack extends from the rim through the 3 and Liberty to the fourth star. A heavier die crack splits the 0 of the date and curls around to the first star, and this die section has sunk forming a retained cud. A third die crack splits the retained cud from the rim to Liberty's lowest curl. On the reverse, there is a die crack through the T of UNITED to the eagle's wing, just missing the lower point of the ribbon. Boldly clashed between the chin and cleavage. Population: 3 in 50, 7 finer (2/08). (#4473)

BUST DIMES

- 549 **1829 Small MS63 NGC.** JR-3, R.4. Light butter-gold toning graces the peripheries of this crisply struck and unabraded example. Luster is particularly apparent throughout the devices and legends. (#4511)
- 550 **1835—Flipover Double Strike, First Strike Off-Center—XF40 ANACS.** JR-2, R.4. From 5 o'clock to 9 o'clock at the obverse rim, evidence of a past strike appears, corresponding with foliage and feathers from the reverse. Well-defined overall with elegant silver-gray patina that shows vibrant blue-green accents. (#4527)
- 551 **1835 MS62 PCGS.** JR-4, R.2. A luminous and well-defined example of this relatively available 1835 dime die pairing. Deep silver-gray and reddish-orange surfaces show slight streakiness on the obverse. (#4527)

SEATED DIMES

Important 1838-O No Stars Dime, MS64



- 552 **1838-O No Stars MS64 NGC.** This is a vibrantly lustrous example, with a gorgeously original appearance that is promoted by the deep violet and speckled russet, gold, and forest-green patina over both sides. This piece is well struck and nicely preserved, with just a few stray marks that are barely discernible on either side. An important issue for type purposes, as the sole No Stars dime from the New Orleans Mint. Census: 8 in 64, 6 finer (3/08). (#4564)
- 553 **1838 Small Stars AU58 PCGS.** This desirable early Seated variety also features nice reverse die doubling, with the D in DIME as the pickup point. Lightly toned and boldly struck with minimal marks. Very scarce this close to Mint State. Population: 10 in 58, 30 finer (2/08). (#4569)
- 554 **1841-O AU58 NGC.** Fortin-104. A well detailed and generally lustrous almond-gold and lavender-gray near-Mint New Orleans dime. Undisturbed aside from a pair of thin marks on the reverse exergue. Census: 14 in 58, 21 finer (3/08). (#4580)
- 555 **1842 MS64 PCGS.** Relatively strong field-motif contrast is apparent on both sides of this near-Gem, each of which displays whispers of yellow-gold, mint-green, and purple toning. Generally well struck, and minimally abraded. Population: 10 in 64, 8 finer (3/08). (#4581)
- 556 **1842-O AU53 ANACS.** Fortin-101. Medium O. Yellow-gold and pearl-gray endow this briefly circulated and partially lustrous New Orleans dime. Impressively unabraded save for a hair-thin line above ONE. (#4582)
- 557 **1851-O MS60 NGC.** Well struck and lustrous, with just a bit of champagne toning on the reverse. Wispy obverse field marks limit the grade. A scarce New Orleans Mint issue which is rare in Mint State. Census: 1 in 60, 4 finer (3/08). (#4596)
- 558 **1852 MS64 PCGS.** A solid strike yields strong definition on the design features of this near-Gem dime. Freckles of brown race over golden-gray surfaces, especially on the reverse, while aqua-blue accents the obverse. Highly lustrous and well preserved. Population: 32 in 64, 19 finer (3/08). (#4597)
- 559 **1853 Arrows MS64 PCGS.** A well-defined and attractive Choice representative of this popular Arrows type issue, strongly lustrous with gold-orange elements at the margins and silver-gray centers. Carefully preserved and delightful. (#4603)

Delightful Gem 1854-O Arrows Dime



- 560 **1854-O Arrows MS65 NGC.** Though the 1854-O Arrows dime is slightly more available than its 1853-O counterpart, it remains highly elusive, particularly in Gem. This remarkable piece offers soft, pleasing luster and elegant gold and violet patina over each side. Carefully preserved, pleasingly detailed, and undeniably appealing. Census: 9 in 65, 9 finer (3/08). (#4606)

Superb 1872 Seated Dime, Finest-Graded at PCGS



- 561 **1872 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Fortin-102. Obverse 2: Triple Punched 2, Misplaced Digits in Gown, Medium Level Date. Reverse B: Die Lines Rim To Wreath At 2:00. This is a visually stunning coin that is, unsurprisingly, the single finest-graded 1872 Seated dime of any die variety at PCGS, as of (3/08). Intensely frosty with shimmering, snow-white surfaces that do not show even a hint of toning, on either side. The striking details are sharp and crisp throughout, and both the obverse and the reverse exhibit pristine, impeccable preservation. Simply a great coin, with awesome technical quality and wonderful eye appeal. (#4656)

The Eliasberg 1872-CC Seated Dime Lustrous Key-Date Issue



- 562 **1872-CC VF25 PCGS.** Ex: Eliasberg. A rare issue in any grade, and one of the keys to the Seated Liberty dime collection. This piece has grade-consistent wear, of course, but some luster still remains on the silver-gold surfaces, accented by darker-gray high points. A couple of small scrapes appear under a loupe, testament to this piece's tour of duty in circulating coinage, but it is still a remarkably attractive midgrade example of this elusive issue, with one of the most prestigious numismatic pedigrees. Certified in a green-label holder. Population: 8 in 25, 21 finer (3/08).
Ex: William M. Friesner Collection (1894); Édouard Frossard (6/1894); J.M. Clapp; Clapp Estate, 1942, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 1195. (#4657)

- 563 1873 Arrows MS64 NGC.** Well struck with bold satiny luster and faint amounts of gold and lilac toning on the mostly untuned surfaces. A few wispy field marks are noticeable on the obverse, precluding a higher grade. According to the 2008 *Guide Book*: "In 1873 the dime was increased in weight to 2.5 grams. Arrows at the date in 1873 and 1874 indicate this change." Census: 27 in 64, 18 finer (3/08). (#4665)

Fortin-101 1873-S Arrows Dime, MS64



- 564 1873-S Arrows MS64 PCGS.** Fortin-101, Small Thin S. The 1 in the date is repunched at the base. Despite a mintage of nearly a half-million pieces, there are not that many Gems of this popular With Arrows S-mint issue to go around. This example offers silver-gray, lustrous surfaces, although the remains of a fingerprint in the obverse right field are noted. Well struck for the issue, and scarce in all grades: Fortin estimates this issue is High R.5-R.6 in Mint State. Population: 31 in 64, 1 finer (3/08). (#4667)

- 565 1874 Arrows MS64 PCGS.** The fields of this captivating near-Gem show plenty of flash. Areas of reddish-orange and blue contrast with the gleaming silver-white evident elsewhere. A great Arrows dime. Population: 50 in 64, 48 finer (2/08). (#4668)

**Fortin-102 1874-S Arrows Dime, MS64
R.6 Variety in Mint State**



- 566 1874-S Arrows MS64 PCGS.** Greer-102, Fortin-102, Small Thin S. The 1874-S With Arrows dime, from a mintage of 240,000 pieces, is scarce in all grades, and Greer gives this variety a High R.6 rarity rating in Mint State. Light golden-gray patination accents hints of violet and blue on well preserved surfaces dancing with luster. The left arrowhead is repunched on this variety; the date slopes downward from left to right. The design elements are sharply struck, except for the usual softness on Liberty's head. Softly struck on the head, as usual, and with reverse die cracks, the one at 9 o'clock a rim cud, that at 1 o'clock moderate. Population: 12 in 64, 5 finer (3/08). (#4670)

- 567 1875 MS65 PCGS.** Splashes of sun-gold and forest-green embrace this solidly struck and nicely preserved Gem. An attractive Seated type coin. Population: 34 in 65, 24 finer (3/08). (#4672)

- 568 1876-CC MS64 PCGS.** Type One Reverse. ONE DIME is die doubled, as often seen on this Carson City issue. Richly toned in cherry-red and forest-green. Suitably struck and only lightly abraded. Population: 54 in 64, 45 finer (3/08). (#4680)

- 569 1878 MS64 NGC.** Type Two Reverse. Canary-gold and rose-red toning graces this satiny and sharply struck near-Gem. Minor marks are limited to the field above ONE. In a prior generation holder. Census: 29 in 64, 15 finer (3/08). (#4685)

- 570 1878 MS65 PCGS.** Soft golden-gray patina graces both sides of this Gem, each of which yields pleasing luster and minimal marks. Well struck, except for the usual minor softness on Liberty's head. Population: 16 in 65, 5 finer (3/08). (#4685)

Gem 1878-CC Dime With Rare Type One Reverse



- 571 1878-CC MS65 NGC.** Type One reverse (Very Rare). E in ONE nearly touches wreath. The last dime issued from the Carson City Mint, and a low mintage issue of only 200,000 pieces. Richly toned in shades of rose-gray and cobalt-blue. The design elements are boldly struck, and multiple die clash marks are easily noticeable in the right obverse field, as well as on the reverse. Impressively preserved and free of post-strike abrasions. (#4686)

Stunning 1879 Seated Dime, MS67 ★ Prooflike



- 572 1879 MS67 ★ Prooflike NGC.** While the obverse of this stunning coin appears to be the Fortin-101 die pairing, with a tiny die line in Liberty's left armpit, the reverse lacks visible die cracks along the outer right reverse wreath. The prooflikeness is nonetheless clear, and clearly a byproduct of the use of proof dies. Brilliant silver-white with much contrast on both sides. Census: 4 in 67 Prooflike, 1 finer (3/08). (#4687)

Deeply Toned Fortin-104 1879 Seated Dime, MS67



- 573 1879 MS67 NGC.** Greer-102, Fortin-104. Proof Die, Repunched Date. The repunching on the date is obvious at the base of the 1 and within the loop of the 8. It takes little imagination to perceive that this coin was struck from a proof die, since the surfaces of this coin are fully prooflike and show considerable die polishing. The head of Liberty, however, is softly struck, also diagnostic of this die pairing. Both sides of this business strike, from the tiny original mintage of 14,000 pieces, sport deep plum, indigo, and gold toning. Census: 29 in 67, 3 finer (3/08). (#4687)

- 574 **1880 MS63 PCGS.** A mildly prooflike piece with golden-tan peripheries and an unabraded appearance. A subtle aqua spot is atop the D in DIME. Because the Mint was compelled to strike silver dollars in 1880, minor silver denominations were neglected, and only 36,000 dimes were struck. (#4688)
- 575 **1881 MS65 NGC.** Well-defined and wonderfully frosty with pale silver-white surfaces. Undeniably appealing beneath whispers of haze that visit each side. Census: 11 in 65, 8 finer (2/08). *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#4689)
- 576 **1884 MS66 NGC.** Untoned with lovely, shimmering mint frost and well defined design elements. Only the top of Liberty's head shows slight striking weakness. Surface marks are nearly nonexistent. Census: 35 in 66, 22 finer (3/08). (#4692)

Lustrous Superb Gem 1884 Dime



- 577 **1884 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Light chestnut-gold toning enriches the borders of this lustrous and splendidly preserved Superb Gem. A good strike with only minor blending on a few wheat grains. A magnificent silver type coin for the collector who demands only the finest quality. Population: 20 in 67, 1 finer (3/08). (#4692)
- 578 **1884-S MS62 PCGS.** A mix of golden-gray, sky-blue, and lavender patina rests on both sides of this S-mint dime. Generally well struck, with a few minor obverse handling marks. (#4693)
- 579 **1887 MS65 PCGS.** Beautifully satiny with lovely reddish-champagne toning near the peripheries and flashy cartwheels on the reverse. Nicely struck with a small reeding mark in the left obverse field that prevents an even finer grade. Population: 74 in 65, 25 finer (3/08). (#4698)
- 580 **1891 MS65 PCGS.** Vibrant luster is the prime attribute of this final-year Gem, a well struck beauty with silver-blue fields and gold-orange toning at the margins. Excellent visual appeal. (#4706)
- 581 **1891 MS66 PCGS.** Multi-color powder-blue, honey, orange-gold, and plum-mauve embrace this highly lustrous final-year Seated dime. Sharply impressed and mark-free. Struck from clashed dies, and housed in a first generation holder. Population: 49 in 66, 6 finer (3/08). (#4706)

PROOF SEATED DIMES

- 582 **1863 PR65 NGC.** Whispers of cobalt-blue and violet dance over both sides of this Gem proof, each of which displays a degree of field-motif contrast. Exquisitely struck, and devoid of significant marks. (#4756)

Delightful PR66 ★ Cameo 1863 Dime



- 583 **1863 PR66 ★ Cameo NGC.** This Civil War Seated dime is from a low proof mintage of 460 pieces. The business strike production is also minimal (just 18,000 pieces) since specie payments were suspended the prior year. Golden-brown, electric-blue, and plum-red endow the borders. Crisply struck and prominently mirrored with icy devices and a small mark on the cheek. Census: 2 in 66 ★ Cameo, 1 finer (3/08). (#4756)

Impressive PR67 Ultra Cameo 1863 Dime



- 584 **1863 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Fortin-101. The mintage of this date was limited to just 14,000 business strikes and 460 proofs. All of those coins were from a single die pair in two different die states. Although business strikes are clearly more popular with advanced specialists than are proofs, it would be hard to find the aesthetic appeal of this Superb Gem example undesirable. Both sides are fully brilliant with amazing contrast. The devices are brilliant with frosty silver luster, and the fields are deeply mirrored. The overall appearance is exceptional. This is tied with one other coin as the finest Ultra Cameo proof example certified by NGC. (#94756)

Appealing 1866 Ten Cent, PR65



- 585 **1866 PR65 PCGS.** A medley of aqua-blue, purple, and golden-brown toning covers carefully preserved surfaces that exhibit some field-device contrast. Sharply defined, befitting of a proof strike. This Gem possesses great overall eye appeal. Population: 14 in 65, 5 finer (3/08). (#4759)

586 1866 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. Fathomless fields and thickly frosted devices converge on this near-Gem, and the result is contrast entirely worthy of the Deep Cameo designation. Boldly struck with a trace of rose-gold on each side. Population: 3 in 64 Deep Cameo, 4 finer (3/08). (#94759)

587 1867 PR64 NGC. This is a fully struck piece with none of the softness that is sometimes observed on Liberty's hair. A faint coating of milkiness with slight undertones of rose is noted over the obverse. The fields exhibit nice reflectivity and there are no troublesome contact marks on either side. Census: 36 in 64, 23 finer (3/08). (#4760)

Stunning PR66 1868 Seated Dime



588 1868 PR66 PCGS. The semikey status of the 1864 business strikes, with a mintage of only 464,000 pieces, exerts added pressure from series collectors on the few proofs available of this date. The present piece is among the finest handful certified, both technically and aesthetically. Ice-blue peripheries on both sides frame centers of stunning sunset-orange and magenta. One of four in PR66 at PCGS, with nine finer, although NGC has graded two pieces higher (3/08).
From The Good Humor Collection. (#4761)

589 1869 PR65 PCGS. The cobalt-blue and rust-orange patina is vivid and iridescent on this boldly struck, immaculately preserved Gem. One of just 600 specimens struck. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 20 in 65, 3 finer (2/08). (#4762)

Marvelous Gem Cameo Proof 1869 Seated Dime



590 1869 PR65 Cameo PCGS. Another low-mintage midseries issue, the 1869 saw a business strike issue of 256,000 coins complementing the proof emission of 600 pieces, producing upward pressure on the proofs. This piece has garnered a Cameo designation from PCGS despite a moderate veneer of pink-gold and charcoal patina on the obverse, with rich but transparent fuchsia and ice-blue toning on the reverse. A marvelous Gem Cameo! Population: 5 in 65 Cameo, 2 finer (3/08). (#84762)

591 1870 PR66 NGC. Medium-intensity multicolored toning resides on the bright surfaces of this Premium Gem proof. Sharply struck and carefully preserved. Census: 10 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#4763)

592 1871 PR64 PCGS. The obverse has a vibrant powder-blue center and champagne peripheral toning, while the reverse shows similar, if slightly subdued patina. Highly appealing despite a few small hairlines in the fields. Population: 31 in 64, 22 finer (2/08). (#4764)

593 1874 Arrows PR64 NGC. Crisply struck and gleaming with a hint of contrast. The pale silver-white mirrors show modest hints of haze near the margins. A handful of faint hairlines account for the grade. Census: 68 in 64, 30 finer (3/08). (#4770)

594 1875 PR66 NGC. Well struck with originally toned surfaces that show a variegated mixture of colors on both obverse and reverse, including a substantial swath of electric-blue toning near the borders. The fields remain nicely reflective, and offer pleasing contrast with the motifs. We can report no distracting surface marks on either side of this gorgeous Premium Gem. Census: 15 in 66, 3 finer (3/08). (#4772)

595 1877 PR64 NGC. Type Two Reverse. Deep layers of electric-blue, rose, and gold toning adorn both sides of this near-Gem specimen. Sharply struck and well preserved, with vibrantly reflective fields beneath the deep patina. Just 510 proofs were struck. (#4774)

Lovely PR66 Cameo 1878 Dime



596 1878 PR66 Cameo NGC. Type Two Reverse with the E in ONE distant from the wreath. Blushes of cherry-red and ocean-blue embrace the peripheries of this boldly struck Premium Gem. Both major devices are frosty, and contrast with the glittering and unblemished fields. Census: 3 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (2/08). (#84775)

597 1879 PR64 Cameo PCGS. Untoned surfaces exhibit strong field-motif contrast, and an attentive strike results in bold delineation on the designs. Nicely preserved. A few lint marks occur on the obverse. (#84776)

598 1880 PR64 PCGS. Elegant champagne patina graces each side of this near-Gem. The moderately frosted fields supply obvious contrast with the faintly hairlined devices, though this piece did not receive a Cameo designation. (#4777)

599 1885 PR66 NGC. The superior eye appeal of this Premium Gem proof dime is derived partly from the splendid coating of original patina across each side; salmon-gray and purple-rose in the watery fields and centers, changing to deep electric-blue near the peripheries. Well struck and expertly preserved, this outstanding specimen is free of distractions. Census: 23 in 66, 14 finer (3/08). (#4782)

Gorgeous Originally Toned 1885 Dime, PR67



600 1885 PR67 NGC. CAC. A coin for enthusiasts of gorgeous original color, this piece offers pastel rings of rose, saffron, turquoise, and jade, over undisturbed, trouble-free surfaces that sing with luster. Considerable cameo contrast only enhances the already enormous appeal. Perhaps exceeded numerically, but not aesthetically. Census: 11 in 67, 3 finer (3/08).
From The Good Humor Collection. (#4782)

Superb Gem Proof 1885 Dime



- 601 **1885 PR67 PCGS.** Peach, sky-blue, cherry-red, and straw-gold enrich this exactly struck and flashy Superb Gem. Even the aid of a loupe fails to locate any imperfections. A scant 930 proofs were struck. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 7 in 67, 1 finer (3/08). (#4782)

Sharp 1885 Dime, PR67 Cameo



- 602 **1885 PR67 Cameo NGC.** An essentially untoned Superb Gem proof with notable field-motif contrast, confirming the Cameo designation. Well struck, including most of Liberty's head, an area that is generally weak; minor softness is noted on the upper left wreath. Carefully preserved throughout. Census: 23 in 67 Cameo, 3 finer (3/08). (#4782)

Frosty 1885 Dime, PR67 Cameo



- 603 **1885 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Electric-blue toning circles the rims, shifting to vermilion and gold towards the center. The reverse has less color and both sides feature frosty, well-defined devices and deeply reflective mirrors. Just 930 proofs were struck, a trivial percentage when compared to the 2.5 million dimes produced for general circulation in Philadelphia that year. Census: 23 in 67 Cameo, 3 finer (3/08). (#4782)
- 604 **1888 PR66 PCGS.** Surprisingly strong contrast for a coin lacking the Cameo designation, though the silver-gray haze over the fields dampens the effect somewhat. Carefully struck from over-polished dies, as evidenced by the voids at the left (facing) side of Liberty. Population: 13 in 66, 4 finer (3/08). (#4785)
- 605 **1890 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Despite rich patina over each side, this late-date Seated dime proof offers undeniable contrast. Lightly frosted devices are ivory-gold and orange, while the fields have deeper burgundy and blue-violet patina. Population: 6 in 64 Cameo, 14 finer (2/08). (#84787)

- 606 **1891 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** A distinctly contrasted near-Gem example of the final proof Seated dime issue, boldly struck with only a few faint hairlines in the fields. Orange and reddish-gold patina over the fields contrasts with the largely silver-gray devices. Population: 10 in 64 Cameo, 13 finer (2/08). (#84788)

BARBER DIMES

- 607 **1892-O MS65 ANACS.** A strongly lustrous, highly appealing Gem representative of this first-year issue, uncommonly well-defined for a New Orleans dime. Dappled peach, gold, and silver-gray patina drapes each side.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#4797)
- 608 **1893 MS65 PCGS.** Blue-green, lavender, emerald, and green-gold shadings converge on this captivating Gem. Sharply struck with vibrant luster beneath the patina, which ranges from translucent at the margins to nearly opaque at the centers. Population: 35 in 65, 37 finer (3/08). (#4800)
- 609 **1893 MS65 PCGS.** Untoned, lustrous surfaces exhibit boldly struck motifs. A pleasing frosty Gem that reveals just a few grade-consistent marks and grazes. (#4800)

Splendid 1893-S Barber Dime, MS66



- 610 **1893-S MS66 PCGS.** One of the early S-mint Barber dime issues, the 1893-S is surprisingly elusive in Gem condition, and almost never seen finer than the present Premium Gem. In fact, only one coin of the issue is certified finer at both services combined (3/08). This piece boasts radiant silver-white surfaces tinged with gold, splendid eye appeal, and considerable field-device contrast. (#4802)
- 611 **1895-O—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details.** This key date dime is stone-gray and slightly subdued from a cleaning. All letters in LIBERTY are visible, and no marks are worthy of singular mention. (#4807)

Deeply Toned, High-End 1895-S Dime, MS64



- 612 **1895-S MS64 PCGS.** A semikey early issue in the early Barber dime series, with a mintage just over 1 million pieces. This example boasts delightful, deep ruby and sapphire toning on each side, with some silvery areas around the device peripheries. A single tiny slide mark is well concealed in the color on the cheek, but this coin is high-end for the grade, besides its obvious appeal to the color collectors. Population: 35 in 64, 6 finer (3/08). (#4808)

Moderately Toned 1897-O Dime, MS64



- 613 **1897-O MS64 PCGS.** Splashes of aqua-blue and golden-tan patina bathe the lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem O-mint representative, nicely complementing the attentive strike. Both sides are generally well preserved. As-made striations are visible on Liberty's cheek. Population: 16 in 64, 18 finer (3/08). (#4813)

Near-Gem 1897-O Dime



- 614 **1897-O MS64 PCGS.** The 1897-O, with an emission of 666,000 circulation strikes, is the fourth and last in a string of Barber dime O-mint issues with a total mintage less than 1 million coins. This piece displays gold-ringed surfaces with silver centers on both sides. A few tiny marks on the cheek determine the grade, but elsewhere there is little evidence of contact. The reverse is slightly rotated. Population: 16 in 64, 18 finer (3/08). (#4813)

- 615 **1898 MS65 PCGS.** A well-defined and shining example of this popular P-mint dime issue, strongly lustrous with a touch of satin. Carefully preserved and delightful, a solid Gem. Population: 57 in 65, 27 finer (2/08). (#4815)

Exemplary 1901-S Dime, MS66



- 616 **1901-S MS66 PCGS.** With a mintage of only 593,022 pieces, the 1901-S dime boasts the fourth-lowest mintage in the series, behind only the 1895-O, 1896-S, 1913-S, and the unobtainable 1894-S. It is a scarce issue in all grades, particularly so in the top Mint State grades. This exemplary piece is free of any mentionable abrasions or distractions and displays lovely satiny luster enhanced by a trace of pale golden toning. Population: 6 in 66, 4 finer (3/08). (#4826)

Dazzling Gem 1902-S Dime, Ex: Duckor



- 617 **1902-S MS65 PCGS.** Ex: Duckor. The Barber dime collection of Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor is currently ranked #3 all-time on the PCGS Registry Set of the series, and was auctioned by Heritage in January 2006. This precisely struck Gem exhibits cream, tan, and sky-blue toning. The lustrous surfaces are devoid of contact. An outstanding example. Population: 14 in 65, 8 finer (2/08). (#4829)

- 618 **1903 MS66 PCGS.** A richly toned example of this 20th century Barber dime issue, strongly lustrous beneath dappled gold-orange, silver-gray, and plum toning. Well-defined and captivating. Population: 9 in 66, 1 finer (2/08). (#4830)

- 619 **1903-O MS64 PCGS.** Subtle golden-tan and violet shadings grace each side of this 20th century O-mint near-Gem. Well struck and fundamentally appealing, an attractive and high-end survivor. Population: 26 in 64, 14 finer (2/08).
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#4831)

**MS66 ★ 1904 Dime
Highest Certified by NGC**



- 620 **1904 MS66 ★ NGC.** NGC has certified only seven business strike 1904 dimes as MS66, with none finer. But among those pieces, only the present example has received the coveted Star designation from NGC. This makes it the single finest NGC-certified, in terms of NGC Registry placement. The Star designation was undoubtedly awarded for the lavish rose-red and sea-green toning. Crisply struck and attractive with a well preserved obverse field. (#4833)

Rare Gem 1904-S Dime



- 621 **1904-S MS65 NGC.** Bright mint luster covers both sides with a completely untoned appearance. A bit softly struck at the top of Liberty's head, otherwise well defined. The '04-S is one of 14 issues in the Barber dime series with a mintage figure of less than one million pieces; in this case, only 800,000 coins were struck. Census: 5 in 65, 1 finer (3/08). (#4834)

- 622 **1905-O MS65 PCGS.** Elegant olive and silver-blue shadings bathe each side of this captivating Gem. Pleasingly detailed for this later O-mint issue with excellent eye appeal. Population: 16 in 65, 27 finer (3/08). (#4836)
- 623 **1905-S MS65 NGC.** Aqua-blue and gray-tan freckles run over the highly lustrous surfaces of this sharply struck S-mint representative. Well preserved throughout. Housed in a pre-hologram holder. Census: 13 in 65, 2 finer (3/08). (#4837)
- 624 **1906 MS66 PCGS.** Peripheral reddish-brown and apple-green patina graces the lustrous, carefully preserved surfaces. Boldly struck throughout with undeniable eye appeal. Population: 12 in 66, 5 finer (3/08). (#4838)
- 625 **1906-D MS66 NGC.** Emerald, green-gold, and pearl-silver patina graces each side of this shining and sharply struck Premium Gem. A delightful survivor from this first-year Denver issue, one of just five MS66 pieces graded by NGC, with none finer (3/08). (#4839)
- 626 **1906-O MS66 NGC.** A satiny and richly toned representative of this popular O-mint issue, well struck and beautifully preserved. Deep blue-green and periwinkle toning appears at the margins, while orange shadings grace the centers. Census: 13 in 66, 7 finer (2/08). (#4840)

Lustrous, Bold 1906-O Dime, MS67



- 627 **1906-O MS67 NGC.** Highly lustrous and remarkably bold for a New Orleans issue, with great detail on Liberty's head and on the reverse wreath. Delicate peripheral lavender patina blends into gold-tan and sky-blue in the centers. Only trivial marks are noted. Census: 6 in 67, 1 finer (3/08). (#4840)

Desirable Gem 1907-D Dime



- 628 **1907-D MS65 NGC.** This boldly struck Gem appears brilliant at first glance, but a blush of tan is present on the upper right obverse. Both sides are beautifully preserved. The 1907-D has a mintage of more than 4 million pieces, yet Mint State examples are surprisingly difficult to find. Census: 12 in 65, 10 finer (2/08).
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#4843)

Delightfully Toned 1907-D Dime, MS66



- 629 **1907-D MS66 NGC.** Splashes of golden-brown and forest-green invigorate this lustrous and nicely struck Premium Gem. The 19 in the date is lightly repunched, one of only a few such varieties from the Denver Mint. Nearly pristine, this is an important piece for the Registry Set collector. Census: 7 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#4843)
- 630 **1907-O MS66 NGC.** A bright satiny sheen encompasses the brilliant, silver-white surfaces. A few of the peripheral letters and wreath leaves are softly struck, as usual for the New Orleans Mint. Surface marks are minimal, as expected for the Premium Gem grade level. Census: 15 in 66, 1 finer (3/08). (#4844)
- 631 **1908-S MS64 PCGS.** Deep blue-green and olive shadings visit each side of this well struck Choice piece. Though a few wispy flaws on each side preclude Gem status, the overall visual appeal is stronger than the grade might suggest. Population: 18 in 64, 36 finer (2/08). (#4849)

Splendid 1909-D Dime, MS66 Late-Series Low-Mintage Issue



- 632 **1909-D MS66 PCGS.** A sometimes-overlooked issue, the 1909-D is the only D-mint series entry with a mintage below 1 million coins, at 954,000 pieces. Gems are rare, and Premium Gems such as the present piece are just about the finest quality obtainable. This splendid piece offers light almond-gold rim toning, with frosty silver centers and premium appeal. Well struck, with a pair of small reeding marks on the cheek. Population: 11 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#4851)

Lightly Toned Gem 1909-S Dime



- 633 **1909-S MS65 PCGS.** Light tan patina graces this lustrous and exactly struck Gem. The 1909-S has a low mintage of exactly 1 million pieces, and is very scarce in Mint State, especially when compared with the hoard Lincoln cents of the same date and mint. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. Population: 4 in 65, 9 finer (2/08). (#4853)

- 634 **1911-D MS66 PCGS.** Ex: Duckor. A lustrous and exquisitely struck Premium Gem with lovely peripheral bands of cherry-red, apple-green, and gold. The 1911-D is plentiful in most grades, but becomes desirable in such exemplary quality. Population: 34 in 66, 7 finer (3/08). (#4858)
- 635 **1911-S MS66 PCGS.** Orange-gold patina dominates the reverse of this Premium Gem, and is restricted to the margins of the obverse. Exquisitely struck throughout, and devoid of significant marks. A few tiny spots are noted on the obverse. Population: 51 in 66, 8 finer (3/08). (#4859)
- 636 **1913-S MS65 NGC.** Decisively struck with powerful, shining luster. An essentially brilliant and immensely appealing Gem example of this lower-mintage San Francisco issue. Census: 19 in 65, 9 finer (3/08). (#4864)
- 637 **1914 MS66 NGC.** Sharply struck and highly lustrous with attractive ivory-gold coloration and well-preserved surfaces. A lovely Premium Gem that is entirely worthy of the grade. NGC has graded just one numerically finer coin (2/08). (#4865)

PROOF BARBER DIMES

- 638 **1894 PR65 PCGS.** Gorgeous deep charcoal-gray and electric-blue coloration adorns each side of this crisply struck, well preserved Gem proof. Only the faintest of hairlines can be discerned on either side, and only with the aid of a magnifier. (#4878)

Exquisitely Toned PR68 ★ 1894 Dime



- 639 **1894 PR68 ★ NGC. CAC.** This gorgeous example displays iridescent cobalt-blue, lavender, and golden-brown on the obverse. Ocean-blue and lime consumes the reverse. Both satiny and flashy with exceptional eye appeal. This needle-sharp Superb Gem is among the finest survivors from a proof emission of only 972 pieces. (#4878)
- 640 **1894 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** A pleasingly contrasted Choice proof with moderately frosted silver-white devices that contrast with the faintly hazy silver-gray fields. A handful of tiny hairlines on either side of Liberty account for the grade. Population: 13 in 64 Cameo, 28 finer (3/08). (#84878)
- 641 **1895 PR64 NGC.** Sharply struck and gleaming with occasional gold accents that enliven the otherwise silver-gray surfaces. Modestly contrasted with a few faint hairlines on each side that preclude a finer designation. (#4879)
- 642 **1895 PR66 PCGS.** Crisply struck with ample mirrors and only a hint of rose-violet patina at the margins. While the reverse shows a degree of contrast, the obverse is largely brilliant. Population: 30 in 66, 15 finer (3/08). (#4879)

Charming 1895 Dime PR67 Ultra Cameo Only One So Certified



- 643 **1895 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The untuned surfaces show deep black-on-white contrast of the kind collectors crave, with untroubled, distraction-free surfaces and generous appeal. This piece is the only Ultra Cameo proof of this date certified at NGC, regardless of grade (3/08). (#94879)
- 644 **1896 PR66 Cameo NGC.** Essentially untuned with obvious reflectivity and contrast. An excellent Premium Gem specimen for the Barber enthusiast. Census: 14 in 66 Cameo, 11 finer (2/08). (#84880)
- 645 **1899 PR65 PCGS.** Delicate turquoise and powder-blue shadings grace the margins, while richer violet patina drapes the centers. A boldly impressed and undeniably appealing Gem specimen. Population: 32 in 65, 50 finer (3/08). (#4883)
- 646 **1899 PR66 PCGS.** Boldly impressed with potent mirrors that shine through the patina that consumes each side. Violet, green-gold, and silver-blue shadings drape each side. Population: 36 in 66, 14 finer (2/08). (#4883)

Impressive Superb Gem Proof 1905 Barber Dime



- 647 **1905 PR67 PCGS.** Crisply struck on every design element and denticle. Both sides are arrayed in deep, even layers of violet-brown, with cobalt-blue peripheral toning. Immaculately preserved and seemingly pristine, this Superb Gem proof is a visually compelling piece that is of the highest quality. It is encapsulated in a first-generation PCGS holder, where it has resided for many years. Population: 14 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#4889)
- 648 **1912 PR65 PCGS.** A deeply reflective piece with dappled olive and blue-green toning. The devices are boldly defined on this captivating Gem proof. Population: 28 in 65, 24 finer (2/08). (#4896)

MERCURY DIMES

- 649 **1916-D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AG Details.** The mintmark is filled but boldly outlined. The date is also sharp, although the base of the 6 touches the rim. The reverse peripheral legend is 50% worn into the rim. The lower half of the obverse is hairlined. (#4906)
- 650 **1916-D AG3 NGC.** Soft mint-green and violet-gray patina is joined by splashes of orange-gold on the reverse. The obverse rim is virtually complete, and the letters in the legend and motto and the date digits are strong. Some of the reverse peripheral letters merge with the rim, but the mintmark and motto are clear. A few minor marks as would be expected, but essentially a very clean coin for the AG3 grade designation. (#4906)

651 1916-D AG3 NGC. Silver-gray surfaces exhibit considerable detail and are remarkably clean for a coin that has experienced heavy circulation. The obverse peripheral legend is intact, and the motto and date are sharp. The reverse rim merges with the outer portions of most of the letters in the legend, the mintmark is clear, and the motto is strong. A great key-date coin for a low to mid-grade Mercury dime collection. (#4906)

652 1916-D—Damaged—ANACS. Fine Details, Net VG8. Soft silver-gray and vibrant orange toning converge on this circulated key-date dime. A number of tiny pockmarks on each side combine to induce the details grade. (#4906)

Popular 1916-D Mercury Dime, VG10



653 1916-D VG10 PCGS. Always popular, in all grades from Poor 2 to MS67 Full Bands, the grade of the finest few PCGS-certified examples. This somewhat more modest piece offers full rims around both sides, with pretty gray-gold surfaces that lack singular contact, save for a couple of small scrapes on each side that appear under a loupe. (#4906)

Key 1916-D Dime, Fine 12



654 1916-D Fine 12 PCGS. The diagonal and vertical fascies on this key-date issue are all full, as required for the grade. Under magnification, myriad tiny scrapes appear on both sides, a bit more so on the obverse, but the technical grade is correct. Golden-gray surfaces, with full bold rims on both sides. (#4906)

Elusive VF25 1916-D Mercury Dime



655 1916-D VF25 NGC. The 1916-D key-date Mercury dime is perhaps most elusive in the circulated grades from Very Fine through AU50, as most examples seen tend to cluster at either outside bound of those levels. This charming piece offers a touch of golden patina near the obverse rim, with no singular abrasions and only moderate wear consistent with the grade. (#4906)

Attractive XF40 1916-D Mercury Dime



656 1916-D XF40 PCGS. The key-date Mercury dime seldom appears in a higher Circulated grade such as that of the present piece. While pieces certified in AG3 through VG10 are fairly ubiquitous, in Fine, Very Fine (especially), and Extremely Fine, it can be quite difficult to find a nice, accurately graded specimen certified by one of the leading services. (Certification is mandatory for this often-counterfeited date!) The present piece offers bold separation and completeness on all the fascies, and the surfaces are an attractive pinkish-gold. A single scrape is noted through Liberty's jawline, although it is scarcely visible without a loupe. Certified in a green-label holder. (#4906)

Pleasing AU Details 1916-D Dime



657 1916-D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Despite light hairlining in the fields, this is a captivating example of this key Mercury dime issue, one that in the past before certification would have undoubtedly traded hands without any such caveats as those provided by NCS. A halo of light golden toning crowns Liberty's head in angelic fashion, and a pleasing level of gross and fine detail remains, as expected for the AU Details level. Do not hesitate on this coin, as many other bidders will not. (#4906)

Coveted 1916-D Dime AU53



658 1916-D AU53 NGC. Substantial luster beckons from this key date dime. The wings display light wear, but most design detail is crisp. A hair-thin mark beneath the date, but otherwise void of relevant marks. AU examples of the 1916-D dime are scarce, with more known in Mint State. Of course, the majority of survivors grade between AG and VG. (#4906)

659 1916-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS. Sharply struck with bright, immaculately preserved surfaces that have a light layer of speckled russet patina on both sides. A lovely, conditionally elusive Premium Gem example of this popular first-year issue. PCGS has graded only 15 finer Full Bands pieces (2/08). (#4909)

Lustrous 1916-S Dime, MS67 Full Bands



- 660 1916-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** This coin presents wonderfully well, with brilliant luster radiating from silver-white surfaces lightly tinged with gold that show no mentionable impairments. Not only the crossbands but also the diagonals are bold and rounded, and the strike elsewhere is equally pleasing. Only of only 15 pieces so certified at PCGS, with none finer (3/08). (#4909)

- 661 1917 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** A solidly struck and vibrant second-year coin with essentially untuned, slightly frosty surfaces. Excellent visual appeal. PCGS has graded 13 finer Full Bands pieces (2/08). (#4911)

- 662 1917-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Delicate gold peripheral toning frames essentially brilliant centers. The design features are sharply impressed, culminating in full bands and distinct peripheral legends. Population: 59 in 66, 10 finer (3/08).
From The Good Humor Collection. (#4915)

- 663 1918 MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** A highly lustrous silver-white and peach Gem that offers well-preserved, satiny surfaces. Boldly defined centers give way to just a trace of softness at the peripheral devices. (#4917)

Full Bands Near-Gem 1918-D Dime



- 664 1918-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** Delicate gold toning adorns this thoroughly lustrous near-Gem. Sharply struck on the important central bands, and only slight fadeaway is noted on the tops of UNITED. The obverse is well preserved despite minimal grazes, and the reverse is close to immaculate. (#4919)

- 665 1918-D MS64 Full Bands ICG.** Crisply struck with subtle frostiness that enlivens the central devices. A strongly lustrous, faintly gold-toned Choice representative of this challenging earlier issue. (#4919)

- 666 1918-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** A softly lustrous gray-gold Choice coin with excellent visual appeal. Though the margins show a touch of weakness, the bands of the fasces display bold separation. PCGS has graded 41 finer Full Bands examples (2/08). (#4921)

- 667 1919-D MS63 Full Bands NGC.** Well struck and highly lustrous, with essentially untuned silver surfaces that have a bright satiny appearance across each side. The central reverse bands are crisply detailed. A few tiny marks are noted that seem minimal for the Select Uncirculated grade level. A scarce early issue that is very elusive with fully split bands. Census: 26 in 63, 44 finer (3/08). (#4925)

High-End 1919-S Mercury Dime MS64 Full Bands



- 668 1919-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1919-S is one of the most conditionally challenging San Francisco Mint issues in the series with Full Bands definition. This piece is satiny and highly lustrous, with attractive lavender-gray peripheral toning on the obverse and a rainbow of bright-green, crimson, and olive-brown patina on the reverse. There are no distracting marks on either side of this high-end specimen. Population: 34 in 64 Full Bands, 23 finer (3/08). (#4927)

- 669 1920 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** This 1920 Mercury displays a melange of lovely yellow-gold, green, magenta, lavender, and sky-blue patination overlying lustrous surfaces. The design features are well impressed, yielding Full Bands on the fasces. Contact is minimal, as expected of the grade. Population: 76 in 66 Full Bands, 13 finer (2/08). (#4929)

- 670 1920 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. This precisely struck and thoroughly lustrous Premium Gem has sun-gold toning and a beautifully smooth reverse. Population: 76 in 66 Full Bands, 13 finer (2/08).
Ex: Larry Shapiro Collection of Mercury Dimes (Heritage, 1/06), lot 2020, which realized \$863. (#4929)

- 671 1920 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. Sharply struck throughout with heavy metal flow that tends to enhance the softly frosted mint luster. This particular piece has mottled toning over the obverse with deep color around the rim, while the reverse is light, almost untuned, with an accent of color around the margin.
Ex: Larry Shapiro Collection of Mercury Dimes (Heritage, 1/06), lot 2022, which realized \$776. (#4929)

- 672 1920 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Though a trifle soft at the margins, this piece boasts a bold strike at the centers. Slightly satiny with whispers of blue patina against otherwise silver-white surfaces. PCGS has graded only 13 finer Full Bands coins (2/08). (#4929)

- 673 1920 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** A medley of gold, cobalt-blue, and rose covers the highly lustrous surfaces of this exquisitely impressed Premium Gem. A few minute marks are consistent with the grade. Population: 76 in 66 full Bands, 13 finer (3/08). (#4929)

Charming 1920-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands



- 674 1920-D MS65 Full Bands NGC.** This charming example of a semikey Mercury dime issue offers a stone-white obverse with a reverse tinged with champagne-pink, and both sides display deep, satisfying mint frost. All of the fasces are well detailed, not just the central bands but the verticals and diagonals as well. An elusive issue, seldom seen finer. Census: 13 in 65 Full Bands, 6 finer (3/08). (#4931)

Splendidly Toned, Sharp 1920-S Dime, Gem Full Bands



- 675 **1920-S MS65 Full Bands NGC.** This marvelous coin is in the distinct minority in two ways: Not only does it display Full Bands details as certified by NGC, but it also demonstrates a full date, without the “fadeaway” on the 0 of the date that so many pieces of this issue exhibit. A third attraction is the splendid pale pastel colors, with light jade and pink predominating through the cartwheel luster. Census: 18 in 65 Full Bands, 4 finer (3/08). (#4933)

Choice Full Bands Semi-Key 1921 Dime



- 676 **1921 MS64 Full Bands NGC.** Dusky chestnut-gold toning enriches this lustrous and crisply struck near-Gem. Both sides are surprisingly unabraded. The obverse field has a slight orange-peel texture from a long-in-use die. The reverse has a trio of rim cuds near 4 o'clock. The key to a date set of Mercury dimes, due to a low mintage of 1.23 million pieces. (#4935)

- 677 **1921-D XF45 NGC.** This is a pleasing piece with light ivory and gold toning, and even wear across both sides. A die crack extends from the lower obverse rim, upward along the edge of Liberty's throat. The striking details are somewhat soft, especially on the reverse fascies. This is an important semi-key date in the Mercury dime series, and is desirable at any grade level. (#4936)

- 678 **1921-D MS64 NGC.** Surprisingly lustrous for this low-mintage issue with virtually no patina, though a tiny dot of deep violet-blue appears below the C of AMERICA. Boldly impressed and tantalizingly close to Full Bands status. Census: 41 in 64, 24 finer (3/08). (#4936)

- 679 **1921-D MS62 Full Bands ANACS.** Elegant orange and champagne shadings grace each side of this shining and sharply struck semi-key Mercury dime. Though a number of wispy marks populate each side, the overall eye appeal remains strong. (#4937)

- 680 **1923 MS67 Full Bands NGC. CAC.** A satiny and elegant Superb Gem, sharply struck with silver-blue centers and emerald toning at the margins. NGC has graded only one finer Full Bands example (3/08). (#4939)

- 681 **1924 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** A boldly impressed example of this Roaring Twenties issue, strongly lustrous with slightly granular silver-blue surfaces. PCGS has graded only 11 finer Full Bands coins (2/08). (#4943)

Pretty 1924-S Dime, MS64 Full Bands



- 682 **1924-S MS64 Full Bands NGC.** This is a pretty, silver-gold near-Gem coin of this difficult issue, one generally struck from tired, fatigued, overused dies. This piece does show some orange-peel effect and clashing in the fields, evidence of the foregoing, but there is little in the way of postproduction contact save for a couple of tiny ticks at the bust truncation. NGC has certified only six Full Bands pieces finer (3/08). (#4947)

Full Bands Near-Gem 1924-S Dime



- 683 **1924-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** Caramel-gold toning adorns this unabraded and coruscating Choice Mercury dime. Well struck throughout, although a few leaves of the olive branch are “floating” due to a lapped reverse die. Another scarce branch mint issue from the 1920s. PCGS has certified only 16 pieces finer with Full Bands (2/08). (#4947)

Attractive 1924-S Dime, MS64 Full Bands



- 684 **1924-S MS64 Full Bands NGC.** The frosty surfaces of this charming near-Gem are an unusual but attractive greenish-gold color, with few distractions. A moderate amount of “die burn” is noted around the upper portrait of Liberty, a term Lange uses to describe die overpolishing, a phenomenon especially prevalent during the 1920s. A couple of tiny ticks on Liberty's cheek and neck prevent a finer grade, but this specimen offers generous eye appeal. NGC has certified only six Full Bands pieces finer (3/08). (#4947)

- 685 **1925-D MS63 Full Bands PCGS.** This pleasingly detailed Select piece offers subtle gold and peach patina over the centers, while the margins are largely silver-gray. Despite wispy abrasions, the coin has solid eye appeal. (#4951)

- 686 **1925-S MS63 Full Bands PCGS.** This solidly struck Select coin shows faint, scattered abrasions, yet the overall eye appeal is better than the grade might suggest. Luminous, slightly granular surfaces show splashes of olive and reddish-orange toning on the obverse. (#4953)

687 1925-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS. Both sides show mottled amber-gray and charcoal patina, somewhat deeper on the reverse. Considerable luster percolates through the moderate coloration, however, and a single hair-thin scrape on Liberty's cheek is the only singular contact. One of a string of mid-1920s difficult S-mints to find in high Mint State with Full Bands designation. (#4953)

688 1925-S MS64 Full Bands NGC. Satiny and captivating with a primarily silver-white obverse and delicate green-gold shadings over the reverse. Boldly impressed with strong eye appeal for the grade. Census: 48 in 64 Full Bands, 39 finer (3/08). (#4953)

**Beautiful 1926-D Mercury Dime
Ex: Dan Miller, MS65 Full Bands**



689 1926-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. Ex: Dan Miller. Light tan toning visits this satiny and intricately struck example. The reverse appears pristine, as does the obverse field. The portrait has only microscopic contact. An outstanding representative, worthy of a matched Gem Full Bands holding. Population: 67 in 65 Full Bands, 19 finer (2/08). Ex: Dan Miller Collection of Mercury Dimes (Heritage, 3/2000), lot 4223; Santa Clara Signature (Heritage, 11/2002), lot 6920. (#4957)

1926-S Mercury Dime, MS64 Full Bands



690 1926-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS. Gem Full Bands examples of the 1926-S are among the most elusive issues of the entire Mercury dime series. The 1926-S date is, of course, a popular one in every minor coin series. This piece offers lustrous silver centers lightly kissed with gold and ice-blue. A couple of horizontal abrasions on the lower fascies are the only singular contact. Population: 46 in 64 Full Bands, 36 finer (3/08). (#4959)

691 1927-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS. Delicate silver-blue and green-gold shadings visit each side of this enticing Choice Full Bands survivor. Powerfully lustrous beneath the thin patina and pleasingly preserved overall. Population: 37 in 64 Full Bands, 34 finer (2/08). (#4963)

692 1927-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS. An attractive gray-gold and silver-blue Choice representative of this desirable S-mint issue, one that is highly elusive with Full Bands status. Strongly lustrous with only a few stray flaws. Population: 41 in 64 Full Bands, 40 finer (2/08). (#4965)

693 1928 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Sharply struck with vibrant luster and undeniable eye appeal. This primarily silver-white Superb Gem shows just a hint of golden toning in the fields. Population: 24 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (2/08). (#4967)

Scarce Full Bands 1928-D Dime, MS66



694 1928-D MS66 Full Bands ICG. A scarce issue in Mint State, even before the Full Bands qualifier. This piece displays considerable luster over mostly silver-gold surfaces, tinged with darker amber-gold near the obverse rims. The surfaces are frosty, and all of the fascies bands are well detailed. (#4969)

695 1928-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS. Small S. Gold and purple-blue peripheral toning adorns the obverse, while a slim band of deep russet-red patina decorates the reverse border. This colorful and sharply struck near-Gem is well preserved except for moderate contact on the cheek and neck. (#4971)

696 1930-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS. Sharply struck and satiny with carefully preserved silver-blue surfaces that show occasional olive accents at the margins. Excellent eye appeal for the grade assigned. PCGS has certified just nine finer Full Bands coins (3/08). (#4981)

697 1930-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS. A sharply struck and shining silver-white survivor that offers incredible visual appeal. Subtle golden accents visit the fascies on the reverse. PCGS has graded only nine finer Full Bands coins (2/08). (#4981)

698 1931 MS66 Full Bands PCGS. A strongly lustrous Premium Gem survivor, decisively struck with occasional turquoise accents in the fields. PCGS has graded only 10 finer Full Bands representatives (2/08). (#4983)

**Lightly Toned 1931-D Dime
MS67 Full Bands**



699 1931-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Champagne-gold patina resides on the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this superb Gem, and a powerful strike leaves not just Full Bands, but virtual completeness on the remaining design elements. Well preserved, though there are a few marks on the lower part of the fascies. Population: 41 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (3/08). (#4985)

Unimprovable 1931-D Dime, MS67 Full Bands



- 700 1931-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1931-D is a popular semikey Mercury dime issue, although in MS67 Full Bands, the grade of the present specimen, there are no examples certified finer at either grading service (3/08). This example displays bold, frosty silver centers, with deep, iridescent amber and magenta rim coloration. Unimprovable! Population: 42 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (3/08). (#4985)

- 701 1935-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Essentially untoned with booming luster and magnificently preserved silver-white surfaces. The central devices are needle-sharp. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a numerically finer Full Bands coin (3/08). (#4997)

- 702 1935-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Full Bands examples of this date are fairly plentiful, but not so in MS67, the grade of the present example, which boasts flashy, bold silver centers on each side, with glints of pastel gold and ice-blue. The horizontal and diagonal bands are all boldly separated, and the detail is good throughout, despite some haze on the holder. Population: 74 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (3/08). (#4997)

- 703 1935-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** A shining and sharply struck Superb Gem, essentially untoned save for a hint of gold in the subtly satiny fields. Marvelous visual appeal. Tied for the finest Full Bands example graded by PCGS (3/08). (#4997)

- 704 1936 MS68 PCGS.** Pastel coloration adorns both sides of this amazing Superb Gem, and a well executed strike leaves strong definition on the design elements. Some separation is noted on the middle bands. Immaculately preserved over both sides. (#4998)

- 705 1936-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Light beige-gold and ice-blue patina bathes the lustrous surfaces of this Superb Gem example. A few tiny toning specks on the obverse surfaces are the only notable distractions. PCGS has graded just eight finer Full Bands representatives (3/08). (#5001)

- 706 1936-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. A boldly struck beauty that offers powerful luster beneath milk-white and honey-gold patina. Carefully preserved and undeniably appealing. PCGS has graded a mere eight finer Full Bands coins (3/08). (#5001)

- 707 1937 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** This is a sensational Superb Gem Mint State example of the issue. This specimen has ivory luster with frosty surfaces and accents of pale gold and blue toning. Population: 33 in 68, 0 finer (3/08). (#5005)

- 708 1937 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** Pale blue, violet, and orange patina drapes this highly lustrous and boldly struck piece. Immaculately preserved throughout. Population: 33 in 68, 0 finer (3/08). (#5005)

- 709 1938-S MS68 NGC.** Boldly struck overall with beautiful satiny luster, lightly colored centers, and lovely crimson, green, and russet patina near the borders. Exquisitely preserved and mark-free. The single finest non-Full Bands example graded by NGC (2/08). (#5014)

- 710 1939-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** Intermittent reddish-orange patina appears at the margins of this otherwise silver-blue Mercury dime. Decisively struck and powerfully lustrous, a visual delight. PCGS has graded 14 finer Full Bands coins (2/08). (#5019)

- 711 1939-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** Intensely lustrous surfaces display splashes of aqua-green, purple, and golden-brown patina. Powerfully struck, culminating in full Bands. Immaculately preserved, as expected for the grade designation. Population: 83 in 68 Full Bands, 14 finer (3/08). (#5019)

- 712 1939-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. This is a beautifully toned Superb Gem, well struck and displaying rich rainbow toning on the reverse. The colors include cobalt-blue, purple-red, olive-brown, and sea-green. The obverse is mostly brilliant, but shows a slight degree of speckled russet-red patina. Population: 83 in 68 Full Bands, 14 finer (3/08). (#5019)

- 713 1939-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** A shining, sharply struck, and virtually pristine example, decisively struck with splashes of gold and orange patina over otherwise silver-white surfaces. PCGS has graded 14 finer Full Bands pieces (3/08). (#5019)

- 714 1940 MS68 Full Bands NGC.** Decisively struck with soft, pleasing luster beneath delicate silver-green patina. Magnificently preserved and eminently appealing. NGC has graded no numerically finer Full Bands coins (2/08). (#5023)

- 715 1942/1 AU50 PCGS.** FS-101, formerly FS-010.7. Delicate gold and steel-blue enriches this partly lustrous key date dime. As always, the overdate is bold. The right reverse field has a couple of faded marks. (#5036)

- 716 1942/1—Improperly Cleaned—NCS.** AU Details. This pearl-gray key date dime is lackluster from a cleaning, but the sharpness of the wing and fasces confirms only brief circulation. No marks merit mention. The 2/1 overdate is obvious. (#5036)

- 717 1942/1 AU55 PCGS.** FS-101, formerly FS-010.7. Blushes of golden-brown and lilac toning adorn this satiny and attractive key date dime. The central bands display only a whisper of wear. (#5036)

- 718 1942-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** The lavender-blue surfaces of this practically immaculate piece have splashes of gold and russet toning. Boldly struck with outstanding eye appeal. Population: 16 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (3/08). (#5039)

- 719 1942/1-D VF35 ANACS.** FS-101, formerly FS-010.8. Powder-blue and apricot embrace this moderately circulated key date dime. The diagnostic stems are present near the 42 in the date. Liberty's neck has a couple of unimportant marks. (#5040)

- 720 1942/1-D XF45 PCGS.** The cream-gray fields and devices are framed by deeper olive shades. The bases of the 42 exhibit traces of the underdate. Evenly worn and unblemished. (#5040)

Select Full Bands 1942/1-D Dime



- 721 1942/1-D MS63 Full Bands PCGS.** FS-101, formerly FS-010.8. Diagnostic for this key variety, IN GOD WE TRUST is lightly die doubled, as is the 194 in the date. The base of the underdigit 1 is visible beneath the lower left edge of the 2. A lustrous and sharply impressed example that has dappled cream-gray toning and unabraded fields. Minor contact on the cheek is all that precludes a finer grade. (#5041)

- 722 1943-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** This is an outstanding Superb Gem example with frosty luster on both sides. Largely silver-white surfaces show splashes of olive in the fields and hints of deep blood-red toning in dots at the reverse margins. Population: 22 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (2/08). (#5047)

723 1943-S MS67 Full Bands Prooflike NGC. This is the solitary 1943-S dime given both Full Bands and Prooflike designations by NGC! Carefully preserved surfaces yield full brilliance, and a powerful strike leaves complete definition on the design elements. (#5049)

724 1944-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS. An impressive Superb Gem survivor from this later Mercury dime issue, strongly lustrous with silver-blue surfaces that show occasional green-gold accents. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a numerically finer Full Bands representative (2/08). (#5053)

Sharp Near-Gem Full Bands 1945 Dime



725 1945 MS64 Full Bands PCGS. Rare with Full Bands, and therefore subject to engraving, mintmark removal, and other larcenies, the 1945 in Full Bands should always be bought certified. This piece displays boldly rounded bands, with gleaming silver-gold surfaces. Certified in a green-label holder. Population: 42 in 64 Full Bands, 50 finer (3/08). (#5057)

726 1945-S Micro S MS66 Full Bands PCGS. Strongly lustrous and minimally toned save for a few spots of crimson in the reverse fields. An incredibly appealing Premium Gem representative of this popular micro-mintmark issue. (#5063)

727 1945-S Micro S MS66 Full Bands PCGS. A boldly struck example of this popular final-year *Guide Book* variety, strongly lustrous with a touch of satin. Hazy gold-gray patina graces each side. Beautifully preserved and highly elusive any finer; PCGS has graded just 16 such Full Bands coins (3/08). (#5063)

PROOF MERCURY DIMES

728 1936 PR65 PCGS. A decisively struck Gem specimen from the first proof Mercury dime issue, which has a mintage of just 4,130 pieces. Strongly mirrored with just a touch of translucent aquamarine patina over the fields. (#5071)

729 1936 PR65 NGC. Sharply struck with potent mirrors, and impressive and virtually brilliant Gem representative of this popular first-year proof Mercury dime issue. One of just 4,130 specimens coined. (#5071)

Untoned 1936 Ten Cent, PR66



730 1936 PR66 NGC. A powerful strike leaves excellent delineation on the design elements of this Premium Gem proof. Untoned surfaces are nicely preserved and free of significant marks. Faint die polish lines are visible in the fields under magnification. The Brilliant proofs were coined after complaints from collectors led to more generous polishing of the dies (David Lange, 2005). (#5071)

Brilliant Finish 1936 Dime, PR66



731 1936 PR66 PCGS. Brilliant Finish. The quicksilver surfaces on both sides are completely free of both color and contrast, a product of extensive Mint die-polishing after the earlier Satin Finish proofs were poorly received. Seldom seen finer, as PCGS has certified only 44 coins in a higher grade (3/08). (#5071)

Sharp Superb Gem Proof 1936 Dime



732 1936 PR67 NGC. Wonderful gold, aqua, and maroon coloration dapples the obverse, while the reverse is more subdued and evenly gold-tinged. The 1936 proof Mercury dime issue is by far the rarest in Gem proof or finer condition of the 1936-42 proofs. Sharp and delightful! Population: 43 in 67, 1 finer (3/08). (#5071)

1936 Brilliant Superb Gem Proof Dime



733 1936 PR67 PCGS. Full brilliance is present on both sides of this Superb Gem proof, each displaying an even distribution of milky speckles under magnification. Exquisite detail exists throughout, befitting a proof strike. Immaculately preserved surfaces are without mentionable contact marks or unsightly spots. Population: 43 in 67, 1 finer (3/08). (#5071)

Exceptional 1936 Mercury Dime, PR67



- 734 1936 PR67 NGC.** The U.S. Mint resumed striking proof coinage in 1936, after a twenty-year hiatus. The proof Mercury dime issue of that year consisted of just 4,130 pieces. This is a truly exceptional specimen that should admirably serve the needs of even the most demanding collector. Fully struck and impeccably preserved, with light frost on the devices and substantial reflectivity in the fields. The piece is also entirely free of toning. (#5071)

Originally Toned PR67 1936 Dime



- 735 1936 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** The centers of this originally toned piece boast ice-blue patina with a wide margin of russet around each side. Close examination with a loupe shows no obvious contact marks on the deeply reflective surfaces. A splendid and totally original example of this rare first-year issue. Population: 43 in 67, 1 finer (3/08). From *The Good Humor Collection*. (#5071)

- 736 1937 PR66 PCGS.** This boldly struck, minimally toned Premium Gem offers watery mirrors that show only occasional hints of patina. Carefully preserved with elegant visual appeal. (#5072)

Silver-White PR68 1937 Mercury Dime



- 737 1937 PR68 NGC.** This silver-white Superb Gem is almost completely devoid of contrast, as was the norm for proofs of the era, but its extreme brilliance and immaculate surfaces place it into a small minority of survivors. Among the couple of dozen finest pieces certified at each service (3/08). (#5072)

- 738 1939 PR67 PCGS.** Decisively struck with ample reflectivity in the gleaming, minimally toned fields. Marvelous visual appeal for this issue of only 9,321 proofs. PCGS has graded 30 finer specimens (2/08). (#5074)

- 739 1939 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** Well preserved, bright proof surfaces display vivid forest-green, yellow-gold, golden-tan, and purple coloration. Exquisitely struck throughout. Housed in a green-label holder. From *The Good Humor Collection*. (#5074)

Gleaming PR68 1939 Dime



- 740 1939 PR68 NGC.** A stone-white Superb Gem of this issue, from the last year in which proof Mercury dime mintages held below 10,000 pieces. The surfaces are marvelously pristine, although a tiny dark fleck shows near the bust truncation. Neither service has ever certified an example of this proof issue finer (3/08). (#5074)

Splendid PR68 Mercury Dime



- 741 1939 PR68 PCGS.** Although by 1939 proof mintages had increased considerably over 1936 levels, in PR68, the grade of the present piece, there are precious few to distribute between date collectors, type proof coin collectors, and Registry Set collectors. This splendid piece is fully brilliant on both sides, with the expected absence of distractions. Population: 30 in 68, 0 finer (3/08). (#5074)

- 742 1939 PR66 Cameo NGC.** Both sides of this gleaming and minimally toned specimen show significant contrast, though the reverse shows a more prominent cameo effect. Sharply struck and beautifully preserved. Census: 13 in 66 Cameo, 8 finer (3/08). (#85074)

- 743 1940 PR68 NGC.** This is a clearly superior specimen, with razor-sharp striking details and intensely reflective fields. Immaculately preserved and seemingly unimprovable, a brilliant and visually impressive proof dime. Census: 38 in 68, 1 finer (3/08). (#5075)

- 744 1941 PR68 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. A spectacular Superb Gem that boasts vibrant lemon-gold, cherry-red, and jade-green toning throughout the borders. The surfaces are exceptional. For the collector, obtaining a Gem proof is a reasonable goal, but locating one with such magnificent toning provides a challenge. Population: 15 in 68, 0 finer (2/08). From *The Good Humor Collection*. (#5076)

- 745 1942 PR67 ★ NGC.** Exquisite pastel honey-gold, powder-blue, and rose toning endows this alertly struck Superb Gem. Although the final-year proof Mercury dime is readily obtained, high grade specimens with exceptional toning are highly elusive. (#5077)

- 746 1942 PR68 NGC.** A gleaming silver-white specimen, exquisitely preserved and attentively struck with fathomless mirrors. Simply amazing for this final proof Mercury dime issue. NGC has graded just one numerically finer example (2/08). (#5077)

- 747 1942 PR68 NGC. CAC.** A beautifully toned dime, with the reverse displaying a symphony of lavender, sky-blue, citrine, and tangerine. The obverse has a simple ring of orange-gold circling the rim, while the center offers subtle pearl shadings. Boldly struck and highly attractive with unusually vibrant toning. (#5077)

Stunning PR68 ★ 1942 Dime



- 748 1942 PR68 ★ NGC. CAC.** A stunning coin with loads of wow appeal, justly recognized by both NGC and CAC. Bands of jade-green, pinkish-gold, and champagne cascade downward from Liberty's head on the obverse. While similar reverse shades are present, the rim presents a deeper ring of iridescent violet. One of eight so certified at NGC, with only a single PR69 finer (3/08). (#5077)

ROOSEVELT DIMES

Outstanding 1946-S Dime, MS68 ★ Full Torch



- 749 1946-S MS68 ★ Full Torch NGC.** Solidly struck for this first-year issue with exemplary preservation and vibrant patina. The obverse shows bands of sea-green, azure, ruby, and orange, while the satiny reverse shows crescents of similar toning at the lower left of that otherwise untoned side. A magnificent survivor and one of the strongest imaginable candidates for the NGC Registry collector. (#85084)

- 750 1982 No P MS67 PCGS.** An attractive Superb Gem representative of this circulation-strike missing mintmark rarity. Well struck with subtle hints of golden toning at the margins that frame virtually brilliant centers. Population: 76 in 67, 4 finer (3/08). (#5162)

PROOF ROOSEVELT DIMES

- 751 1970 No S PR67 Cameo PCGS.** An attractive Cameo Superb Gem representative of this popular missing-mintmark variant, well-defined with appreciable contrast despite a measure of rose-gold haze across the obverse. Population: 16 in 67 Cameo, 28 finer (2/08). *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#85248)

- 752 1970 No S PR67 Cameo NGC.** An attractive example of this popular missing-mintmark issue, crisply struck with light, yet distinct contrast between the gleaming mirrors and faintly frosted devices. Immensely appealing. Census: 6 in 67 Cameo, 19 finer (3/08). (#85248)

- 753 1970 No S PR68 Cameo ICG.** A virtually pristine example of this modern mint error rarity, which has an estimated mintage of just 2,200 specimens. Strongly contrasted, particularly on the reverse, with just a hint of golden toning over the portrait. (#85248)

- 754 1970 No S PR68 Cameo PCGS.** The no-mintmark Roosevelt proof dimes of 1970 were the second such error for the denomination in just three years. This gleaming example offers wonderful preservation and heavy contrast. Just a touch of champagne patina visits the margins. PCGS has graded just two finer Cameo examples (3/08). (#85248)

- 755 1983 No S PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A practically perfect specimen of this notable modern mint error, exactly struck with absolute black-and-white contrast between the impeccably frosted devices and the gleaming mirrors. One of 62 pieces in this grade certified by PCGS, with none finer (3/08). (#95265)

- 756 1983 No S PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Perhaps a few hundred 1983 dimes were struck as proofs from a die that was lacking the S mintmark. Beginning in 1968, all regular-issue proof coins were struck at the San Francisco Mint, and all were supposed to have a mintmark. A few issues of the three smallest denominations were produced without this mintmark. These are all rare and highly collectible. Essentially perfect with blemish-free surfaces. Both obverse and reverse have faint champagne toning over black and white contrast. (#95265)

TWENTY CENT PIECES

- 757 1875-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** This pearl-gray Carson City type coin features extensive but subdued luster. The eagle's head and upper left (facing) wing are softly defined, although the seated Liberty is sharp. The surfaces are granular, but consequential marks are limited to the rims. (#5297)

- 758 1875-CC MS62 PCGS.** A well struck and unworn representative of this popular Carson City twenty cent issue, richly toned gold and blue-violet with satiny luster beneath. The only readily collectible CC-mint issue for the denomination, since the 1876-CC has fewer than two dozen known survivors. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#5297)

Popular Choice 1875-CC Twenty Cent



- 759 1875-CC MS64 PCGS.** Only 133,290 pieces were struck of the 1875-CC twenty cent piece. Since the 1876-CC is a legendary rarity, the 1875-CC is the only readily obtainable coin of the denomination from the Carson City facility. This is a light honey-gold near-Gem with localized striking softness on the eagle's left (facing) wingtip. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#5297)

Lustrous 1875-CC Twenty Cent MS64



- 760 **1875-CC MS64 PCGS.** This is an attractive example, and aside from the typical weakness at the top of the left wing, it is sharply struck. Even Liberty's head is fully detailed. Generally smooth, although the obverse field near the knee shows marks concealed beneath rich lilac and steel toning. The only collectible twenty cent piece from the Carson City Mint. Housed in a first generation PCGS holder. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#5297)*

- 761 **1875-S MS63 PCGS.** FS-301. The top of a digit, presumably an 8, is visible in the denticles below the primary 8. Speckles of light gold-tan run over the lustrous surfaces of this Select S-mint twenty cent. Well struck, except for some of the star centers and the upper hair on Liberty's head. A couple of inoffensive pinscratches are noted in the right obverse field. (#5298)

- 762 **1875-S MS64 PCGS.** FS-301, Misplaced Date. What appears to be the top of an 8 is buried in the denticles below the 8 in the date. Gold-beige and sky-blue patina covers the lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem. Nicely struck throughout. A few minor handling marks limit the grade. (#5298)

Pretty Gem 1875-S Twenty Cent



- 763 **1875-S MS65 NGC.** A lovely Gem example of this interesting and historic coinage, one of the odd denominations that currently has no standard reference (but certainly needs one!). The short-lived denomination was confusingly similar to the quarter dollar, and survived only four years, the last two as proof-only issues. The pretty silver-gold obverse contrasts nicely with glints of cherry-red around the reverse devices. Fairly sharp, although a couple of right-side obverse stars are weak. A curious die lump is noted near Liberty's gown clasp. (#5298)

- 764 **1876 MS63 PCGS.** A scarce issue with a mintage of just 14,640 business strikes. Soft green and beige patina dominates the obverse of this Select specimen, yielding to deeper blue-gray on the reverse. A few minute obverse handling marks are noted on the obverse. (#5299)

Well-Struck Gem 1876 Twenty Cent



- 765 **1876 MS65 PCGS.** In only its second year of existence, total mintages for the twenty cent piece at all mints plummeted from more than 1.25 million in the previous year to less than 27,000—and most of the 1876-CC mintage was melted before ever leaving the Carson City Mint, making the 1876-P the only obtainable issue for the Centennial year. This piece displays lustrous surfaces with tinges of pinkish-gray and ice-blue. A well-struck and pleasing example. Population: 30 in 65, 11 finer (3/08). (#5299)

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECES

Pleasing 1875 Gem Proof Twenty Cent



- 766 **1875 PR65 PCGS.** An attentive strike sharpens the design elements of this Gem proof, except for softness in the star centers. Orange-gold, forest-green, and violet-gray patination resides on minimally abraded surfaces that exhibit relatively strong field-motif contrast when the coin is tilted ever so slightly under a light source. Population: 38 in 65, 12 finer (3/08). (#5303)

White 1875 Twenty Cent, PR64 Cameo



- 767 **1875 PR64 Cameo NGC.** This stone-white near-Gem Cameo displays thickly frosted motifs that have been well impressed. Strong field-device contrast is apparent on both obverse and reverse. A few minor handling marks on the otherwise nicely preserved surfaces limit the grade. (#85303)

**Deeply Contrasted 1875 Twenty Cent Piece
PR64 Deep Cameo**



- 768 1875 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Beautiful deep contrast between the frosted, fully struck devices and the near-"black" surfaces is immediately apparent on this coin, as might be expected from the PCGS designation. Light golden toning is visible in the peripheries, with hints of russet in the denticles. The grade appears to be determined by a few light markings in the fields; however, a mark near Liberty's knee appears to be a planchet flake and as struck. Difficult to find nicer with this degree of contrast. Population: 1 in 64 Deep Cameo, 2 finer (3/08). (#95303)

Proof-Only 1877 Twenty Cent



- 769 1877—Repaired—NCS. Proof.** A proof-only issue from a mintage of 350 pieces. Silver-gray surfaces display whispers of electric-blue and russet at the obverse borders, and an attentive strike leaves strong definition on the design elements with no high-point wear apparent. Smoothing is evident in the right obverse field, and some hairline patches are visible in the upper reverse margins. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#5305)

EARLY QUARTERS

Coveted 1796 Quarter, B-2, Fine Details



- 770 1796—Damaged—NCS. Fine Details.** B-2, R.3. The initials O.G. are deeply counterstamped onto the central reverse, which flattens the corresponding portion of the obverse. The right obverse field is tooled, as is a spot on Liberty's neck. All legends and stars are clear, as are the majority of the denticles. (#5310)
- 771 1804—Cleaned—ANACS. AG3 Details.** B-1, R.4. One of two varieties for the date. A die scratch between stars 8 and 9 confirm the variety. While the 1804 is less appreciated than the 1796, it is equally as rare. Semi-bright silver-gray surfaces reveal moderate hairlines, and minute speckles of carbon are visible in the lower central obverse. The obverse displays better than AG detail. (#5312)

Rare 1804 Quarter, B-1, Good 4



- 772 1804 Good 4 PCGS.** B-1, R.4. A die scratch near star 9 is diagnostic for Browning-1, one of only two die pairs known for the date. The tiny mintage of 6,738 pieces is comparable with the more famous 1796, and in fact the 1804 is the rarer date in Mint State. The present piece is well worn, but all stars are bold, as are all obverse legends. About two-thirds of E PLURIBUS UNUM is legible, and STATES OF is sharp. A small portion of UNITED blends into the rim, as does three-fourths of STATES. (#5312)

VG Details 1804 Quarter, B-1



- 773 1804—Bent, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VG Details.** B-1, R.4. The small die line between stars 8 and 9 diagnoses the variety, one of two for the year. This piece is much nicer than it sounds. The noted "bend" is not visible, at least inside the NCS encapsulation, and the surfaces have retoned nicely, despite some faint hairlining. Silver-gray with charcoal high points. (#5312)
- 774 1805 Fine 15 PCGS.** B-3, R.1. A medium brown Draped Bust quarter with good eye appeal despite a few thin right obverse field marks and some softness of strike near the right-side clouds. (#5313)
- 775 1805—Cleaned, Recolored—ANACS. VF30 Details.** B-3, R.1. Mottled cobalt-blue and golden-brown envelopes this nicely detailed early quarter. There are surprisingly few abrasions. A good strike aside from several stars above the eagle. (#5313)
- 776 1805—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** B-3, R.1. Vivid deep sea-green and rose-gold toning conceals slightly bright surfaces. A few faint marks are present near the eagle's beak. The devices are richly detailed and partly lustrous. A late die state with dramatic clash marks and several obverse die cracks. (#5313)

Scarce B-5 1806 Quarter AU50



- 777 1806 AU50 NGC. B-5, R.4. The B in LIBERTY is entered lower than the neighboring E, and a die line connects a leaf tip to the I in AMERICA. The borders display blushes of golden-brown, but this better variety quarter is predominantly untuned. The obverse field has a few faded thin marks, and portions of the devices are incompletely brought up, but the extensive bright luster will please the specialist. (#5314)

BUST QUARTERS

- 778 1815—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. B-1, R.1. The sole variety for the date. Some fine hairlines on the medium gray and blue surfaces show up under magnification. Bold design elements are well centered on the planchet, and all of the dentilation is strong. There are no mentionable contact marks. (#5321)

Smooth 1818/5 Quarter MS62, B-1



- 779 1818/5 MS62 NGC. B-1, R.2. The serif of the 5 is evident within the upper loop of the second 8. Light autumn-gold toning hugs the borders and encompasses the cream-gray centers. This satiny and minimally abraded Bust quarter is well struck save for the right (facing) claw. Struck from clashed dies. Census: 8 in 62, 39 finer (3/08). (#5323)
- 780 1818 VF25 NGC. B-8, R.3. This lilac-gray Bust quarter has substantial definition on the shield and plumage, and E PLURIBUS UNUM is nearly fully legible. There are no relevant marks. Struck from a prominently clashed obverse die. (#5322)
- 781 1818 XF45 NGC. B-10, R.3. This example has almond-gold toning and shimmering peripheral luster. Nearly unabraded aside from a cluster of faded marks beneath the left scroll end. Struck from boldly clashed dies. (#5322)
- 782 1821 AU50 ANACS. B-3, R.2. A late die state with a heavy crack through star 12 to the bust and clash marks from the arrowheads near star 8. Lightly toned in iridescent tan, ice-blue, and gold. Substantial luster fills the borders. (#5331)
- 783 1822—Corroded, Scratched—ANACS. AU50 Details. B-1, R.2. Only two die marriages are known for the 1822. B-2 is the rare 25/50C variety, which focuses date collector demand on B-1. This example has a granular obverse. The reverse has been carefully cleaned to reduce granularity. An intermittent thin, straight obverse scratch is noted between 3 and 5 o'clock. (#5332)

- 784 1824/2 Good 6 ANACS. B-1, R.3. The only die marriage for the date. Sharp for the grade with complete peripheral legends and stars. All letters in LIBERTY are legible, and most are bold. Stone-gray at the centers with charcoal toning at the margins. From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#5335)

- 785 1824/2—Obverse Scratched, Improper Cleaning—NCS. Fine Details. B-1, R.3, the only dies. This untuned slate-gray better date Bust quarter appears to have been exposed to baking soda at one time. The obverse has a small scratch at 12:30. The eagle retains substantial plumage detail. (#5335)

1825/4/3 Quarter, VF35, B-2



- 786 1825/4/3 VF35 NGC. B-2, R.2. Star 8 is low, while 25 C is high. Orange-gold, electric-blue, and purple toning clings to the margins, yielding to golden-gray centers. Nice remaining detail, though the stars along the left border are somewhat weak. No marks beyond what would be expected for a coin seeing light to moderate circulation. (#5336)

- 787 1825/4/3 AU55 ANACS. B-3, R.3. A nearly terminal die state with a prominent retained die break across most of UNITED, and tiny rim breaks on the obverse from 9 to 12 o'clock. A partly lustrous piece with peach-gold and ivory-gray toning. (#5336)

Choice 1831 Small Letters Quarter, B-1



- 788 1831 Small Letters MS64 PCGS. B-1, R.3. A later die state most easily identified by the pattern of die cracks in the reverse peripheries, and the second-scarcest Small Letters die marriage of the year. This is a lustrous coin, particularly so on the devices, featuring mainly mauve-gray fields with green-gold accents in the peripheries. A few minute surface marks appear to determine the grade. (#5348)
- 789 1834 AU50 NGC. B-4, R.1. An unclashed middle die state with several spindly reverse cracks. Untoned and richly detailed with noticeable luster on the reverse. The portrait has a few thin, faded marks. (#5353)

Original MS62 1834 B-1 Quarter



- 790 **1834 MS62 NGC. B-1, R.1.** B-1 is the engraving blunder without a period after 25 C. This later die state example has an arc-shaped crack above the drapery, and clash marks from the shield near Liberty's ear. Well struck and satiny with deep golden-tan, olive, and ocean-blue toning. No marks are detected aside from a slender line on the reverse at 5 o'clock. (#5353)

Sumptuous Choice B-4 1836 Quarter



- 791 **1836 MS64 NGC. B-4, R.4.** This scarce variety is identified by its prominent, bisecting die cracks. The ocean-blue fields are bounded by autumn-gold margins. Intricately struck except for the centers of stars 9 through 11. Generally smooth despite a thin and inconspicuous mark on the cheek. (#5355)
- 792 **1837 AU50 PCGS. B-2, R.1.** Golden-brown, cherry-red, and ocean-blue embrace this briefly circulated Bust quarter. Thin marks are noted near stars 3 and 9. (#5356)

Deeply Toned 1837 Quarter, MS62



- 793 **1837 MS62 PCGS. B-2, R.1.** A deeply toned Mint State piece with sea-green and gray-gold toning on each side. The satin surfaces are fully lustrous and the devices are sharply defined, with notable weakness visible only in some of the stars on the left side of the obverse. Both sides of this piece have faint clash marks that are indicative of a later die state. (#5356)

Select 1837 Bust Quarter, B-4



- 794 **1837 MS63 NGC. B-4, R.3.** The late die state with the bisecting obverse die crack from 1 o'clock to 7:30. The reverse has an arc-shaped die crack through most of STATES. This is a crisply struck and lustrous quarter with pastel silver-blue and straw-gold toning. The surfaces are surprisingly devoid of contact. (#5356)
- 795 **1838 AU50 NGC. B-1, R.1.** The lone variety for the year. This briefly circulated example shows delicate gold, blue, and pink patina over still-lustrous surfaces. Well struck and pleasing. (#5357)

SEATED QUARTERS

- 796 **1841-O MS61 NGC. FS-101, formerly FS-001.** Liberty's shield is widely die doubled, as are stars 1 to 3 and 9 to 12. A satiny representative with walnut-brown and steel-gray toning. The strike is somewhat soft on the eagle's left (facing) leg and on Liberty's lower curls. Undoubtedly rare in Mint State. FS-001 NGC Census: 2 in 61, 4 finer (1/08). (#5400)
- 797 **1842-O Small Date Good 6 NGC.** Larry Briggs (1991) rates the 1842-O Small Date quarter R.5 in G/VG. This Choice Good example displays a decent amount of internal design detail, including about one-third of the stripes in the obverse shield, clarity in BER and the upper part of T, some of the stripes in the reverse shield, and the eagle's eye. The rims are completely outlined. Quite clean for a heavily circulated coin, except for some small marks in the upper reverse field. (#5403)
- 798 **1843 MS63 PCGS.** Surprisingly strong luster for this early Seated issue with crisp detail and minimal patina. Light abrasions appear in the fields, though the devices are comparatively clean. Population: 11 in 63, 8 finer (3/08). (#5404)
- 799 **1847 MS63 NGC.** Uncirculated survivors of this heavily melted issue are scarce. Struck with the sharpness of a proof on the obverse, but the eagle's left shield border, left (facing) leg, and arrow fletchings are a tad soft. Rich forest-green, gold, and rose toning on each side is stronger near the peripheries. A few tiny field marks and hairlines limit the grade. Census: 6 in 63, 15 finer (3/08). (#5410)

Elusive 1849 Quarter, MS64



- 800 **1849 MS64 PCGS.** Struck the year of the California Gold Rush, because of the greatly increased shipments of gold from the west coast and rising silver prices, most of the 340,000 quarters struck this year were melted by bullion speculators. As a result, the 1849 is an absolute as well as condition rarity. This is a well defined example that has thick, satiny mint luster. Each side is toned in rich shades of crimson-golden and thalo-blue with pale gray-golden patina over the devices and in the fields. An important coin for the Seated quarter collector. Census: 4 in 64, 2 finer (3/08). (#5413)

- 801 **1850-O AU58 PCGS.** Deep milky-gray toning envelops the mildly granular surfaces of the obverse, while speckles of reddish-gold patina visit the fully lustrous reverse. Well struck throughout, and nicely preserved, save for a hair-thin mark on the upper obverse. Population: 8 in 58, 13 finer (3/08). (#5416)

Scarce 1852-O Quarter, AU Details



- 802 **1852-O—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** In our November 2007 Dallas Auction, we offered the finest known 1852-O quarter, an MS63. That coin brought an amazing \$126,500, an unprecedented amount for this issue. But it underscores the overall rarity and importance of the 1852-O to Seated quarter collectors. Only 120 or so coins are believed known today out of the original mintage of 96,000 pieces. It is very scarce above VF, and most of the survivors have problems of one sort or another. This coin is actually more attractive than the NCS insert might imply. The surfaces do show light hairlines and slight haziness, but each side is surprisingly free from abrasions. Well struck for the grade, the coin has light, even gray patina over both obverse and reverse. (#5420)

- 803 **1853 Arrows and Rays MS63 NGC.** Soft, swirling luster graces this faintly gold-toned type piece. Excellent eye appeal for the Select grade, though each side has its share of faint marks and wispy abrasions. (#5426)

- 804 **1853/4 Arrows and Rays AU55 ANACS.** Blushes of sky-blue and orange patina visit both sides of this sharply struck, Choice AU quarter. Traces of luster reside in the recesses of the mainly clean surfaces. According to Larry Briggs (1991): "8 and 5 are repunched figures slightly left of original punched 85. The 3 of date is punched over an erroneous so-called 4, with vertical bar of such, plain on left inside portion of 3 in early die state; right shaft and top rear portion of arrow also sharply repunched. In late state, repunched arrow shaft is usually only portion left indicating the 'overdate' die." On this intermediate die state example, the clearest repunching is seen on the 8, 5 and arrow shaft. (#5427)

1854 Arrows Seated Quarter, 'Compass Point' Reverse



- 805 **1854 Arrows MS64 PCGS.** Briggs 2-B, Compass Point Reverse. All obverse stars and arrowheads are lightly recut, and a small tag hangs down from the left base of the 1. The reverse shows a gap at the top of the leftmost shield line. Both sides of this coin show deep grayish-blue patina, heavier around the devices, that somewhat obscures the diagonal die-polishing lines this variety is known for. PCGS has certified 20 pieces finer of the issue, not the variety. (#5432)

- 806 **1854-O Huge O—Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 12 Details.** A significantly worn, yet prominent example of this popular *Guide Book* variety. Despite a past cleaning, this pale silver-gray piece shows a degree of tan retoning at the margins and in the obverse fields. The gargantuan mintmark appears prominently on the reverse. (#5434)

Choice VF 1854-O Huge O Quarter



- 807 **1854-O Huge O VF35 PCGS.** This is a pleasing Choice VF example of this "hugely" popular variety, one that bears a mintmark likely cut into the die by hand. The mintmark is swollen and misshapen, with the left side larger than the right, and QUAR DOL shows die cracks and crushing at the letter tops. This piece boasts slate-gray patina throughout, with no major abrasions. Population: 3 in 35, 5 finer (3/08). (#5434)

Desirable Huge O 1854-O Quarter XF40



- 808 **1854-O Huge O XF40 NGC.** FS-501, formerly FS-004. Briggs 1-A. The "Huge O" is among the most curious Seated varieties. Apparently, workers at the Philadelphia Mint neglected to place an O mintmark on a reverse quarter die shipped to New Orleans. Upon arrival, the mintmark was added by hand. It is inordinately wide, uneven, and in high relief. This darkly toned example has pleasing sharpness and interesting lower reverse die cracks. (#5434)

Lustrous 1857-O Seated Quarter, MS63



- 809 **1857-O MS63 PCGS.** Despite a mintage of more than 1 million coins, this issue is scarce in AU and rare in Mint State. This piece, unlike many of the issue, shows full star centrils on both sides of Liberty. A wispy die crack connects star 3 through 1 before running downward to the left side of the rock, and another runs from the juncture of the left (facing) hand and rock into the left field. The beautifully lustrous surfaces are silvery at the centers, with pink-champagne borders on both sides. Population: 6 in 63, 3 finer (3/08). (#5443)

Rare and Elusive 1857-S Seated Quarter, MS64



- 810 1857-S MS64 NGC.** With a mintage of 82,000 pieces, the 1857-S Seated Liberty quarter is scarce in all grades. AU coins are quite difficult but can occasionally be found with patience. Mint State pieces, on the other hand, are quite rare. Seated quarter expert Larry Briggs rates the issue a High R.6 in Mint State. Indeed, our records indicate that only 21 Mint State examples have been for sale by the major auction houses in the past 18 or so years, a figure that likely includes numerous duplicate appearances of some coins. In MS64, the grade of the present specimen, NGC and PCGS combined have certified a mere five pieces as of March 2008, with only one example graded higher. On this coin, the lustrous surfaces exhibit medium gray-blue toning with faint gold and magenta undertones. A few minuscule but grade-defining marks are seen on Liberty's neck and knees, in the right obverse fields, and in the reverse shield. The design features are well impressed, with no areas of noticeable weakness. Population: 3 in 64, 1 finer (3/08). (#5444)

- 811 1859 MS62 NGC.** Type One Obverse and Reverse. This well-defined quarter offers soft luster beneath vivid green-gold, orange, and aqua-silver patina. Luminous and delightfully preserved. Census: 8 in 62, 35 finer (2/08). (#5448)

- 812 1860 MS64 PCGS.** Type Two Obverse and Reverse. Whispers of electric-blue and russet gravitate to the margins of this highly lustrous near-Gem. Well struck, including Liberty's head, that is often weak on this issue. Frosty surfaces reveal just a few minor grade-consistent marks. Population: 17 in 64, 6 finer (3/08). (#5451)

- 813 1861-S—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details.** Moderately worn across both sides, with grayish steel-green coloration and a somewhat muted appearance from harsh cleaning. Surface marks are minimal, and none of them are severe. A scarce and desirable date in any condition, from a scant mintage of 96,000 pieces. (#5455)

- 814 1864—Cleaned—ANACS. MS60 Details.** A scarce Civil War era quarter. Somewhat subdued from cleaning, but still a rather pleasing light golden-gray example. The design elements are sharply struck. Prospective bidders should not be dissuaded by the ANACS disclaimer, as the cleaning is not all that bad. (#5459)

Splendid, Lustrous MS66 1864 Quarter



- 815 1864 MS66 PCGS.** A low-mintage issue, but one that is generally well struck. The present piece is full struck, with untuned, frosty silver surfaces and flashy luster. A couple of small die lumps appear on Liberty's upper thigh, and a small die crack connects the bases of DOL. Certified in a green-label holder. Splendid, and rare in Mint State. Population: 3 in 66, 3 finer (3/08). (#5459)

"Affordable" 1870-CC Quarter



- 816 1870-CC Fair 2 NGC.** Larry Briggs (1991) says the 1870-CC is considered to be the rarest date in the series, and assigns a high R.5 rating to G/VG specimens (no rating is given for Fair/AG grades). Light golden-gray surfaces show blushes of lavender and sky-blue. The rims are worn into the peripheral elements, and the central devices are completely outlined, with the reverse eagle displaying a modicum of internal detail, including most of the shield. The date is bold, and the mintmark fairly so. Census: 1 in 2, 22 finer (3/08). (#5477)

- 817 1871 MS63 NGC.** An elusive date in all Mint State grades, and a condition rarity at this numeric level, as the population data indicates. This example is sharply struck with satiny, reflective silver luster on both sides. The outer borders exhibit a trace of pale gold toning. Census: 4 in 63, 9 finer (3/08). (#5478)

Sharp 1871 Seated Quarter, MS64



- 818 1871 MS64 PCGS.** The mintage was low to begin with, and many were likely melted in the 1873 silver melt. This piece is well struck, like many survivors of the issue, and stars 10-11 on the obverse show recutting. Both sides have slate-gray patina complementing blushes of ice-blue and champagne-pink, more prominent on the reverse, through which considerable luster radiates. Population: 6 in 64, 1 finer (3/08). (#5478)

In-Demand VG10 1873-CC Arrows Quarter



- 819 1873-CC Arrows VG10 PCGS.** An issue that is in demand from date and type collectors as the only CC-mint With Arrows Seated Liberty quarter. This piece shows a full LIBERTY (with L and Y a bit weak) and full rims, and the pink-gray surfaces are free of singular abrasions, with all major types clear. Population: 6 in 10, 18 finer (3/08). (#5492)

Lovely Select 1875-CC Quarter



- 820 1875-CC MS63 PCGS.** The 1875-CC is the first quarter issue from that Nevada mint that is readily available in near-Mint and better condition. Most Mint State survivors, however, fall shy of the Select status enjoyed by this pleasing piece. The well-defined devices show splashes of orange toning at the centers, while the satiny fields offer subtle pink overtones. Population: 4 in 63, 8 finer (3/08). (#5499)

- 821 1876-CC MS64 PCGS.** Type One Reverse. Ample green-gold patina covers much of each side, while the centers show whispers of softer silver-gray toning. Well struck for this Carson City issue with pleasing luster and memorable visual appeal. Population: 41 in 64, 14 finer (3/08). (#5502)

- 822 1877 MS64 NGC.** Type Two Reverse. This spectacularly toned Choice coin offers vibrant luster and bold detail beneath its patina. Deep blue and violet-magenta peripheral shadings surround subdued gold-orange centers. (#5504)

Dazzling Superb Gem 1877 Quarter



- 823 1877 MS67 NGC.** Type Two Reverse, identified by narrow feet on the A in STATES. Light gold toning visits the peripheries of this lustrous and virtually mark-free Superb Gem. A good strike despite minor softness on the right-side stars. An exemplary Seated type coin. Census: 30 in 67, 6 finer (3/08). (#5504)

- 824 1877-CC MS64 NGC.** FS-301. Briggs 2-B. The base of 77 in the date is widely repunched. This shimmering, intensely frosty example shows luscious russet-red and cobalt-blue peripheral toning on the obverse, and a complete layer of variegated electric-green, gold, and purple-rose iridescence across the reverse. Boldly struck, with some die rust (as made) noted on Liberty's neck and chest, and carefully preserved surfaces that are essentially abrasion-free. (#5505)

- 825 1878-CC MS64 PCGS.** Golden-tan patina concentrates at the margins of this highly lustrous near-Gem, and a well executed strike imparts strong definition to the design elements. A couple of small marks on the lower obverse and the upper left reverse preclude Gem classification. Population: 52 in 64, 20 finer (3/08). (#5509)

Near-Gem 1878-CC Seated Quarter



- 826 1878-CC MS64 PCGS.** Briggs 1-A. Briggs calls it the Cancelled Obverse die, with a long, straight die line that runs up Liberty's right (facing) thigh. The reverse die is a holdover from 1877-CC, with a diagonal die line through the upper vertical/lower horizontal shield stripes. This near-Gem displays a bold strike with slate-gray patina, and blushes of orange on the reverse. (#5509)

- 827 1883 MS64 PCGS.** Faint wisps of tan-gray make an occasional visit to the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this well struck near-Gem. Some faint localized hairlines on each side do not deny the overall nice eye appeal. (#5515)

- 828 1884 MS61 PCGS.** Semi-prooflike fields offer some contrast with the mildly frosted devices of this impressively struck specimen. Essentially untoned, except for an occasional wisp of reddish-gold at the reverse margins. A few hair-thin marks and grazes in the obverse fields limit the grade. A sharp piece for the MS61 grade designation. (#5516)

- 829 1887 MS64 PCGS.** Splashes of aqua-blue, russet, and lavender toning grace both sides of this near-Gem, and partially prooflike fields accentuate the mildly frosted motifs. Well struck, save for the usual softness in the star centers. (#5519)

Brilliant 1887 Seated Quarter, MS65



- 830 1887 MS65 PCGS.** The paltry business strike emission was 10,000 coins, plus 710 proofs. This piece displays brilliant silver surfaces lightly tinged with gold, and booming luster radiates from both sides. The right-side stars are weakly struck, and a light scrape is noted in the upper left obverse field. Population: 18 in 65, 23 finer (3/08). (#5519)

Sharp, Rare MS67 1889 Quarter



- 831 **1889 MS67 PCGS.** The low mintage (12,000 business strikes) 1889 is typically encountered in MS63-MS65 grades. While circulated survivors are well known for their rarity, advanced collectors should realize that relatively few extant representatives have obtained a Superb Gem grade. This sharply struck example boasts strong detail on Liberty's gown lines, the star centers, and eagle's feathers. Portions of Liberty's hair detail are a tad soft. Lustrous surfaces reveal cobalt-blue patina, mostly around the borders, which frames lilac-mauve centers. A couple of minute marks on Liberty's cheek and right arm are noted, but overall the surfaces are well preserved. Population: 23 in 67, 1 finer (3/08).
From *The Good Humor Collection*. (#5522)

Beautifully Toned MS67 1890 Quarter



- 832 **1890 MS67 PCGS.** Orange, fire-red, aquamarine, and gold invigorates this needle-sharp and lustrous Superb Gem. Mintages of Seated quarters at Philadelphia in 1890 reached levels unseen since a dozen years prior, but that still amounted to only 80,000 pieces. Population: 22 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#5523)
- 833 **1891 MS64 PCGS.** Electric-blue peripheral toning frames the orange-gray centers of this near-Gem. Lustrous surfaces exhibit sharply defined motifs, and are generally well preserved. (#5524)
- 834 **1891 MS64 NGC.** Soft, swirling luster enlivens the richly toned surfaces of this well struck near-Gem. Gold-orange and peach-rose toning prevails over the centers, while the margins show softer azure patina. (#5524)

Magnificent MS66 1891 Quarter



- 835 **1891 MS66 NGC.** A carefully preserved Premium Gem survivor from the last Seated quarter issue, well-defined with lovely sea-green, ocean-blue, and gold-orange target toning over each side. Vibrant luster shines through the patina, and the surfaces are free of all but the most trivial flaws. NGC has graded only 12 numerically finer examples (2/08). (#5524)

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

Challenging 1856 Quarter, PR64



- 836 **1856 PR64 NGC. CAC.** The mintage and survival rate of the 1856 proof quarter are unclear. Walter Breen, in his two *Encyclopedias* (1977 and 1988), gives no mintage figures, but estimates that fewer than 30 examples are known. Larry Briggs (1991) gives a mintage figure of "25+ proofs." The present near-Gem specimen displays light tan-gold toning. A solid strike leaves crisp definition on the design features. A few unobtrusive handling marks limit the grade. The nearly imperceptible "bulge" resulting from die failure (alluded to by Breen and Briggs) extends from AM through the left (right facing) wing through the field to the arrows. Census: 8 in 64, 6 finer (2/08). (#5552)

- 837 **1861 PR64 PCGS.** Type Two Obverse and Reverse. Honey-gold and forest-green blend throughout this intricately struck and undisturbed near-Gem. Much scarcer than implied by the proof mintage of 1,000 pieces, since more than half the emission was melted as unsold. Population: 30 in 64, 7 finer (3/08). (#5557)

Colorful Choice 1864 Proof Quarter



- 838 **1864 PR64 NGC.** This is a deeply patinated coin, easily determinable as a proof by its pinpoint strike detail and wire rims. The fields display underlying reflectivity, along with a dazzling array of purple and blue color, when turned just so under a light. A few trivial pinpricks appear to be the only thing preventing a Gem grade. (#5560)
- 839 **1866 Motto PR63 Cameo NGC.** A minimally toned example with strong contrast between the silver-white fields and the moderately frosted devices. Boldly impressed with faint hairlines and contact in the fields. Census: 6 in 63 Cameo, 16 finer (3/08). (#85565)

Beautiful Gen Proof 1867 Quarter



- 840 **1867 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Beautiful color lies atop the smoothly reflective surfaces, ranging from gold to russet to indigo at the peripheries. The frosted devices contrast nicely with their backgrounds; indeed, the reverse, if taken alone, would probably merit an Ultra Cameo designation. A few trivial surface marks appear to determine the grade. (#85566)

- 841 **1868 PR64 NGC.** Hints of reddish-gold toning visit the rims, while the centers of this sharply struck Choice proof are essentially brilliant. Only a few small flaws in the fields preclude Gem status. Census: 27 in 64, 23 finer (3/08). (#5567)

- 842 **1873 Arrows PR62 ICG.** Untoned and brilliant, with flashy fields that only show minor hairlines to limit the grade. Crisply struck with just a couple of wispy contact marks noted in the right obverse field. A definite cameo effect is seen on both obverse and reverse. (#5574)

Challenging 1873 Arrows Quarter, PR64



- 843 **1873 Arrows PR64 ANACS.** Vivid bands of fire-red, forest-green, lemon, and sky-blue toning dominate this exactly struck and carefully preserved near-Gem. A challenging proof type, struck for two years only. The proof 1873 Arrows has a mintage of just 540 pieces. (#5574)

Wonderfully Toned PR66 1873 Arrows Quarter



- 844 **1873 Arrows PR66 PCGS. CAC.** This piece is just short of a full strike, unusual for an issue that frequently shows softness on Liberty's head, the only area of this coin that demonstrates minor weakness. Wonderful iridescent circular toning consists of a pinkish-gold center and rim bands of sea-blue. Much luster emanates from underneath the translucent color. There are none certified finer at PCGS (3/08). *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#5574)

- 845 **1874 Arrows PR61 NGC.** A sharply struck specimen from this popular Arrows proof issue, strongly contrasted despite the lack of a Cameo designation on the holder. The slightly hazy surfaces show extensive hairlines beneath the toning, which accounts for the grade. (#5575)

- 846 **1877 PR63 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Frosty devices stand out amidst the mirrored fields of this Select proof, and dappled cobalt-blue, purple, and gold-brown patina in the latter further highlight the mostly silver-white surfaces of the former. Exquisitely struck, and just a few grade-defining handling marks. (#5578)

- 847 **1878 PR64 PCGS.** Green-gold patina visits the peripheries, while the centers show rich violet-rose coloration. A crisply struck Choice coin, attractive despite a few faint flaws in the fields. Population: 41 in 64, 21 finer (3/08). (#5579)

Brilliant PR65 Cameo 1879 Quarter



- 848 **1879 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Type Two Reverse. This is a brilliant proof striking with good cameo contrast, save for a small gray toning spot at 8 o'clock on the obverse rim. A frosty Gem, although tiny field chatter marks appear under a loupe. Nice nonetheless. Census: 8 in 65 Cameo, 13 finer (3/08). (#85580)

- 849 **1880 PR64 PCGS.** Type One Reverse. The white-on-black contrast is unmistakable, but is also undesignated on the insert. Brilliant, beautiful, and intricately struck. A low mintage date, since mint capacity was occupied by silver dollar production. (#5581)

- 850 **1880 PR64 NGC.** Type One Reverse. Iridescent ruby-red, gold, sea-green, and mauve colors appear when the coin is rotated under a light. A well struck and carefully preserved near-Gem. Business strikes and proofs had a combined production of less than 15,000 pieces. (#5581)

Scarce 1880 Quarter, PR66



- 851 **1880 PR66 PCGS.** Type One Reverse. This is an extraordinary proof with excellent cameo contrast, although it is not designated as a Cameo proof due to the thick sea-green and gold iridescent toning on both sides. All design features are boldly detailed. An important, low mintage issue. Population: 38 in 66, 15 finer (2/08). (#5581)

Desirable 1880 Quarter, PR66



- 852 **1880 PR66 PCGS.** The business strike mintage of quarters plummeted to 13,600 coins in 1880, exerting extra pressure on proof coins today from collectors. This desirable piece boasts wonderful shades of blue, pink, and green on both sides, but much luster remains under the pastel colors, along with considerable cameo contrast unmentioned by PCGS. Population: 38 in 66, 15 finer (3/08). (#5581)

Brilliant Cameo PR67 1880 Quarter



- 853 **1880 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Type One Reverse. This is a magnificent, completely untuned example that has heavily frosted devices set against deeply mirrored fields that go "black" as the coin is angled away from the viewer. A well directed strike imparts crisp definition to the design elements, further enhancing the coin's outstanding eye appeal. Essentially flawless surfaces. Census: 13 in 67 Cameo, 6 finer (10/07). (#85581)
- 854 **1881 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Cobalt-blue, lavender, and gold-brown patina gravitates to the borders of this near-Gem Cameo. Well struck, and carefully preserved. (#85582)

Resplendent PR67 1882 Seated Quarter



- 855 **1882 PR67 NGC.** This resplendent Superb Gem is draped in soft blue-gray toning over the obverse. The reverse is predominately cobalt-blue, with deep crimson in the center. Pleasing reflectivity is seen in the fields, and the reverse exhibits considerable mint frost over the eagle. A distraction-free representative whose impressive originality will elicit high bids from Seated quarter specialists. Among the finest at either service. Census: 13 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#5583)

Colorful 1883 Quarter, PR66



- 856 **1883 PR66 NGC.** Dappled olive-green, cobalt-blue, and purple toning races over both sides of this Premium Gem proof, and a solid strike results in excellent definition on the frosted design elements that stand apart from the mirrored fields. Nicely preserved. Census: 21 in 66, 20 finer (3/08). (#5584)

- 857 **1886 PR64 PCGS.** Electric-blue, purple, and golden-brown patina bathes the well cared for surfaces of this near-Gem proof. An exacting strike leaves strong definition on the design elements. (#5587)

Ultra Cameo PR66 1890 Quarter



- 858 **1890 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC.** A white-on-black beauty with boldly struck devices. No hairlines are noticeable, and the fields have minimal detractions. A mere 590 proofs were struck. The final year of low business strike production, although the 1890 mintage of 80,000 pieces was multiples of Philadelphia production from the prior decade. Census: 7 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 16 finer (2/08). (#95591)

- 859 **1891 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Golden-brown margins gradually cede to brilliant centers. Sharply struck and pleasing with obvious white-on-black contrast. A mere 600 proofs were struck. Population: 17 in 64 Cameo, 17 finer (2/08). (#85592)

Sharp 1891 Quarter, PR66 Cameo



- 860 **1891 PR66 Cameo NGC.** This is an untuned Premium Gem proof with exceptional cameo contrast. The devices on both sides are fully lustrous with frosty texture, surrounded by deeply mirrored fields. Considered separately, the reverse appears to exhibit Deep Cameo contrast. Census: 18 in 66 Cameo, 10 finer (3/08). (#85592)

BARBER QUARTERS

- 861 **1892 MS64 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Golden-gray patina with sky-blue and brown accents rests on the highly lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem. Well struck and nicely preserved. Housed in a first generation holder. (#5601)
- 862 **1892 MS65 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. UNITED and other nearby legends are minutely die tripled. This lustrous first-year type coin is well struck except for the fletchings and right (facing) claw. The obverse has golden-brown and aquamarine toning, and the portrait has a couple of faint marks. (#5601)
- 863 **1892 MS65 PCGS.** Type One Reverse. Semi-prooflike fields establish a fair degree of contrast with the lightly frosted motifs. Whispers of light red gravitate to the margins of this sharply struck and nicely preserved Gem. (#5601)
- 864 **1894-S MS64 PCGS.** Subdued yellow-orange and ocean-blue shadings drape the lovely surfaces of this pleasing Barber quarter. Strongly lustrous with few flaws and captivating eye appeal. Population: 43 in 64, 46 finer (2/08). (#5609)

Resplendent 1894-S Quarter, MS66



- 865 **1894-S MS66 PCGS.** Rare in such high grade in its own right, and perhaps even more popular because of its association with the fabulous 1894-S Barber dimes. This example displays resplendent coloration in shades of golden-gray, saffron-yellow, pinkish-gold, and ice-blue. Population: 3 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#5609)
- 866 **1896-S Good 6 NGC.** Light gray surfaces take on slightly deeper hues in the areas around the design elements. The obverse rim is full, while the reverse rim is a tad weak in the lower left quadrant. A pleasing Good 6 key date representative. A few old linear marks on each side are noted. (#5615)
- 867 **1896-S Fine 15 PCGS.** A minimally marked piece with soft steel-gray patina over each side and slight deepening at the margins. Each letter of LIBERTY is discernible, though the R shows weakness. (#5615)

Exquisite Near-Gem 1897-S Quarter



- 868 **1897-S MS64 PCGS.** This needle-sharp near-Gem exhibits good luster and rich ice-blue and olive-gray toning. No marks merit mention. The 1897-S is a much better date. The mintage is only 542,229 pieces, and Mint State survivors are very scarce. Population: 16 in 64, 15 finer (2/08).
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#5618)

Scarce 1898-O Quarter, MS64



- 869 **1898-O MS64 PCGS.** One of the scarcest dates in the Barber quarter series. Dusky golden-gray patina, slightly deeper in hue on the reverse, covers the lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem. An exacting strike sharpens the design features, further enhancing the coin's eye appeal. A few minor obverse marks define the grade. Population: 12 in 64, 12 finer (3/08). (#5620)
- 870 **1899-O MS63 PCGS.** Like most Barber quarter issues, the 1899-O is scarce in Mint State. This is a moderately prooflike example with a good strike and delicate caramel-gold toning. Housed in a doily label holder. Population: 21 in 63, 32 finer (2/08). (#5623)
- 871 **1901 MS65 PCGS.** Whispers of peripheral sky-blue, purple, and yellow-gold patina frame the silver-gray centers of this radiantly lustrous Gem, and a well executed strike brings out sharp definition on the design features. The few minuscule marks present are consistent with the grade level. Population: 18 in 65, 10 finer (3/08). (#5628)

Radiant MS66 1904 Quarter



- 872 **1904 MS66 PCGS.** Despite a mintage approaching 10 million pieces, few examples of this can be found in Premium Gem condition or higher. This piece displays radiant cartwheel luster over charcoal-gray surfaces lightly tinged with gold. Well struck. A tiny scrape is noted on Liberty's cheek, perhaps limiting an even finer grade. Population: 8 in 66, 1 finer (3/08). (#5637)

Lovely Premium Gem 1906-O Quarter



- 873 **1906-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Dale Friend. Beautiful golden-brown, lime-green, and powder-blue adorn this highly lustrous Premium Gem. Despite the reputation of the New Orleans Mint, the strike is needle-sharp. The reverse appears immaculate, and the right obverse field near the profile has only faint grazes. Population: 20 in 66, 5 finer (3/08). (#5644)

- 874 1907-S MS64 PCGS.** The golden-brown centers are bounded by freckles of forest-green. Satiny and unabraded with good eye appeal. A good strike with only moderate bluntness on the right shield corner. Population: 17 in 64, 17 finer (2/08). (#5648)
- 875 1909-D MS64 PCGS.** A well struck D-mint quarter that offers soft, shimmering luster beneath rich gold, violet, and silver-gray patina. Pleasingly preserved for an issue seldom offered any finer. Population: 56 in 64, 42 finer (3/08). (#5654)

Lustrous Near-Gem 1909-O Quarter



- 876 1909-O MS64 PCGS.** A low-mintage 1909-O Barber quarter, with an emission of only 712,000 pieces, of which few are seen as fine as the present near-Gem. Lustrous surfaces are lightly toned, and display a few grade-limiting marks on Liberty's cheek and neck. Population: 15 in 64, 7 finer (3/08). (#5655)
- 877 1910-D MS64 PCGS.** Silver-gray surfaces exhibit strong luster and sharply impressed design elements. A few minor obverse grazes define the grade, and a small planchet flaw is located near Liberty's mouth. (#5658)
- 878 1913-D MS64 PCGS.** Dappled amber-orange and silver-gray patina drapes the softly lustrous surfaces of this well struck near-Gem. A few minor marks on the cheek and neck preclude an even finer grade for this attractive later Barber quarter. Population: 33 in 64, 35 finer (2/08). (#5665)

Sharp 1914-D Quarter, MS66



- 879 1914-D MS66 PCGS.** Seldom seen so fine, despite a business strike production exceeding 3 million pieces. The silvery surfaces are lightly tinged with gold, and mottled aqua and heather toning is sprinkled about. The strike is just short of full, and much eye appeal is present. Population: 8 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#5668)
- 880 1915 MS65 NGC.** Soft, swirling luster characterizes this attractive Gem. The centers are essentially untoned, while hints of reddish-orange visit the upper and lower peripheral zones on each side. Census: 51 in 65, 10 finer (2/08). (#5670)
- 881 1915-D MS65 NGC.** Light gray speckles are somewhat more pronounced on the reverse of this Gem. Highly lustrous surfaces exhibit a sharp strike, save for the usual softness in the upper right corner of the shield and the fletchings. A few trivial marks are noted on the obverse. (#5671)
- 882 1916 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Autumn-gold toning enriches this lustrous final-year Barber quarter. The strike is precise aside from the lowest tip of the fletchings, and the reverse is well preserved. Only thorough inspection locates faint obverse marks. Population: 22 in 66, 3 finer (2/08). (#5673)

- 883 1916-D MS65 NGC.** Russet and golden-brown embrace much of the fields, while the devices are lightly toned cream-gray. A crisp strike save for the right (facing) claw. In a prior generation holder. (#5674)

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

- 884 1892 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Delicate silver-blue accents grace the fields of this gleaming Gem Cameo proof. Crisply struck and pleasingly preserved with moderate frost on the devices. Population: 6 in 65 Cameo, 12 finer (2/08). (#85678)

Marvelous Gem Deep Cameo Proof 1892 Quarter



- 885 1892 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Profoundly deep mirrors and glacial frost are the highlights of this marvelous first-year type coin. Both sides are essentially untoned, save for a minor blush of golden coloration. Despite the generous mintage of 1,245 pieces, Gem Deep Cameos are surprisingly elusive: PCGS has certified eight pieces in this grade, with 11 finer (3/08). (#95678)

Frosty PR66 Cameo 1894 Quarter



- 886 1894 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** A completely frosty and stone-white example of this third-year proof mintage, with tons of contrast verging on a Deep Cameo designation. A single tick on Liberty's cheek is noticed under a loupe. A nice one for the grade! Population: 12 in 66 Cameo, 4 finer (3/08). (#85680)
- 887 1895 PR64 Cameo NGC.** This minimally toned Choice proof offers an excellent cameo effect with minimal patina. Though a few areas of haze appear on the faintly flawed obverse, the reverse offers stark black-and-white contrast. Census: 5 in 64 Cameo, 37 finer (3/08). (#85681)
- 888 1900 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** This pleasing Gem Cameo displays great field-motif contrast, and dapples of milky color. Exquisitely struck and nicely preserved. (#85686)
- 889 1902 PR63 ANACS.** A gleaming Select representative from this early 20th century proof Barber issue, sharply struck with captivating sapphire and aquamarine patina at the upper and lower margins. Only a few faint flaws appear in the fields. Housed in a pre-Amos Press ANACS holder. (#5688)

Lushly Toned PR68 1906 Quarter



- 890 **1906 PR68 NGC.** Extravagant peach, forest-green, and cherry-wine toning adorns this penetratingly struck and pristine Superb Gem. A coin for the connoisseur. One of just 675 proofs produced, few of which can match the exotic patination of the present specimen. Census: 8 in 68, 0 finer (2/08). (#5692)

Fabulous PR68 1907 Quarter



- 891 **1907 PR68 NGC.** The PR68 grade of this technically flawless coin derives from its exceptional eye appeal and obvious originality. The brightly reflective obverse mirrors flash through the rose toning seen on the left side and the deep blue on the right side. The reverse is equally bright and mirrored, but covered with streaky aquamarine toning. Obviously one of the finest proofs extant from this year. Census: 11 in 68, 0 finer (2/08). (#5693)

Unsurpassed, Rainbow Toned 1909 Quarter, PR68 ★



- 892 **1909 PR68 ★ NGC.** This is the single-finest 1909 proof quarter to receive the ★ designation from NGC for eye appeal, and it is surpassed in grade only by the fully white Proof 68 Cameo piece that appeared in the 2007 CSNS Signature Auction. One look at this coin is enough to see why NGC bestowed their ★ designation; bands of gold, magenta, cobalt blue, and sea green emanate out from the coin's center, washing over fully lustrous devices and mirrored fields. An unsurpassable treat for the color connoisseur. Census: 10 in 68, 1 in 68 ★, 0 finer (3/08). (#5695)

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

Mid-Grade 1916 Quarter, VF35



- 893 **1916 VF35 PCGS.** A well balanced medium gray example with traces of deeper color at the borders of both sides. The tops of the digits in the date are a trifle indistinct as a result of their high placement on the design. Other than a few minor slidemarks on Liberty's legs, there are no mentionable abrasions or other distractions on either side. Mid-grade representatives of this classic first year key are on countless want lists. (#5704)

- 894 **1917 Type One MS66 PCGS.** This charming Type One Standing Liberty quarter is nonetheless bold, even if the head details fall a trifle short of the Full Head designation. All of the shield rivets are sharp, and most of the head detail. The shimmering silver-gold surfaces are distraction-free. PCGS has certified only a single non-Full Head coin finer (3/08). (#5706)

- 895 **1917 Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS.** A powerful strike leaves exquisite delineation throughout the design elements of this Premium Gem; not only is Liberty's head full, but virtually complete detail occurs in the vertical and horizontal stripes of the shield and the eagle's plumage. Impeccably preserved surfaces exhibit magnificent luster and are untuned. (#5707)

- 896 **1917 Type One MS66 Full Head NGC.** Quite lustrous with subtle blue patina over much of the surfaces and mustard-gold at the periphery. A boldly struck example; the full figure of Liberty displays crisp detail. (#5707)

- 897 **1917-D Type One MS64 Full Head PCGS.** This softly lustrous near-Gem features rich copper-gold, lime, and stone-gray toning over well-preserved surfaces. An attractive and solidly struck representative of this initial D-mint Standing Liberty quarter issue. (#5709)

- 898 **1917-D Type One MS64 Full Head ANACS.** An excellent strike is visible throughout this near-Gem, including the vertical shield lines, Liberty's toes, and the eagle's plumage. A few splashes of gold-tan reside on lustrous surfaces that are well preserved. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#5709)

- 899 **1917-D Type One MS64 Full Head PCGS.** Not only the head details, but also the shield lines and rivets are full, and only a couple of light scrapes on Liberty's head and body preclude a Gem grade. A brilliant, lustrous, and attractive near-Gem piece. (#5709)

- 900 **1917-D Type One MS64 Full Head NGC.** Light champagne-gold color rests on highly lustrous surfaces, and excellent definition characterizes the design features. A couple of obverse marks and reverse grazes limit the grade. (#5709)

- 901 **1917-D Type One MS64 Full Head NGC.** Essentially brilliant with frosty silver surfaces that reveal slight golden accents near the periphery. A sharply struck near-Gem with a faint diagonal pinscratch across the upper left reverse that keeps it from scoring a higher grade. (#5709)

**Sharply Struck 1917-D Type One Quarter
MS66 Full Head**



- 902 **1917-D Type One MS66 Full Head PCGS.** A medley of golden-tan, cobalt-blue, olive-green, russet, and purple patination runs over the highly lustrous surfaces of this Premium Gem. A well executed strike imparts strong definition to the design features, including fullness of Liberty's head. A minute mark or two does not detract from the coin's overall eye appeal. (#5709)

- 903 **1917-S Type One MS63 Full Head NGC.** Freckles of olive-green and reddish-gold adhere to the lustrous surfaces of this Select S-mint quarter at the margins, somewhat more extensive and deeper in hue on the reverse. Some wispy reverse handling marks define the grade. (#5711)

- 904 **1917-S Type One MS64 Full Head NGC.** A powerful strike emboldens the design features of this radiantly lustrous near-Gem. Hints of light champagne color on the obverse yield to a completely color-free reverse. A few minuscule obverse handling marks just barely preclude gem status. (#5711)

- 905 **1917-S Type One MS64 Full Head NGC.** Crisply struck with fields that offer strong, swirling luster and a touch of granularity. Subtle whispers of gold and rose patina at the margins grace otherwise untuned surfaces. (#5711)

Wonderful Gem Full Head 1917-S Type One Quarter



- 906 **1917-S Type One MS65 Full Head PCGS.** Simply a wonderful representative of this underrated issue, with a full strike not only on all head details, but as well on all shield rivets, Liberty's toes, and the date. Lustrous and brilliant light silver-white, with a whisper of charcoal on the reverse rim at 2 o'clock. (#5711)

Midgrade 1918/7-S Quarter, VF Details



- 907 **1918/7-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details.** The downstroke of the 7 is prominent, requiring no magnification to see. The surfaces are slightly rough and porous and show the effects of cleaning. Nevertheless, from a details point of view, this coin would fit well in many circulated sets of Standing Liberty quarters. (#5726)

Desirable Choice XF 1918/7-S Quarter



- 908 **1918/7-S XF45 PCGS.** Although lightly circulated and with some noticeable wear on the date, the all-important overdate feature is clear on this coin. A bit of rainbow toning is visible on the peripheries above traces of remaining luster. Well known as a key to this series, and a desirable coin in any grade. (#5726)

White Full Head MS67 1919 Quarter



- 909 **1919 MS67 Full Head NGC.** This brilliant and thoroughly lustrous Superb Gem has only minimal grazes. The strike is attentive, with only a trace of incompleteness on the helmet sprigs and on the two shield rivets closest to the waist. An attractive silver type coin from relatively early in the series. Census: 13 in 67 Full Head, 2 finer (3/08). (#5729)

- 910 **1919-D AU58 NGC.** Well struck overall with only a hint of highpoint friction on the central devices. This luminous silver-gray coin shows occasional hints of softness at the margins. (#5730)

Lustrous 1919-D Standing Liberty, MS63 Full Head



- 911 1919-D MS63 Full Head PCGS.** The 1919-D quarter is characteristically weak, including Liberty's head. J.H. Cline, in *Standing Liberty Quarters*, indicates that only 1% of this issue is struck with Full Heads, and that the rivets on the left side of the shield are usually obscured or obliterated completely.

This Select example is a remarkable deviation from the typical 1919-D. Exacting definition is evident not only Liberty's head, but the rivets are also bold, as are the lines of the inner shield, the chain mail, and the eagle's plumage. The luster is outstanding on untuned surfaces that reveal just a few minute marks, fewer than one might expect for the MS63 level. Certified in an early first-generation PCGS holder. Population: 15 in 63 Full Head, 31 finer (3/08). (#5731)

Colorful Full Head 1920 Quarter MS66



- 912 1920 MS66 Full Head NGC.** Speckled gold, red, and blue patina enriches the obverse, while splashes of sky-blue, lavender, and gold-brown dominate the reverse. A sharp strike emboldens the design elements, particularly the shield rivets and waist. The date is slightly soft. Lustrous and unabraded save for a tick on the cheek. Census: 11 in 66 Full Head, 2 finer (2/08). (#5735)

- 913 1920-D MS62 Full Head NGC.** Delicate gold, peach, and orange patina graces the softly shimmering surfaces of this uncommonly well-defined Denver quarter. Though wispy flaws preclude a finer designation, this coin's eye appeal is undeniable. Census: 15 in 62 Full Head, 53 finer (2/08). (#5737)

- 914 1921 AU58 NGC.** Despite a touch of highpoint friction, this near-Mint piece offers impressive luster and striking visual appeal. Delicate peach and rose shadings visit otherwise silver-gray surfaces. (#5740)

Bold 1921 Standing Liberty Quarter, MS66



- 915 1921 MS66 NGC.** The low-mintage 1921 Standing Liberty quarter is among the most elusive P-mint issues in the series, a key date seldom seen as fine as the present example. This piece has frosty golden-gray and pinkish coloration throughout, with a bold strike and good eye appeal, even if a trifle shy of the Full Head designation. Census: 17 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#5740)

- 916 1923 MS66 PCGS.** Coruscating luster envelops both sides of this Premium Gem, and an attentive strike sharpens the design elements, including virtual completeness on the horizontal and vertical shield stripes. Silver-gray surfaces are well preserved. Housed in a green-label holder. (#5742)

- 917 1923-S XF45 PCGS.** This briefly circulated semi-key coin retains a surprising degree of luster. Well struck with silver-gray centers and elements of gold and orange near the margins. (#5744)

- 918 1923-S AU53 NGC.** Well struck with modest highpoint wear on the predominantly silver-gray surfaces. Elements of olive and golden-brown visit the margins, and the lower right obverse field shows a patch of similar patina. (#5744)

- 919 1923-S AU53 NGC.** Elegant sunset-orange patina drapes most of the obverse, while a crescent of azure appears at the upper margin. The still-lustrous reverse shows a melange of cerulean, violet, and rose. (#5744)

- 920 1923-S AU58 NGC.** Warm peach and sun-gold patina drapes much of the obverse of this near-Mint piece, while the shining reverse offers lighter shadings. Well struck overall, though Liberty's head and the rest of the highpoints show a combination of typical softness and modest friction. (#5744)

- 921 1924 MS66 PCGS.** Though Liberty's head shows slight softness on this Premium Gem, the overall definition is excellent. Strong, swirling luster and slightly frosty devices combine for immense eye appeal on this essentially silver-white representative. Population: 19 in 66, 9 finer (2/08). (#5746)

Exemplary Full Head MS67 1924 Quarter



- 922 1924 MS67 Full Head NGC.** This is a splendid, decisively struck example that has mattelike surfaces coated with lovely mint frost. Nearly brilliant, there is just the slightest gray patina present. Essentially perfect aside from a concealed and slender mark on the obverse rim at 9 o'clock. Census: 12 in 67 Full Head, 1 finer (2/08). (#5747)

Lustrous Full Head Gem 1924-D Quarter



- 923 **1924-D MS65 Full Head PCGS.** This is an issue that is notorious for a weakly struck date. While this piece has a full date—some pieces are missing the top one-third to one-half of those digits—there is some weakness at the top, with an interesting die crack joining the digits as well. The head meets the technical requirements for Full Head designation, although some of the shield rivets are weak. The eye appeal is considerable, with silvery luster over the mostly brilliant surfaces tinged with a dusting of gold on the obverse. Population: 45 in 65 Full Head, 19 finer (3/08). (#5749)
- 924 **1924-S MS66 NGC.** Intensely lustrous surfaces display golden-tan patina, somewhat more so on the reverse. The design elements are quite sharp, and though Liberty's head is incomplete, as usual on this issue, it still shows nice definition. Well preserved throughout. Census: 18 in 66, 5 finer (2/08). (#5750)
- 925 **1925 MS65 Full Head NGC.** Light to medium intensity violet, gray, red-gold, and yellow-gold patina resides on the highly lustrous surfaces of this well struck Gem. Completeness on the chain mail complements the Full Head. Nicely preserved on both sides. (#5753)
- 926 **1927 MS65 Full Head NGC.** This fully lustrous Gem displays sharply impressed design elements. Occasional wisps of gold-tan color adhere to each side, both of which are nicely preserved. Census: 70 in 65 Full Head, 31 finer (3/08). (#5761)
- 927 **1927-D MS65 PCGS.** Highly lustrous surfaces shine through the veneer of light golden-tan patina. A well executed strike brings about strong definition on most of the design elements, though a couple of the rivets do not show. While not full, Liberty's head exhibits good detail. Well preserved, with some strong die polish lines in portions of the fields. (#5762)

Luminous Choice AU 1927-S Quarter



- 928 **1927-S AU55 NGC.** Blushes of golden-brown adorn this generally lustrous and unblemished Choice AU semikey quarter. A trace of wear is present on Liberty's cheek and left (facing) leg, but this imposing example would upgrade most advanced collections of this popular series. (#5764)

Important Choice 1927-S Quarter



- 929 **1927-S MS64 PCGS.** Aside from the 1916 and 1918/7-S, the 1927-S is the most elusive issue of the series. The mintage of 396,000 pieces is uncommonly low, and relatively few were set aside prior to the Great Depression. This well preserved near-Gem has light gold toning and exemplary eye appeal. The leaf sprigs on the head are softly brought up, although the overall strike is good. (#5764)
- 930 **1928 MS65 Full Head PCGS.** A lustrous and impressively unmarked Gem with a boldly struck date and suitable definition on the shield rivets and head. Encapsulated in an old, green label PCGS holder. Population: 67 in 65 Full Head, 28 finer (2/08). (#5767)
- 931 **1928-D MS65 PCGS.** Completely untoned, lustrous surfaces greet the observer of this Denver-mint quarter. It exhibits a somewhat better-than-average strike for the issue, which according to J.H. Cline (2007) is: "Usually soft or mushy" Strong obverse definition occurs on the chain mail, the stars, and the vertical lines of the inner shield, the latter of which frequently lack detail. While not full, Liberty's head displays strong definition (Cline contends that 1% or less of this issue comes with Full Head detail). There are no marks worthy of individual mention. (#5768)

1930-S Quarter, MS67 Full Head



- 932 **1930-S MS67 Full Head NGC.** This highly lustrous coin boasts antique silver surfaces with flecks of black, brick-red, and deep green over the obverse and swaths of indigo, gold and brick-red adorning the reverse. NGC has awarded a mere two coins of the date a finer grade with the Full Head designation. (#5781)

Richly Toned Full Head MS67 1930-S Quarter



- 933 **1930-S MS67 Full Head NGC.** Mottled steel-gray, olive, and russet is draped over the lustrous and remarkably unabraded surfaces. A beautiful Superb Gem type coin with a sharp strike and exceptional eye appeal. Certified in a prior generation holder. Census: 19 in 67 Full Head, 2 finer (3/08). (#5781)

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

VF Details 1794 Half, O-104



- 934 1794—Reverse Damage, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. O-104, R.5. O-101 is the usually encountered 1794 variety, and O-104 is considerably scarcer. O-104 comes with and without a rim cud at 4 o'clock on the reverse. It is curious that Overton failed to designate O-104a as the cud state, and O-104b as the state with the bisecting obverse break. This example has the cud, and it also has a small, round attempted puncture inside the U in UNITED. Untoned and lightly hairlined, but well detailed. Struck from multiply clashed dies. (#6051)

Advanced State 1795 O-104 Half Dollar, VF20



- 935 1795 2 Leaves VF20 PCGS. O-104, R.4. The lowest curl is closed and nearly touches star 1 at two points. There is also a small die lump under star 15, both of which confirm this as an O-104. The reverse is from the same die as O-103 and 103a, but an earlier use. On this piece, the die crack is present that begins below the eagle's head and extends across the right (facing) wing and terminates in the eagle's tail feathers. Another crack is present through the C in AMERICA. Both cracks, described in Overton, are advanced beyond the usual state, perhaps calling for an O-104a die state.

This pleasing coin has some interior details still visible on Liberty's hair curls as well as the feathers on the eagle's wings. A strong two-toned contrast is seen on each side with bright silvery color over the devices that extends into the fields, but contrasts sharply against the charcoal-gray peripheries. There are no mentionable abrasions on either side.

Haseltine-26; Beistle 6-Bc; Overton-8; Hilt 18-O; PCGS #6052; Encyclopedia-4560.

Ex: Alpine Numismatics (February 2004).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6052)

- 936 1795 2 Leaves—Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 12 Details. O-105, R.4. Close to O-105a, but the crack from the B in LIBERTY to the bust is either worn or absent. Moderately hairlined and slightly bright, but beginning to retone light tan. Substantial hair detail is present. (#6052)

Late State 1795 O-105a Half, Fine 12



- 937 1795 2 Leaves Fine 12 PCGS. O-105a, High R.3. Reverse C was used with three different obverse dies to coin O-103, 104, and 105. The emission sequence for these three dies is clearly O-104, 105, and 103. The reverse has die cracks through I of UNITED (unlisted in Overton), the first A of AMERICA (Overton says second A), and the C, although the crack through A is not readily visible due to wear or a weak strike. Apparently a large number of halves were struck from this die pair as numerous examples are known today.

The surfaces show a few grade-consistent marks and light scratches, the most notable on Liberty's neck, two in the right obverse field, and a shallow scratch across the neck of the eagle. However, the visual effect is minimal, as both sides are covered with light gray patina that has contrasting pinkish-gray devices.

Haseltine-8; Beistle 8-B; Overton-11; Hilt 17-O; PCGS #6052; Encyclopedia-4560.

Ex: Dick Osburn (8/2006).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6052)

Elusive 1795 O-106 Half, Fine Details



- 938 1795 2 Leaves—Scratched—ANACS. Fine Details, Net VG8. O-106, R.6. The usual die state for the rare O-106 variety. A die crack from 12 o'clock reaches the E in LIBERTY, and a die crack at 5 o'clock joins the bust tip. Another die crack from the rim through the 1 in the date to the lowest curl is present but extremely faint. A subtle ridge connects stars 13 to 15 and continues clockwise through the date. This ridge extends counterclockwise toward Liberty's forehead, although this portion is faint.

The reverse die is in worse shape, even though O-106 is its sole marriage, while the obverse die previously coined other Overton varieties. A die crack bisects the reverse between the A in STATES and the I in AMERICA. This die crack is pronounced near the eagle's head, where the die is divided into two different planes. The crack becomes nearly invisible for its course through the right (facing) wing and the field below, until it becomes more noticeable at the I in AMERICA. This die may have broken during its preparation for use, and if so, that would explain the rarity of O-106. The reverse die may only have been used when no other was available.

This example has clear dentils for the grade. Liberty's hair has ample definition. The eagle's left wing and tail display partial plumage. A pinscratch from 5:30 to the center of the base of the right wing confirms the ANACS designation, but there are no other mentionable marks aside from a moderate, long-ago cleaning. Light golden-brown toning is limited to the peripheries, while the centers are pearl-gray.

Haseltine-25; Beistle 1b-D; Overton-14; Hilt 20-T; PCGS #6052; Encyclopedia-4560.

Ex: Boys Town Sale (Superior, 5/1990), lot 11; Gerald Shertz; Sheridan Downey (March 2000).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6052)

Attractive 1795 O-108 Half, Fine 15



- 939 1795 2 Leaves Fine 15 NGC.** O-108, R.4. An early die state with minimal die cracks on either side. The obverse has some die roughness at star 1, described by Overton as multiple clash marks and later by Parsley as multiple defect marks, perhaps a more accurate description. There is no evidence of any other obverse cracks or die defects. The reverse has a rim break below the right ribbon end, apparently as always, and a faint crack joining the tops of ME.

This is a pleasing example for the grade with medium blue-gray color in the fields and lighter gold on the devices. The usual minor handling marks are evident on each side, and these are wholly consistent with the grade. Some faint parallel streaks cross the neck, appearing to be slight problems with the alloy, although the streaks may represent a later issue.

The O-108 is roughly equivalent in scarcity to its later die state counterpart, although a few more lower grade examples may exist of the early die state. At the Fine 15 level this example is equal in grade to the Norweb and LaRiviere coins.

Haseltine-10; Beistle 2a-F; Overton-19; Hilt 21-V; PCGS #6052; Encyclopedia-4561.

Ex: Harry Laibstain (3/2007).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6052)

Popular 1795 O-110 Half Dollar, XF40



- 940 1795 2 Leaves XF40 NGC.** O-110, R.3. Overton-110 is the most plentiful die marriage of the year. When confronted with a new 1795 half, specialists often look for the trio of die lines above star 2, diagnostic of the O-110 marriage. The E in LIBERTY is recut, as is the base of star 5.

The dies appear free from cracks, but both fields are notably clashed. A partial outline of the right wing is seen in the field near Liberty's chin, and the lower inner curve of the bow is clashed above the head. The reverse is clashed above the eagle's head and beneath the eagle's right wing. There is no mention of the clash marks in the Overton reference, although the more prominent among them are visible on his O-110a plate coin.

This splendidly detailed Flowing Hair type coin offers iridescent rose and aqua obverse toning, with light blue-gray reverse patina. Both sides are refreshingly unabraded, although minor rim nicks are noted at 5 o'clock on the obverse and 4:30 on the reverse. A few parallel adjustment marks, as made, are confined to the date and left obverse border.

Haseltine-3; Beistle 3-G; Overton-24; Hilt 22-Z; PCGS #6052; Encyclopedia-4561.

Ex: Harry Laibstain (11/1999).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6052)

O-110a 1795 Half Dollar VG8



- 941 1795 2 Leaves VG8 PCGS.** O-110a, R.3. The obverse has parallel die cracks at the upper right. One curves through TY to stars 9 and 10 while the other curves through R to stars 10 and 11. The reverse has a faint die crack from the lower border to the E of UNITED. The pattern of obverse die cracks provides a dramatic and exceptional appearance that will appeal to the advanced collector of this early coinage series.

This piece has lovely medium gray color with hints of pale brown and smooth surfaces. Light reverse adjustment marks are confined to the space above the legend.

Ex: Globus Collection (Stack's, 12/1999), lot 1694; Alpine Numismatics (2/2004).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6052)

Dramatic 1795 O-112a Repunched Date Half, VF25



- 942 1795/1795 VF25 ICG.** O-112a, R.4. The date is double-punched, with the first entry very low, and corrected such that the second placement leaves the final date position much higher. The lower halves of the numerals from the first date position show clearly beneath, touching the border.

A pleasing, natural appearance is presented on each side, with toning variations that range from pearl-gray and sky-blue to turquoise and golden-brown near the borders. Numerous wispy hairlines reside on the obverse; fewer are noted on the reverse. The highpoints of the design exhibit an appropriate degree of wear for the grade.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two.

Important 1795 O-113a Half, Fine 12



- 943** 1795 2 Leaves A over E Fine 12 PCGS. O-113a, R.3. The large lump of extra metal between the 5 in the date and the 15th star is described by Don Parsley as “a rough broken patch” in Overton’s third edition, while in his first edition Overton says: “A short die break from milling between 5 and star 15 upward does not touch bust.” The reverse displays 9 berries to the left and 9 more to the right. The word STATES was first entered as STETES, with an A later repunched over the first E; remnants of that partially effaced E are obvious without magnification.

A pleasingly smooth and abrasion-free appearance is presented on each side of this light to charcoal-gray example that seems entirely natural. Russet and sea-green patina enhances the peripheries. A couple of superficial hairlines extend from very near the periphery between obverse stars 9 and 10 to a point just shy of Liberty’s nose, above the eye. A tiny rim flaw is noted near 9 o’clock on the reverse, and a moderate abrasion is seen on the upper reaches of the same side; it severs the uppermost left leaf from its stem.

Haseltine-5; Beistle 5-I; Overton-30; Hilt 15-Q; PCGS #6052; Encyclopedia-4559.

Ex: Sheridan Downey (8/2006).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6052)

Fine 1795 Half Dollar Two Leaves, O-116



- 944** 1795 2 Leaves Fine 12 ANACS. O-116, R.4. Die cracks near the lower left obverse stars help attribute this collectible Flowing Hair die pairing. This silver-gray example possesses noticeable hair and plumage definition, and the slightly cloudy surfaces lack individually mentionable abrasions. (#6052)
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Late State 1795 O-117a Half Dollar, VF35



- 945** 1795 2 Leaves VF35 NGC. O-117a, R.4. The heavy die crack from the bust to the edge midway between the 5 in the date and star 15 confirms the die state. As mentioned in Overton’s third edition, a finer crack from this one joins the top of 95. Overton further indicates: “Later states also show a crack from edge across curls and out to edge at star 5. Still another fine crack at bottom of 17.” This example evidently is not of a later die state, as these cracks are not apparent.

Pleasing light to medium gray color in the fields highlights the motifs, more so on the obverse. Strong definition is especially apparent on Liberty’s hair strands, and in the eagle’s tail feathers, as well as those in the interior portion of the wings. The design elements are nicely centered on the planchet, and the dentilation is relatively strong on both sides. A few inoffensive marks are visible on Liberty’s cheek and neck. All in all, a lovely midgrade specimen that is sure to draw the attention of early half dollar aficionados.

Haseltine-11; Beistle 11a-P; Overton-40; Hilt 10-E; PCGS #6052; Encyclopedia-4553.

Ex: Northeast Numismatics (6/1999).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6052)

Near-Terminal State 1795 O-121a Half, VG8



- 946** 1795 2 Leaves VG8 PCGS. O-121a, R.5. A heavy vertical die crack from the rim between 95 to the base of the bust affirms this later die state. Overton’s third edition indicates that: “Some specimens also show a fine crack below 1 and the first star.” This particular example exhibits no evidence of such a crack.

Battleship-gray patina imbued with tinges of light blue covers both sides, with hints of gold undertones showing through, particularly on the reverse. All of the design features are present, though the outer parts of the stars in the lower right obverse quadrant are worn smooth. The Liberty and eagle motifs display a modicum of internal detail, and about one-half of the dentils are visible on each side. None of the minute marks scattered about are worthy of individual mention.

Haseltine-18; Beistle 18a-P; Overton-47; Hilt 11-E; PCGS #6052; Encyclopedia-4554.

Ex: Alpine Numismatics (9/2006).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6052)

- 947** 1795 Small Head Good 6 ANACS. O-126, R.4. One of three Overton marriages of the very scarce Small Head subtype. Powder-blue and stone-gray toning embraces this evenly circulated representative. A faded thin mark crosses the right (facing) wing, but the surfaces appear smooth to the unaided eye.
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Sharp 1795 O-126a Half, VF Details



- 948** 1795 Small Head—Corroded, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. O-126a, High R.4. The obverse appears to have a crack from the left top of E to the border over B, although it is possible that this may actually be a result of the surface quality and not a die defect. The reverse has the usual crack through the lower left part of the wreath.

Light gray color at the centers gradually changes to deeper gray-brown near the borders. Both sides have finely distributed porosity over most of the surfaces. The impression is nicely centered with full borders on each side.

Haseltine-15; Beistle 15-Ga; Overton-56; Hilt 24-Z; PCGS #6054; *Encyclopedia-4564*.

Ex: *Alpine Numismatics* (9/2003).

From *The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two*.

Late State 1795 O-127a Half, VG10



- 949** 1795 Small Head VG10 PCGS. O-127a, High R.6. The obverse has the usual cracks with only a slight raising of the area between cracks at the upper right. The reverse exhibits the normal die crack at the lower left, although it is only faintly visible.

Medium silver-gray surfaces with hints of peripheral blue on each side, around lighter tan and gold toning.

This is the fourth (and final) pairing of this reverse die. As expected, this obverse-reverse mating shows a much more extensively cracked reverse die than earlier uses. Only 13-15 pieces are believed known of the O-127, and of those probably no more than half a dozen are from this advanced state of the dies.

Haseltine-19; Beistle 19a-Gb; Overton-59; Hilt 25-Z; PCGS #6054; *Encyclopedia-4564*.

Ex: *Sheridan Downey* (11/1999), lot 85.

From *The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two*. (#6052)

Beistle-Overton Plate 1797 O-127a Half, VF Details



- 950** 1795 Small Head—Scratched—NCS. VF Details. O-127a, High R.6. The obverse is plated in Beistle as number 19a. The obverse and reverse are plated in the 1967 first edition of Overton as number 59.

A heavy die crack through star 9 to Liberty's nose is present, as always, and prominent die cracks are also noted through the 5 in the date, on the back of Liberty's neck, and from the bust toward star 7. The Overton reference under O-127a apparently has a typo, and should read "right of 5" instead of "right of E." (This was corrected in the fourth edition.) A circular die crack over OF is accompanied by a small cut, representing an ill-fated attempt to remove part of this crack.

This variety was rated R.5 in the third edition of Overton, but has proven to be much scarcer than previously believed. Only six examples have appeared for auction sale over the years, and just one of those carried a grade higher than VG10. This is clearly an important Condition Census example, despite the obverse and reverse defects. Clusters of pin scratches affect LIBERTY and AMERICA. The obverse field shows additional moderate crisscross scratches, which look like adjustment marks at first glance. Subdued lavender and electric-blue colors envelop this rare variety half dollar.

Haseltine-19; Beistle 19a-Gb; Overton-59; Hilt 25-Z; PCGS #6054; *Encyclopedia-4564*.

Ex: *Floyd Farley* (4/1983); *Jules Reiver* (*Heritage*, 1/2006), lot 22507.

From *The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two*.

Near-Terminal State 1795 O-127a Half, VG10



- 951** 1795 Small Head VG10 PCGS. O-127a-b, High R.6. The obverse is shattered like other later state pieces, and the upper die crack of the two parallel cracks in the right obverse field is faint. Thus, the right obverse field is not as noticeably raised as on some later state pieces. There is no evidence of the reverse crack at the lower left, but this may only be absent due to wear and surfaces. For the collector of die states, this and the other a-b coin offer an unprecedented opportunity to acquire the latest states of this obverse die. Seen here, the parallel obverse cracks are nowhere near as advanced as on the Fine 12 piece.

A pleasing two-toned example with dark gray fields and light silver devices. Minor abrasions and scratches are evident on each side, but these are mostly consistent with the grade.

Haseltine-19; Beistle 19a-Gb; Overton-59; Hilt 25-Z; PCGS #6054; *Encyclopedia-4564*.

Ex: *Baltimore Auction* (*Bowers and Merena*, 11/2006), lot 3203.

From *The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two*. (#6052)

- 952 **1795 Small Head—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VG Details.** O-128, High R.5. A rare die marriage, and one of three Overton varieties that he considered part of the Small Head subtype. This untoned Flowing Hair half is lightly hairlined and subdued by a chemical cleaning, but all major design details are present, and there are no noticeable abrasions. Faint adjustment marks are noted beneath the left (facing) wing. (#6052)

Scarce 1795 O-128 Half Dollar, VG10



- 953 **1795 Small Head VG10 PCGS.** O-128, High R.5. This Small Head variety is most easily attributed by the reverse, which is unique among 1795 halves. It has a 9-9 berry arrangement with two inside the wreath on the left, and two inside the wreath on the right.

Both dies appear to be perfect with no cracks or other die defects. However, a tiny planchet crack (not a die crack) is located above the L in LIBERTY. There is also a shallow planchet lamination in the left obverse field out from stars 4 and 5.

An attractive two-tone example with deep gray color in the fields and lighter tan devices. A few old scratches can be seen on each side, but they are entirely blended with the rest of the surfaces.

Haseltine-24; Beistle 17-V; Overton-60; Hilt 23-X; PCGS #6054; Encyclopedia-4564.

Ex: Henry Hilgard; Sheridan Downey (8/2006).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two.

Overton Plate 1795 O-128a Half, Fine 12



- 954 **1795 Small Head Fine 12 PCGS.** O-128a, High R.5. The plate coin in the second edition of Overton. The reverse has a faint microcrack through the tops of CA into the field below the right ribbon. This is a single-use obverse and reverse die pairing. With no obvious die cracks on either side, it makes one wonder why the die pairing was retired. It may well be that this was the final die variety of the year. As with the other O-128s in the Westmoreland Collection, this is a Condition Census example. For the die state, it is unquestionably one of the finest, if not the finest known.

Pleasing blue-gray surfaces with rose highlights on the devices. Short but prominent adjustment marks are noticed at the left obverse border to the stars, and the opposing point of the reverse is weak with the tops of ED nearly absent.

Haseltine-24; Beistle 17-V; Overton-60; Hilt 23-X; PCGS #6054; Encyclopedia-4564.

Ex: Michael Summers (8/2006).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two.

Blundered Die 1795 O-129 Half, VF20



- 955 **1795 2 Leaves VF20 PCGS.** O-129, R.5. In 1795, two denominations, the half dollar and the five dollar, both show an overpunching of STATES over STATED. Hilt states that the half eagles were produced between July 31 and August 11. This date range is also consistent with the estimated date of production for the Small Head half dollars. The curious dissimilarity between the two denominations is that the fives were engraved by Robert Scot while the Small Head half dollars were done by John Smith Gardner, which leads one to the conclusion that two engravers made the same mispunching error at about the same time.

In addition to the S over D mispunching, this variety is distinguishable by the oblong die lump between the D and S. There is also a light crack from the border over A to the left side of M.

Light silver surfaces with wispy gold color and deeper iridescent toning along the borders. Minor adjustment marks can be seen at the left side of the obverse.

Haseltine-13; Beistle 13-S; Overton-61; Hilt 13-J; PCGS #6052; Encyclopedia-4557.

Ex: Harry Laibstain (6/1999).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6052)

- 956 **1795 2 Leaves—Repaired—NCS. VG Details.** O-131, High R.4. On the obverse, the point of the bust is positioned between two points of star 15 and there is a faint lump to the right of the 5 in the date. The reverse shows the diagnostic recutting on the right side of A3. The reverse is lightly cracked from the edge to the top of A2. The overall quality does not permit a more accurate description as significant details are missing in the center of the reverse and left portion of the obverse.

Cleaned with rough surfaces that exhibit light gray color. Both sides have light scratches and other defects. Wavy central surfaces indicate minor repair.

The consignor acquired this piece as a possible Silver Plug coin, although it is not.

Haseltine-14; Beistle 13a-T; Overton-64; Hilt 13-L; PCGS #6052; Encyclopedia-4553.

Ex: Panther Precious Metals (2002).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6052)

Difficult VF25 O-101 1801 Half



- 957 **1801 VF25 PCGS.** O-101, R.3. Die lumps (as made) on the lower left reverse quadrant identify the marriage, one of only two known for the date. Ice-blue, tan-brown, and orange toning envelops this rare date half dollar. Surprisingly sharp for the VF25 level, with all of E PLURIBUS UNUM legible. A few old thin obverse marks include what may be the letters EH on Liberty's neck. (#6064)

Sharp Choice XF 1801 O-101 Half



- 958 1801 XF45 PCGS. O-101, R.3. One obverse was combined with two reverses to make the only two die pairings known for this date. On the O-101, the second A is close to a wing feather, but not touching it. This example shows much luster remaining over both sides, with a moderate veneer of amber-peach patina. The obverse stars are flat, as usual for the variety, but much pleasing detail remains in the center on this sharp piece. PCGS Population for the date: 15 in 45, 14 finer (3/08). (#6064)

- 959 1801—Scratched—ANACS. VG10 Details. O-102, High R.4. The rarer of the two known varieties. This lavender-gray representative appears problem-free at first glance, but a careful evaluation locates an X scratched on the eagle's shield. (#6064)

- 960 1801—Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 15 Details. O-102, High R.4. The rarer of the two die marriages known for the date. The cream-gray fields and devices are bordered by forest-green and orange toning. A loupe reveals closely spaced hairlines. Most of E PLURIBUS UNUM is legible, and Liberty's hair retains some inner detail. (#6064)

- 961 1802 VG8 ANACS. O-101, R.3, the sole dies. This stone-gray rare date Draped Bust half is smooth aside from a few ticks on the upper right obverse field. The portrait exhibits faint slide marks when viewed beneath a loupe. Liberty's neck curls exhibit ample detail. (#6065)

- 962 1802—Cleaned—ANACS. VG10 Details. O-101, R.3, the sole dies. The fields and devices are slate-gray and moderately bright, but the borders have retoned in attractive sea-green and yellow-gold. Some hair detail remains, and all legends are bold except for E PLURIBUS UNUM. (#6065)

Difficult VF25 O-101 1802 Half



- 963 1802 VF25 ICG. O-101, R.3, the only dies. Boldly defined for the designated grade, and attractive overall despite moderate marks on the C in AMERICA, the upper right obverse field, and the field above the eagle. A couple of unobtrusive adjustment marks (as made) are detected within the shield and rightmost cloud. (#6065)

Rare VF30 1801 Half Dollar, O-101



- 964 1801 VF30 NGC. CAC. O-101, R.3, the only dies. Ocean-blue and caramel-gold embrace this attractively detailed rare date half. Traces of luster persist within the hair and legends. Slightly glossy, but visible marks are absent. Minor adjustment marks, as made, are relegated to the area of the right-side reverse stars. (#6065)

XF Details 1802 Bust Half, O-101



- 965 1802—Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details. O-101, R.3, the only dies. This rare date half dollar is slightly bright, and is untuned aside from a glimpse of light golden-brown along the upper right obverse border. Luster emerges from the neck curls, wings, and legends. A minor obverse rim ding at 2:30 is barely worthy of singular mention. From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#6065)

Attractive 1803 O-101 Half, AU50



- 966 1803 Large 3 AU50 PCGS. O-101, R.3. This example is an early die state with light (but significantly heavier than the other O-101) cracks joining the tops of LIB and ERT. The reverse has some light die rust through parts of the legend, and moderate clash marks.

An attractive light gray and gold example with hints of iridescence on each side. Luster remains visible in the protected areas on each side of this piece. The surfaces exhibit the usual tiny marks that are associated with brief circulation. A few minor adjustment marks are evident along the lower right obverse border, into the stars, and drapery only a short distance.

Haseltine-2; Beistle 2b-B; Overton-1; PCGS #6066; Encyclopedia-4570.

Ex: Bowers and Merena (12/1999).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6066)

Impressive AU 1803 Half Dollar, O-102a



- 967 1803 Large 3 AU50 NGC. O-102a, High R.3. The scarcest Overton variety for the year, although less scarce as a subtype than the Small 3. A die crack from the arrows through the shield is unmentioned in the fourth edition of Overton. Toned chestnut-brown and aqua-blue with a minor obverse rim nick at 11:30 and a faint curved mark beneath the chin. Substantial luster bathes the well defined devices. (#6066)

Sharp 1803 O-104 Small 3 Half Dollar, AU Details



- 968 1803 Small 3—Improperly Cleaned, Obverse Damage—NCS. AU Details. O-104, R.3. The majority of 1803 halves are of the Large 3 variant, which is represented by three separate Overton varieties. Only one Small 3 variety is known.

This example represents the usual die state with a light crack through the T of LIBERTY and a crack from the border through the first S to the clouds below TATE, up to the final S, and back to the border.

Pleasing light silver surfaces exhibit lilac and green toning on the obverse, with green and gold on the reverse. A few faint scratches and other minor imperfections are typical for the grade. A defect arc across the center of the obverse may represent double striking, despite the NCS description of “damage.” This defect arc has the appearance of an arc of dentils, and is sometimes given the name “dentil tracks.”

Haseltine-4; Beistle 1-A; Overton-7; PCGS #6067; Encyclopedia-4572.

Ex: Michael Summers (8/2006).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6067)

- 969 1805/4 VF30 ANACS. O-102, R.3. This problem-free representative exhibits rich gunmetal-gray toning and lacks identifying marks. Liberty's hair offers impressive definition. An obvious overdate with the crossbar, stand, upright and left corner of the 4 still present. (#6070)

Elusive Late State 1805/4 O-103a Half, XF Details



- 970 1805/4—Repaired—ANACS. XF Details, Net Fine 12. O-103a, High R.5. An advanced stage of O-103a, but technically not meeting the requirements of O-103b, as the stars remain faint but visible within the triangular break at the left side of the obverse. The crack from the nose to Y and the border is visible entirely across the die, curving through the bust to join the heavy triangular break. The reverse has several fine peripheral die cracks and a tiny rim break joining two dentils over ST.

Despite excellent details and traces of remaining luster with light silver color and pleasing gold patina, this piece is net graded for tooling marks on both sides. The obverse has a smoothed area beneath the Y and appears to be filled in this area, repairing an attempted puncture or similar problem, while the reverse has light tooling marks over ERL.

Haseltine-3; Beistle 2b-Ca; Overton-8; PCGS #39293; Encyclopedia-4575.

Ex: Kagin's; Gerald Shertz; Robert Zornes (4/2000).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6070)

- 971 1805/4—Cleaned—ANACS. VF Details, Net Fine 12. O-103a, High R.5. This piece is definitely an “a” version of O-103. The die crack is clearly visible through the lower points of star 1 and into the hair curls. On the reverse, the straight crack is obvious from the rim between ST to star 7. However, these cracks are not as pronounced as on the next coin.

The surfaces are peppered with tiny abrasions and each side is somewhat dull from cleaning. There is an identifying rim irregularity between 4 and 5 o'clock on the obverse. Generally untuned, there is just a bit of light gray patina present on each side.

This piece is outside the Condition Census, and it should be noted that this is a different ANACS Fine 12 than the one in Herrman's listing that was sold in the Heritage 9/2002 Bullet Auction.

Unknown provenance.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6070)

- 972 1805/4—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. O-103a, R.2. A later die state of 103a. The die crack from the bottom of star 1 to the hair curls is especially bold, with no magnification necessary. The die crack on the upper reverse is also strong and extends beyond star 7 to star 12.

The surfaces are subdued from cleaning, and each side is mostly brilliant, with an irregular ring of golden-russet color around the margins. Unevenly struck with some softness seen on the upper and lower hair curls, the stars on the left obverse, and the eagle. Generally free from abrasions, but a couple of marks are notable in the upper right obverse field.

A couple of MS60 O-103a halves have been recorded at auction in recent years (1983 and 2002), but the next finest coins listed are at the XF40 level. This piece was formerly housed in an ANACS AU Details, Net XF40 holder, which is included.

Unknown provenance.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6070)

The Norweb 1805 O-104 Half Dollar, XF40



- 973 1805 XF40 PCGS. O-104, Low R.5. Ex: Norweb. This new obverse is paired with an advanced state of the Reverse C die. Star 7 is less than 0.25 mm from the base of L, star 8 is as close to the Y, and star 13 is close to the bust of Liberty. The obverse has a crack through the date and all of the stars on the left to the tops of LIBE, and a second crack joins stars 8 through 12. The reverse is cracked through parts of the legend, especially through UN and ERICA. Clash marks are evident on both sides, including through the clouds to OF, originally described by Overton as a die crack.

This is a wonderful example with evidence of luster on both sides. The surfaces have light gold color over the highpoints, with deeper lilac and gray toning elsewhere.

The Norweb coin is unlisted on Herrman's *Auction & Mail Bid Prices Realized*. However, it ranks as one of the finest known of this scarce die marriage. The top five coins listed are 45/45, 40/40, 35/35, 35/35, 30/30.

Haseltine-7; Not in Beistle; Overton-10; PCGS #39275; *Encyclopedia-4581*.

Ex: Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3035; Michael Summers (8/2006).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6069)

Terminal State 1805 O-105a Half, XF Details



- 974 1805—Rim Damage—NCS. XF Details. O-105a, R.5. Third and final use of Reverse C. Only faint cracks are visible on the obverse. In this terminal die state, the reverse has several peripheral die cracks with a rim break over ATE.

Both sides have light gold and darker steel toning with traces of luster. The obverse rims have tooling marks at 6 o'clock and 12 o'clock.

Unlisted on Herrman's *Auction & Mail Bid Prices Realized*, this piece is one of the finer examples known, even considering the rim damage. The only pieces listed grade 30/30, 20/20, 12/12, 08/08. Even if the grade of this piece were net-graded at the VF20 or 25 level, it is still one of the finest examples known for the die state.

Haseltine-9; Not in Beistle; Overton-12; PCGS #39278; *Encyclopedia-4581*.

Ex: Michael Summers.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6069)

Early State 1805 O-109 Half, VF35



- 975 1805 VF35 NGC. O-109, R.4. After Obverse 6 was used to strike O-108 halves, most of the O-109 coins are seen with obverse die cracking. Early die states, such as this piece, are seldom seen. This is an especially early state. The only evidence of faint die cracking is seen at the top of stars 1, 2, and 3. No cracks are on the reverse.

This example may be the finest known of this early die state, and this is essentially the "prime" die state for the O-109. As such, this may well be the finest example known of this early die state. Herrman's record of auction appearances records O-109 coins as: 25/25, 20/20, 20/20, 12/12.

The surfaces have intermingled dark gray and light gold, with lighter color mostly confined to the devices. Both sides have typical minor handling marks and faint scratches consistent with the grade. Light adjustment marks are seen in the center of the obverse. The obverse has a tiny rim bump over E.

This is an example of Beistle's reversed die states. His description for reverse E describes the usual cracks, then for reverse E, state a, he states: "Same as letter E, except it is perfect."

Haseltine-5; Beistle 4-Ea; Overton-16; PCGS #39282; *Encyclopedia-4580*.

Ex: Dick Osburn (1/2007).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6069)

Late State 1805 O-109a Half, XF40



- 976 1805 XF40 PCGS. O-109a, R.4. After use on the O-108 and early die state O-109 coins, the obverse die began to break up. On this piece, the obverse has faint cracks that join most of the stars on each side. The lower part of the reverse has a heavy crack from the border through the rightmost tail feather to the shield that curves through vertical stripes 5 and 6 to the right shield border, with an equally heavy branch extending left to the arrows that curves down to the left side of N and to the border. A faint branch of this second crack extends through the field left of the shield to the third wing feather. Another crack begins at the border through the right side of R in AMERICA to the top leaf point.

Pleasing gray-brown color is slightly lighter on the devices, with peripheral blue toning outside the stars and letters. Faint hairlines and other minor surfaces marks are mostly hidden by the toning.

This piece is tied with at least three others at the lower range of the Condition Census for the variety. Herrman records two finer coins, graded 53/53 and 45/45, followed by three auction appearances of 40/40 coins.

Haseltine-5; Beistle 4-E; Overton-17; PCGS #39283; *Encyclopedia-4580*.

Ex: Alpine Numismatics (4/1999).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6069)

- 977 **1805 VF35 ANACS.** O-111, R.2. A charming pearl-gray half dollar that lacks noticeable marks, although the reverse rim has a tiny nick at 4:30. A few of the upper right reverse stars are typically brought up, but the strike is generally good. (#6069)

Advanced State 1805 O-112a Half, Fine Details



- 978 **1805—Improperly Cleaned, Bent—NCS. Fine Details.** O-112a, R.2. Probably R.7 as a die state. This advanced state of the reverse die is easily distinguishable by the retained cud through STATES, obliterating the E and part of the final S, and causing other letters to be weaker than normal. The lower part of the obverse is weakened as a result, particularly 18 and the lowest curl.

Cleaned with light silver obverse and reverse surfaces that are mostly free of any abrasions.

Very scarce as such. Only three pieces are recorded on Stephen Herrman's *Auction & Mail Bid Prices Realized*. This piece is not one of those coins, which means that at least four distinct pieces are known, plus an unknown (but probably small) number in collections that have not appeared in recent auctions or mail bid sales.

Haseltine-11; Beistle 5-F; Overton-20; PCGS #39286; Encyclopedia-4577.

Ex: Bryce Brown (6/2005).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6069)

Rare Late State 1805 O-113b Half, VF20



- 979 **1805 VF20 PCGS.** O-113b, High R.4. Probably R.7 as a die state. Even though the "non-a" O-113 does not exist, there is still considerable collectibility within this variety through examination of die states. Most of the known examples show a die crack through the tops of MERI. However, on this rare late die state piece, there is a heavy crack through AMERI that is beginning to form a retained cud.

A delightful example for the grade with medium gray color in the fields and lighter silver-gray on the devices. Both sides have pale blue toning near the borders. Scattered surface marks are consistent with the grade.

Extremely rare with this retained cud, only two pieces have been recorded at public auction: the Benson, Part 2 coin, graded 45/45, and the Heritage Internet 67013 coin, graded 08/08.

Haseltine-12; Beistle 5c-H; Overton-23; PCGS #39287; Encyclopedia-4578.

Ex: Michael Summers (7/2005).

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6069)

- 980 **1806/5 VF20 PCGS.** O-102, High R.3. Golden-brown and lavender patina envelops this charming and problem-free Draped Bust half. Most shield lines are fully separated. A late die state with crumbling on the obverse rim near 3:30. (#6077)

- 981 **1806/5 VF30 ANACS.** O-102, High R.3. Apple-green, rose, and sea-green toning endows the peripheries of this middle-grade example. Despite moderate wear on the devices, traces of luster are still evident in protected areas. (#6077)

- 982 **1806/5 Fine 15 PCGS.** O-104a, R.4. This is an early-intermediate state of the 104 dies as each side began to crack. Later states show noticeable cracking below the end of Liberty's bust, absent here. The diagnostic cracks through stars 11, 12, and 13 are present on the obverse, and on the reverse the partial cud is seen over U with a rim crack from the middle of N.

This is a pleasing coin for the grade with deep gray color in the fields and sharply contrasting pale rose patina over the devices. There are no mentionable abrasions on either side.

Slightly scarcer than the early die state, at least five finer coins are known of the 'a' die state, but none have been recorded recently at public auction better than 40/40.

Unknown provenance.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6077)

Late State 1806/5 O-104b Half, Fine 15



- 983 **1806/5 Fine 15 NGC.** O-104b, R.5. In this later die state, the heavy die crack joining the outer points of the last three stars has developed into a cud at star 11. On the reverse, a rim break has developed over the entire top of the U, and extends halfway over the top of N; a retained cud has developed over the top of ITE. The current specimen has attractive light to medium gray toning with subtle gold undertones. The design elements are well centered on the planchet, and display nice detail for the grade. The surfaces are free of significant abrasions. Mint-made diagonal adjustment marks are noted in the upper right portion of the reverse, and two or three extend lightly into the shield.

Ex: Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 22547.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6077)

- 984 **1806 Pointed 6, No Stem VF35 ANACS.** O-109, R.1. Light gray surfaces display wisps of golden-tan, especially toward the borders, along with well defined design elements. A few minor obverse marks are consistent with the grade level. (#6073)

Early State 1806 O-111 Half, VF20



- 985 1806 6 Over Inverted 6 VF20 PCGS.** O-111, R.3. A slightly more advanced state of the early die pairing of this variety. The die crack at the top of U to N is more pronounced on this piece. Of the O-111, Breen states: "no breaks, rarer." We do not believe such a coin exists. All appear to have slight die breaks on each side.

The surfaces of this piece pleasing for the grade and obviously original. The fields appear medium gray at first glance, but when closely examined one realizes there is a significant amount of underlying rose and sea-green iridescence. An attractive, silver-gray cameo effect is provided by the friction over the highpoints of the devices. Weakly impressed, as expected, on the right reverse stars; otherwise, adequately detailed for the grade.

Outside the Condition Census, this is an attractive example of the scarcer early die state of the variety.

Ex: Michael Summers.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6078)

Broken Reverse 1806 O-111a Half, XF45



- 986 1806 6 Over Inverted 6 XF45 NGC.** O-111a, R.3. As Obverse 7 and Reverse H continued to strike halves, the dies progressively deteriorated. The obverse on this piece shows a crack that is invisible on the earlier state, running diagonally from the rim through the E in LIBERTY. Another, even-longer crack extends from the smaller one, beginning below the 8 in the date through almost the entire figure of Liberty and nearly meets the crack through E. While not as pronounced as it will be seen later, the dual-plane effect of this vertical crack can be faintly seen, with much better definition on the left-side obverse stars than those on the right side. On the reverse, the rim-to-rim break over UN is seen as a retained cud, but the crack over TED is a full cud with that piece of the die completely gone.

The silver-gray surfaces show a slight accent of golden-tan patina over the highpoints of the devices. Numerous small abrasions are scattered over each side, but all are consistent with a coin that has seen 15 points of circulation.

When one examines the auction appearances of O-111a in Stephen Herrman's reference, a curious Condition Census is apparent. The two finest coins recorded are a 64/64 followed by a 60/63 (the Norweb coin). The next finest is a 45/45, placing this piece as tied for third finest for the die state.

Provenance unknown.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6078)

- 987 1806 6 Over Inverted 6—Damaged—ANACS.** VF20 Details. O-112, R.4. A pair of thin marks are present above the date, and the eagle's shield and neck exhibit several thin nicks. The usual shattered obverse die state with a bold bisecting die crack through the portrait and another heavy crack through star 11. (#6078)

Important 1806 O-113 Half, VF35



- 988 1806 Pointed 6, Stem VF35 NGC.** O-113, R.5. Of special interest to die variety specialists, exhibiting the diagnostic reverse die crack from the rim through the fourth wing feather. On this piece the crack terminates at the top of the scroll. The entire crack is also noticeably stronger overall on this piece. Once again, close examination of the obverse reveals no die cracks and once again we have to wonder why this obverse die was retired after a single marriage.

The surfaces show medium gray patina overall with light rose-tinted accents over the highpoints. Weakly struck, as expected, on Liberty's hair, the peripheral stars, and especially in the center of the stars on the reverse. Exceptionally clean with no mentionable or even noticeable marks on either side.

Probably the fourth or fifth finest known example of this rare variety. The Condition Census begins with four 40/40 coins (three listed in Herrman, plus the coin above), and the listed Census then drops to 25/25.

Ex: Sheridan Downey.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

Desirable 1806 O-114 Half Dollar, XF40



- 989 1806 Pointed 6, Stem XF40 PCGS.** O-114, R.5. Intermediate Die State. The heavy horizontal die crack across the reverse is in the formative stage on this piece and only faintly visible.

The surfaces are medium-density gray with rose-colored accents over the highpoints. Faint hints of blue can also be seen around the margins. Softly defined in the centers. A couple of light pinscratches can be seen on each side: in the lower left field of the obverse, and between the eagle's tail feathers and CA on the reverse.

Possibly a lower Condition Census coin if this piece is considered an "a" die state.

Ex: Brad Higgins.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

Advanced State 1806 O-114a Half, XF40



- 990 1806 Pointed 6, Stem XF40 ANACS.** O-114a, R.5. This is a rare opportunity to select from multiple examples of this rare variety. Again, the horizontal die crack is fully formed and there is a blob through the E in AMERICA and the crack from the second feather to the left rim is wide and distinct.

The surfaces display a lovely mix of pale gray and rose patina with a hint of underlying blue. A bit softly struck in the center of each side, the only mark of note is in the left obverse field just below the ribbon end.

Tied with several other XF40 coins at the lower end of the Condition Census for this advanced die state.

Ex: Brad Higgins.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

Lovely 1806 O-114a Half Dollar, AU50



- 991 1806 Pointed 6, Stem AU50 ANACS.** O-114a, R.5. A full 114a with a complete rim-to-rim die crack from above the E in AMERICA beyond the second feather on the left (facing) wing.

Each side is bright green with a faint undertone of rose. Both sides display a semireflective sheen in the fields that enhances and enlivens the color. Strongly struck overall with just a couple of areas of softness, notably on the stars on the left obverse and Liberty's forecurls. Faint traces of mint luster appear around the devices. The only notable marks are a couple of milling marks below Liberty's eye and a tiny planchet flake at the junction of Liberty's neck and throat.

Similar to the ANACS AU50 in our February 2005 Signature Auction, but lacking the discoloration at star 5 seen on that piece. A high Condition Census coin for the die state with the only better piece a 53/53. This piece is tied with two other 50/50 coins (one of which is mentioned above).

Ex: Carat Coins.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

- 992 1806 Pointed 6, Stem VF35 ANACS.** O-115, R.1. Rich lavender and forest-green embraces this nicely detailed and unblemished Draped Bust half. All letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are at least partly present, although several are faint. Traces of luster are present within the margins. (#6071)

- 993 1806 Pointed 6, Stem VF35 ANACS.** O-115, R.1. Mottled cobalt-blue, apricot, and olive envelopes this sharply defined Choice VF half. Noticeable luster fills design recesses. Smooth aside from a concealed thin mark left of the ear. (#6071)
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- 994 1806 Pointed 6, Stem VG8 PCGS.** O-117, Low R.5. An earlier stage of 1806 O-117, showing only faint traces of the cracks through LIBE, although all other die cracks are fully visible. Deep gray surfaces with light tan on the devices.
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)
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Late State 1806 O-117 Half, VF20



- 995 1806 Pointed 6, Stem VF20 PCGS.** O-117, Low R.5. This variety represents the final use of Obverse 9, used also to coin O-114, 115, and 116. Three examples in the present offering represent three different stages of the late obverse die state. The present specimen is slightly later than the others, with prominent obverse die cracks through LIBE. The surfaces are medium gray with slightly lighter tan splashes on each side.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

Attractive 1806 O-117 Half, VF25



- 996 1806 Pointed 6, Stem VF25 PCGS.** O-117, Low R.5. An intermediate die state with the lower crack through LIBERTY only visible to the upright of L. Smooth deep gray surfaces exhibit traces of pale gold toning close to the devices. A highly attractive example of the scarce variety.
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)
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Splendid 1806 O-119a Half, XF45



- 997 1806 Pointed 6, Stem XF45 NGC.** O-119a, R.2. The later die states of this variety have several peripheral die cracks. Faint gray surfaces with typical design definition accented by considerable luster. This is a splendid representative of the die variety and late die state.
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)
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- 998 1806 Pointed 6, Stem XF40 PCGS.** O-120a, R.4. A later die state with the reverse shield break quite advanced, now covering the tops of stripes 4 and 5, and nearly reaching stripe 6. Additional die cracks from the ribbon end to AM has formed a retained cud. Extensive obverse cracks are partially obscured by heavy peripheral flow lines. A pleasing lightly circulated piece with pale blue, tan, and iridescent surfaces. A small mark is evident in the left obverse field.
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

Intermediate State 1806 O-120a Half, AU55



- 999 1806 Pointed 6, Stem AU55 NGC.** O-120a, R.4. A slightly advanced but still early die state. The reverse cud on the shield connects all three pales of stripe 4 to the two left most pales of stripe 5. The obverse has extensive cracks and clash marks as usual.
Struck very slightly off-center, perhaps 3%, and borderline between a poorly centered strike and a mint error. Deeply toned gold, lilac, and blue surfaces with considerable underlying mint luster. Perhaps lightly cleaned but not obviously so, and of no concern to the certification service.
Ex: Gerald Schertz; Liberty Coins (8/2003).
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

Early State 1806 O-120a Half Dollar, AU58



- 1000 1806 Pointed 6, Stem AU58 PCGS.** O-120a, R.4. Known as the Broken Shield variety, the present example is an early die state with only the beginning of the die break between vertical stripes 4 and 5, just below the bottom crossbar. The O-120 reverse is one of those few numismatic situations where virtually every surviving coin could be considered a slightly different die state. On this example, the break joins stripes 4 and 5, and crosses each pale of stripe 4, but does not encroach on stripe 5. While usually collected for its reverse die states, the obverse also exists in several important stages.
The surfaces of this near-Mint specimen are highly lustrous and fully brilliant with a trace of champagne toning. The actual design elements on each side are boldly defined within the context of the design type. Several attractive examples of the variety are known, including Mint State pieces. We believe this coin ranks in the top dozen specimens known.
Ex: Jonathan Kern (1998).
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

- 1001 1806 Pointed 6, Stem VF30 NGC.** O-121, R.4. A scarce die marriage that combines a nearly shattered obverse die with the reverse of O-117. This is a richly detailed and problem-free piece. The reverse of the holder is hazy, which unfairly makes the reverse itself appear to be blurry. (#6071)

Lustrous 1806 O-121 Half, AU55



- 1002 1806 Pointed 6, Stem AU55 PCGS.** O-121, R.4. The obverse die is shattered as in the late states of O-120. In fact, several of the obverse cracks have developed tiny die chips, and these are especially visible at star 1. The reverse has light clash marks, or akcidet marks as Beistle used to call them. This splendid example has nearly full luster visible beneath brownish-gold toning, with darker steel peripheries. Tiny planchet laminations are evident at the upper lip and just below the eye.
Ex: Sheridan Downey (1997).
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

Important 1806 O-123 'Prime' Half, XF40



- 1003 1806 Pointed 6, Stem XF40 PCGS.** O-123, R.6 in the "prime" die state. This die combination is nearly always seen with a die crack through TED and STATES, but the present specimen is struck from a perfect reverse die with no evidence of any cracks or other die defects. A population of survivors in the earliest die state is unavailable, but the total is certainly very small. Steve Herrman suggests it is R.6 in the prime state, and it actually might be R.7. We believe this example is the finest known of the early die state.
The surfaces are pleasing with a few tiny marks on the reverse that are entirely inconsequential. Both sides have outstanding lilac and gold iridescence.
Ex: Michael Summers (August 2000).
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

Important 1806 O-125 Half Dollar, XF40



- 1004 1806 Pointed 6, Stem XF40 NGC.** O-125, R.5. The die crack to the right of the O in OF is firmly fixed to the O by a small die chip. Attractive orange and lilac colors enrich this partially lustrous example, which has clean devices and only a few moderate handling marks in the fields. The latter are not apparent to the unaided eye because of the rich patination. Among Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle dates, 1806 provides the most diverse challenge, since 30 die varieties are known, three of which are currently unique.
Ex: Donald Frederick (1/1980); Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 22577.
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

Extremely Rare 1806 O-126 Half, Fine 15



- 1005 1806 Pointed 6, Stem Fine 15 PCGS.** O-126, R.7. The leaf points between the RI in AMERICA, an unusually high location for the type. Light golden-brown and sea-green toning illuminates the margins of this evenly circulated but attractive example. The obverse is clashed above the bust and date, mostly from prior marriages, although the reverse is lightly clashed by the bust tip across the O in OF. The grade of Fine 15 places the present piece within the 1990 Condition Census (50, 30, 20, 15, 12). According to Stephen J. Herrman (Autumn 2007), 10 pieces are known for this rare marriage.
Ex: Sheridan Downey (8/1998); Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 22578.
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6071)

- 1006 1807 Draped Bust—Cleaned—ANACS.** XF40 Details. O-102, R.2. Although lightly cleaned, this is a pleasing Draped Bust type coin that retains ample luster throughout the borders, curls, and plumage. There are no oppressive marks. Struck from clashed dies. (#6079)

Late State 1807 O-102 Half, AU53



- 1007 1807 Draped Bust AU53 PCGS.** O-102, R.2. Although Overton recorded just one listing for O-102, this example could be called O-102a. Strong clash marks are evident on both sides. The obverse has minor die chips inside the tops of 807, and a fine die crack is visible through stars 6 and 7, L, the top hair curls, and into the field below TY. A second faint die crack connects the top of the O to the drapery.
A gorgeous example with nearly full luster and exceptional eye appeal that is created by pale lilac and champagne toning. A few faint scratches and grazes are evident on the obverse.
Ex: Sheridan Downey (9/1997).
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6079)

- 1008 1807 Draped Bust XF40 PCGS.** O-103a, R.3. A late state piece with light clash marks on each side, and clearly evident die cracks on the reverse. A fine die crack extends from the top of F to the right wing and through AMER. Additional cracks are visible through UNITED STATE with a die chip left of the first S.

This delightful example has pleasing ivory luster with light amber toning that is framed by peripheral iridescence. A few scattered marks are consistent with the grade, but the overall appearance is excellent.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6079)

- 1009 1807 Draped Bust XF40 NGC.** O-105, R.1. An early die state, both the obverse and the reverse appear to be perfect without die cracks, although faint clash marks are evident above the date. Attractive pewter gray surfaces are accented by delightful iridescent toning. Unevenly struck, the obverse is noticeably off center with denticles only visible from 6 o'clock to 12 o'clock, and the reverse is nicely centered with full borders.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6079)

- 1010 1807 Draped Bust XF40 PCGS.** O-105, R.1. Struck from lightly clashed dies with a tiny die chip between S and O on the reverse. Natural lilac and steel surfaces with lighter silver color on the highpoints of the design. This is a splendid example for the type collector or the variety specialist.
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6079)

Early State 1807 O-105 Half, AU50



- 1011 1807 Draped Bust AU50 PCGS.** O-105, R.1. A lovely example of the early die state O-105 half dollar. The obverse clash marks are virtually invisible, and the reverse die chip between S and O is extremely small. An attractive deeply toned example with intermingled colors over satiny luster.
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6079)

- 1012 1807 Draped Bust XF45 PCGS.** O-106, R.3. Apple-green shades fill the margins, while the fields are apricot-gold. A richly detailed and refreshingly unblemished early silver type coin. Struck from cracked and multiply clashed dies. (#6079)
- 1013 1807 Draped Bust Fine 12 PCGS.** O-109a, R.3. Although perhaps not the latest existing die state, this piece is struck from a bulged and cracked die. The obverse bulges outward with heavy die cracks through the stars at the left and through LIB. The reverse is cracked through ED ST. This lovely piece has deep steel and lighter pewter-gray surfaces with excellent eye appeal.
From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6079)
- 1014 1807 Draped Bust VF35 PCGS.** O-109a, R.3. Deep lavender and cobalt-blue toning embraces this midgrade representative. Smooth save for a thin mark between the nose and star 9. (#6079)

Terminal Die State 1807 O-109'b' Half Dollar, Fine 15



- 1015 1807 Draped Bust Fine 15 PCGS.** O-109a, R.3. A late state of the obverse, justifiably deserving to be labeled "O-109b." In fact, that is exactly how it is recorded in Herrman's record of the series. The obverse crack of O-109a now has chips between the outer points of stars 2 and 4, easily visible without magnification.

Probably finer than it is graded, with traces of luster still visible in the protected areas. The usual blunt strike has allowed light wear to result in nearly flat devices. Attractive peripheral iridescence adds to the overall appearance.

There is no accurate Census of this die state available, but Steve Herrman seems to think that only about 10 pieces may exist. He records a single XF40 as the only auction appearance. Once this coin is sold, a valuable addition to auction records will be available.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6079)

Lustrous 1807 O-110a Half, AU55



- 1016 1807 Draped Bust AU55 PCGS.** O-110a, R.2 Final use of Reverse F. All the die cracks listed in Overton for this advanced state of the dies are present on this coin. Additionally, there are a pair of die clash marks above star 5 on the reverse that resemble "shooting stars."

The surfaces are brilliant with significant mint luster present around the devices. Weakness of strike is localized on each side: On the obverse the lower hair curls are indistinct, while on the reverse the eagle's head and stars in front of the head are soft. Lightly abraded, there are no singularly important or distinctive marks that can be used as helpful pedigree identifiers.

The Condition Census for this state of the dies ranges from MS62 to MS65. Thus, this piece is outside the Condition Census but the bright, lustrous surfaces make this an appealing choice for the value-minded collector.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6079)

BUST HALF DOLLARS

Elusive 1807 "Bearded Goddess" Half Large Stars, 50 Over 20, O-111b



- 1017 1807 Bearded Goddess VF30 NGC.** Large Stars, 50 Over 20. O-111b, R.5. One of the few die crack varieties listed in the Guide Book, and a die pairing long coveted by Capped Bust specialists. This representative possesses deep tan-brown toning, and is smooth aside from a couple of subdued thin marks on Liberty's neck.
Ex: Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/06), lot 22595.

- 1018 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 XF40 NGC.** O-112, R.1. This popular *Guide Book* reverse die is paired with its more common obverse. A well struck piece, still luminous at the margins, with subtle pink and gold shadings over otherwise silver-gray surfaces. (#6086)

- 1019 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 XF45 PCGS.** O-112, R.1. Though one of the more available die pairings for the issue, the O-112 is prized by non-specialists by virtue of its *Guide Book* listing. This softly lustrous Choice XF coin shows light, even wear across richly toned silver-blue, gold-rose, and cerulean surfaces. (#6086)

AU53 1807 Capped Bust Half 50 Over 20, Large Stars, O-112



- 1020 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 AU53 NGC.** O-112, R.1. Olive-gold toning embraces this partly lustrous and slightly glossy Capped Bust half. From late dies with clash marks on both sides and an absence of reverse denticles. The curve of the 2 remains visible to the left of the 5 in the denomination. (#6086)

**Choice AU 1807 Half Dollar
Large Stars, 50 Over 20, O-112**



- 1021** 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 AU55 NGC. O-112, R.1. Tan-gold, lilac, and olive-green envelop the obverse, while the reverse features aquamarine, orange, plum-red, and gold. The fields display faint marks beneath the toning, but the overall appearance is clean. A pleasing example from the inaugural year of the Capped Bust design. (#6086)

**Near-Mint 1807 Capped Bust Half
50 Over 20, Large Stars, O-112**



- 1022** 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 AU58 NGC. O-112, R.1. A vertical die crack from the eagle's head to the scroll is present, but is unmentioned in Overton. Orange-gold, ruby-red, and cobalt-blue toning dominates the margins. Satiny and attractive with smooth fields and only faint marks on Liberty's neck. (#6086)

AU 1807 Small Stars Capped Bust Half, O-113a



- 1023** 1807 Capped Bust, Small Stars AU50 NGC. O-113a, R.3. The sole Small Stars 1807 Capped Bust variety. Late dies with numerous slender peripheral cracks. Substantial luster brightens the margins. The stars are well struck, although softness of strike is seen on the central curls and the eagle's neck and left (facing) wing. (#6087)

**Borderline Uncirculated 1807 Half Dollar
Large Stars Capped Bust, O-114**



- 1024** 1807 Capped Bust, Large Stars AU58 NGC. O-114, R.3. This die marriage is the only 1807 Large Stars Capped Bust variety that is *not* paired with the familiar 50 over 20 blundered reverse. As such, O-114 receives a separate listing in the *Guide Book*. Golden-brown freckles invigorate the margins of this partly lustrous and lightly abraded near-Mint example. (#6088)

- 1025** 1808 XF40 NGC. O-104, R.2. The bold die line from the branch stem allows prompt attribution. Untoned aside from a hint of gold on the obverse center. Luster emerges from design recesses. Minor marks are limited to the area near star 1. (#6090)

- 1026** 1808 XF40 NGC. O-106, R.3. Splashes of orange, steel-blue, and cream-gray embrace this moderately circulated but unblemished example. A worthy entry into this popular early silver series. (#6090)

- 1027** 1808 AU53 NGC. O-103, R.1. An available variety most notable for the joined bases of the AM in AMERICA. This luminous gold-gray and silver-sage piece, though softly struck, shows only a touch of actual wear. (#6090)

Beautiful Near-Mint 1809 Half, O-106



- 1028** 1809 AU58 PCGS. O-106, R.3. The recut N in UNITED is diagnostic for this Overton marriage. Beautifully toned emerald-green, sun-gold, orange, and pearl-gray. Luster dominates the borders, and fills the plumage and shield. Uncommonly void of marks. A crisply struck piece with minor blending of detail on the neck curls and the left (facing) wing. (#6092)

- 1029** 1810 AU55 NGC. O-103, R.2. Die lumps between 50 and C identify the Overton pairing. Luster dances across the peripheries, and the bright and nearly untoned surfaces lack noticeable marks. (#6095)

- 1030** 1811/10—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. O-101, R.1. The "Punctuated Date" overdate, paired with its more common reverse. The subtly lustrous silver-gray surfaces of this well struck, briefly circulated piece show a number of telltale hairlines in the fields. (#6099)

Late State 1812 Half, MS63, O-105a



- 1031 1812 MS63 NGC. O-105a, R.2.** A late die state with a final obverse crack through the 2. Frosty silver-white surfaces exhibit splendid peripheral gold toning. The design elements are sharply detailed, and the overall eye appeal is excellent. All of the obverse die cracks are advanced in this late die state. (#6100)

Pastel Toned 1812 O-105 Half, MS65



- 1032 1812 MS65 NGC. O-105, R.1.** An amazing Gem with that old-time collection look, golden-brown surfaces are accented with nearly full peripheral blue toning on each side. The surfaces are exceptional with a single small mark at the right obverse. Probably the second or third finest known example. (#6100)

- 1033 1813 AU55 NGC. O-105, R.1.** The double dentil below the 3 in the date is diagnostic for the obverse. Struck from heavily clashed dies. This deep violet-gray piece shows just a hint of wear on the highest elements of the design. Minimally marked with strong, pleasing luster. (#6103)

- 1034 1814/3 XF40 PCGS. O-101a, R.2.** On the reverse of this overdated piece, a thin die crack appears below UNITED and the first part of STATES. A lightly circulated, pleasing piece with deep olive-brown and charcoal-gray patina. Well-defined and minimally marked. Population: 7 in 40, 61 finer (3/08). (#6106)

- 1035 1814 XF45 NGC. O-106a, High R.4.** Liberty's open mouth, additional bars at the ear, and the center dot between crossbars 4 and 5 confirm the variety, and the shattered reverse attributes the die state. Traces of luster reside in the recesses of this light golden-gray Choice XF. Sharp detail throughout, with just a few light circulation marks. (#6105)

Attractive 1814 Half Dollar MS62, O-106a



- 1036 1814 MS62 NGC. O-106a, High R.4.** A late die state with multiple sets of faded clash marks and several heavy die cracks across the reverse. This scarcer variety half dollar has some softness of strike at the centers, but the pearl-gray and almond-gold surfaces are surprisingly free from marks. (#6105)

Colorful Gem O-103 1814 Half



- 1037 1814 MS65 NGC. CAC. O-103, R.1.** The broad vertical die line from the left (facing) wing to the scroll is diagnostic for this Overton marriage. Well struck, satiny, and lavishly toned in aquamarine and rose-gold. Remarkably unabraded, although a narrow and slightly granular area is noted below the mouth. Struck from prominently clashed dies. (#6105)

Key Fine 1815/2 Bust Half, O-101



- 1038 1815/2 Fine 12 PCGS. O-101, R.2.** The 1815/2 is the stopper to a date collection of Capped Bust halves. Struck from dramatically clashed dies. Only a single 1815-dated die pair is known, an unusual situation since the half dollar was the predominant U.S. silver coin of the era. This problem-free and nicely detailed example features light to medium dove-gray and tan toning.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6108)

- 1039 1815/2—Countermarked, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. O-101, R.2.** "AUG. 1 - 48" has been vertically counterstamped on the left obverse field. The counterstamp was entered as a single gang punch, and causes the reverse to bulge near the left scroll end. Probably exposed to baking soda at one time, but a richly detailed example of this low mintage date. (#6108)

Popular Choice AU 1817/3 Half, O-101a



- 1040 1817/3 AU55 NGC. O-101a, R.2.** Few overdate collectors can afford a nice AU example of the 1817/4, but the 1817/3 is within reach for most numismatists. This faintly toned representative has a hint of granularity near the ST in STATES and the lowest arrowhead. No marks are worthy of mention save for a tiny reverse rim nick at 2 o'clock. (#6111)

- 1041 1817 AU58 NGC. O-111a, R.1.** A heavy die defect line extending downwards from the ribbon tip on the obverse is undoubtedly the most conspicuous feature of the variety. The crack on the lower reverse confirms the die state. Light golden-gray surfaces retain a good amount of luster, and strong definition is apparent on the design elements. A few circulation marks are noted on each side. (#6109)

**Colorful 1817 Bust Half MS62
Punctuated Date, O-103**



1042 1817 181.7 MS62 PCGS. O-103, R.2. The popular “Punctuated Date” variety. Deep aquamarine and lavender toning embraces this Capped Bust half. The upper obverse and lower reverse appear to be double struck. Star 7 is attenuated, as are 50 C and the lower two arrow shafts. LIBERTY is spread, and the top of the cap and the fletchings show a prior, low relief impression. But the centers, the lower obverse, and the upper reverse show no indication of doubling. Perhaps the dies of the screw press were misaligned. The stars are needle-sharp, while Liberty’s neck curls are softly impressed. (#6110)

1043 1818 AU58 PCGS. O-111, R.1. A tiny spike from the top of the cap identifies the Overton marriage. This lustrous representative has delicate gold toning and surprisingly few marks. The portrait has only a whisper of rub. (#6113)

1044 1819 AU58 NGC. O-113, R.1. This lustrous and untuned Capped Bust half has an impeccable strike, and friction is minimal within the hair and drapery. Any abrasions present are unimportant. (#6117)

1045 1819 MS62 PCGS. O-111, R.2. The reverse (and by extension, the die paring) are distinctive, with the letters of STATES tilted such that the serifs appear to cascade. Strongly lustrous with light silver-gray, peach, and azure patina. Population: 17 in 62, 24 finer (2/08). (#6117)

1046 1821 MS61 NGC. O-103, R.2. The A’s and E’s of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA show defective serifs, and star 7 on the obverse points to Liberty’s band, rather than her cap. This crisply detailed example has ocean-blue, rose, orange, and apple-green patina over softly lustrous surfaces. (#6128)

Choice 1823 Half Dollar, O-108a



1047 1823 MS64 PCGS. O-108a, R.3. The 3 has been reworked by the Mint, but this variety lacks a distinctive nickname such as “Broken 3,” “Patched 3,” or “Ugly 3.” Per Glenn Peterson, “very few O-108a’s have the [heavy] crack [from 1 o’clock] to star 5,” but the present piece does. Perhaps there will be an O-108b someday. This satiny near-Gem is richly toned honey-gold and dove-gray. The fields and portrait are well preserved, while the shield and star 9 have inconspicuous marks. (#6131)

Select Mint State 1823 Patched 3 Half Dollar, O-102



1048 1823 Patched 3 MS63 NGC. O-102, High R.3. An important type and major variety collection coin, the Patched 3 half dollar is a scarce *Guide Book* variety. This piece has full frosty mint luster with attractive ivory surfaces and hints of pale blue and faint lilac toning near the borders. (#6132)

1049 1824 MS63 NGC. CAC. O-113, R.1. Golden-brown, aqua, rose, and powder-blue toning embraces this satiny and virtually unabraded representative. A “necklace” variety with a mint-made raised area across Liberty’s neck. Housed in a former generation holder. (#6137)

1050 1825 AU55 NGC. O-114, R.1. A stone-white and impressively detailed silver type coin that lacks consequential field marks. O-114 is identified by the date, which features a recut, right-leaning 1. (#6142)

1051 1825 AU58 NGC. O-103, low R.4. A luminous and richly toned example, violet and pink with elements of orange over parts of the obverse. Strongly lustrous with just a touch of friction on the well struck devices. (#6142)

1052 1825 MS61 NGC. O-111, R.3. Dramatic recutting of the denomination establishes the variety identification of O-111. A lovely Mint State piece, this half dollar shows full satiny luster with pastel gold and sea-green toning. (#6142)

1053 1826 AU58 NGC. O-109, R.1. Slight highpoint wear is evident on the obverse with nearly full mint frost visible beneath deep steel and blue toning. A lovely example. (#6143)

1054 1826 MS62 NGC. O-118a, R.1. The reverse shows a line through the first U and N of UNUM, which is diagnostic, and shows the peripheral die cracks associated with the O-118a subtype. A luminous and well-defined piece that shows few marks for the grade. Satiny pink-silver centers cede to peach and sage at the margins. (#6143)

Richly Toned Near-Gem 1826 Half, O-102



1055 1826 MS64 NGC. O-112, R.2. Forest-green, golden-brown, and plum-lilac invigorate this lustrous and generally smooth near-Gem. The field above the 8 has inconspicuous marks. Struck from clashed dies. The N in UNITED and the first S in STATES have small die breaks. Certified in a former generation holder. (#6143)

Remarkable MS66 1826 Half, O-110



- 1056 1826 MS66 NGC. O-110, R.2. Caramel-gold graces this vibrantly lustrous and exceptionally preserved Premium Gem. The upper stars and the right (facing) claw shows some inexactness of strike, but all important design details are bold. O-110 can be attributed by the close proximity of the D in UNITED and the first S in STATES. Census: 34 in 66, 5 finer (3/08). (#6143)

- 1057 1827/6 AU58 NGC. O-103, R.4. The scarcest of three overdate varieties from a single obverse die, the O-103 marriage is recognized by the extended center line of stripe 4 that reaches the fourth crossbar. A trace of wear is evident on each side of this lightly toned example. Considerable satin luster is still visible. (#6147)

- 1058 1827 Square Base 2 MS62 PCGS. O-113, R.3. This lustrous, crisply struck, and essentially untuned example appears to merit a higher grade at first glance. Only thorough evaluation with a lens reveals faded marks on each side of Liberty's jaw. (#6144)

- 1059 1827 Square Base 2 MS62 PCGS. O-126, R.2. Light die breaks in the lower hair of Liberty are diagnostic. A well-defined example, lightly toned gold-orange at the margins with ample silver-gray patina over the centers. (#6144)

Enticing Select 1827 Half Dollar Square Base 2, O-142



- 1060 1827 Square Base 2 MS63 PCGS. O-142, R.3. A diagonal die line within the feathers near the upper right shield corner identify the Overton marriage. Cream-gray, olive, and autumn-brown enrich this satiny and boldly struck representative. A couple of hair-thin marks on the portrait are of no importance, and the fields are unabraded. (#6144)

Select 1827 Square Base 2 Bust Half O-103, Possibly Finest Certified



- 1061 1827 Square Base 2 MS63 NGC. O-130, R.3. Possibly the finest known example of the variety. The Autumn 2007 Herrman is headed by an MS63 NGC, ex: Alpine Numismatics, and it is followed by only three other pieces, two MS62 PCGS pieces and an MS61 NGC. The fourth edition of Overton lists the Condition Census as 63,55,55,53,50. Medium pearl-gray, sun-gold, and ruby-red enrich this satiny and lightly abraded example. The fields are uncommonly smooth. (#6144)

Lushly Toned Choice 1828 Bust Half Square Base 2, Large 8, O-108



- 1062 1828 Square Base 2, Large 8 MS64 NGC. O-108, R.3. Splashes of golden-brown, olive-green, and powder-blue embrace this satiny near-Gem. Well struck save for a couple of upper star centers, and refreshingly unabraded apart from infrequent minor thin marks on the face. The second 8 is recut over a Small 8, a little-noted feature that O-108 shares with the other Large 8, Square 2 variety, O-109. (#6150)

Satiny Select 1828 Half Dollar Square Base 2, Small 8, Large Letters, O-115



- 1063 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8, Large Letters MS63 PCGS. O-115, R.2. Dusky pearl-gray and lavender patina embraces this satiny, sharply struck, and refreshingly undisturbed representative. The reverse border has several slender die cracks, while the obverse die appears fresh aside from some stretching of the left-side stars toward the border. Housed in a green label PCGS holder.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/04), lot 8390. (#6151)

Satiny MS62 1829/7 Half, O-101a



- 1064 1829/7 MS62 PCGS.** O-101a, R.1. Large 5 in 50. The late die state with lapped tail feathers and arrow shafts. Sea-green and golden-brown intermingle throughout this satiny and well struck overdated half. Surprisingly unabraded save for a hair-thin line on the chin. Combined O-101 and O-102 Population: 9 in 62, 24 finer (3/08). (#6155)

Gorgeously Toned Near-Gem 1829 Small Letters Half, O-115



- 1065 1829 Small Letters MS64 PCGS.** O-115, R.1. The inner left border of the shield extends into the eagle's tail feathers below, and the lower arrowhead is recut on the upper back side near the shaft. This is a gorgeous near-Gem specimen that is covered over both sides by a rich complement of deep, original toning. Amber, rose-gray, and turquoise are the most prominent hues. The design elements are all crisply struck, and there are virtually no marks on either side of the piece. A faint thumbprint, just below Liberty's ear, is the only slight distraction that might have prevented a Gem grade assessment. (#6154)

**Impressive Choice 1829 Bust Half
Large Letters, O-110**



- 1066 1829 Large Letters MS64 PCGS.** O-110, R.2. The sole Large Letters marriage of the date. The 9 is recut along its outer right edge, a diagnostic feature of this variety. The surfaces have frosty silver luster with pewter color and faint peripheral iridescence on each side. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 38 in 64, 13 finer (3/08). (#6154)
- 1067 1830 Small O AU58 PCGS.** O-103, R.1. Recutting on the 5 in the denomination and the first A of AMERICA confirms the variety. Deeply toned in cobalt-blue, orange, and lavender. This well-defined and pleasing piece shows only faint wear on the devices. (#6156)

- 1068 1830 Medium O AU58 NGC.** O-119, R.1. Although designated as "Small O" on the NGC insert, this is the sole Medium O variety for the date. From later dies with stretched stars and peripheral reverse legends. Golden-brown and powder-blue along the right obverse border, but otherwise untuned. Satiny and smooth with a wisp of struck-in grease near 8 o'clock on the reverse. (#6156)

- 1069 1830 Large O AU58 PCGS.** O-122, R.1. One of four distinct die varieties of the 1830 Large O half dollar. This piece is untuned and highly lustrous, with an intense satiny sheen over the bright, silver-white surfaces. A moderate mark of uncertain origin is noticeable on Liberty's lower cheek, just above the jaw. (#6157)

- 1070 1831 AU58 NGC.** O-114, R.3. A tiny die chip just above the drapery clasp identifies the obverse of this variety, the same obverse die also used for O-113 and O-115. Tan-blue patina bathes each side of this sharply struck AU58 half. (#6159)

Near-Gem 1831 Half, O-104



- 1071 1831 MS64 NGC. CAC.** O-104, R.1. Beautifully toned in orange-gold and light sea-green shades. This lustrous example is sharply struck save for the stars, and it takes prolonged evaluation beneath a loupe to locate the few faint field marks beneath the patina. A lovely silver type coin that would upgrade nearly any collection. (#6159)

Colorful MS64 ★ 1831 Half, O-102



- 1072 1831 MS64 ★ NGC.** O-102, R.1. Attributed by partly merged lines within the first vertical shield stripe. This lovely Capped Bust half undoubtedly received the Star designation for its attractive aquamarine, tawny-gold, and lilac-rose toning. Lustrous and unmarked with minor strike incompleteness on the IB in PLURIBUS. (#6159)

Charming Choice 1831 Half Dollar, O-103



1073 1831 MS64 PCGS. CAC. O-103, R.1. The recut upright of the 5 in the denomination is diagnostic for the Overton variety. Blended gold and cream-gray toning embraces this lustrous and unabraded near-Gem. It would be a difficult task to find a higher quality or more attractive example. (#6159)

1074 1832 Small Letters—Double Struck, Reverse Rotation—XF40 NGC. O-103, R.1. The reverse (hammer) die rotated between strikes, while the obverse (anvil) die remained stationary. The rotation is approximately 10 degrees counter-clockwise, relative to the reverse. Both sides have a reverse field, as made and presumably due to pressure from the open collar die. Untoned and well defined with no detracting marks. (#6160)

1075 1832 Small Letters XF45 ANACS. O-117, R.4. Deep lavender toning bathes this unblemished and moderately circulated example. The eagle's plumage and Liberty's hair are well defined. (#6160)

1076 1832 Small Letters AU58 PCGS. O-116, R.3. The 1 in the date was first punched with a long serif, then with a short, blunt 1, evident on the serif, the base, and the right upright of the digit. On the reverse the arrowheads are poorly formed, and the A in STATES is higher than the first T. This splendid near-Mint piece has lots of silvery luster and eye appeal, with glints of gold and pink. (#6160)

1077 1832 Small Letters MS62 NGC. O-110, R.1. This lightly toned and impressive representative has booming luster and smooth surfaces. The LURI in PLURIBUS is typically brought up, as is the bust truncation opposite. (#6160)

1078 1832 Small Letters MS63 PCGS. O-112, R.2. Golden-brown and aqua-blue blushes fill the borders and frame the lightly toned fields and devices. Nicely struck except for softness near star 13. Lustrous, lovely, and housed in a doily label holder. (#6160)

Richly Toned Gem 1832 Half Dollar, O-119



1079 1832 Small Letters MS65 PCGS. O-119, R.3. The date is low and well spaced. On the reverse, the I in PLURIBUS is located below the left foot of the T in STATES, and the A in STATES is recut. Vibrant luster and rich, multicolored toning are hallmarks of this lovely Gem example. The design elements display uniformly bold definition, except for typical flatness on the obverse stars, and the surfaces are well preserved. (#6160)

Lushly Toned 1832 Half Dollar Small Letters, O-106



1080 1832 Small Letters MS65 NGC. O-106, R.1. Sea-green and caramel-gold embrace this satiny and nicely struck high grade Bust half. Beautifully smooth apart from a few thin marks to the right of the date. The Autumn 2007 edition of Herrman lists the condition census as 67,66,64,64,64. Census: 31 in 65, 12 finer (3/08). (#6160)

1081 1833 AU58 PCGS. O-109, R.3. The fifth star is repunched, and a mint-made die line extends the right foot of the I in AMERICA to the bottom of C. Light to medium reddish-gold and tan cover surfaces that retain ample luster and exhibit well impressed design elements. A couple of small scratches are noted in the field left of the date. (#6163)

1082 1833 MS62 PCGS. O-113, R.2. This coin has excellent eye appeal with frosty luster in the fields and delightful blue and gold peripheral toning with the centers silver-gray. A few small nicks are scattered, but only those on the jaw and chin merit mention. (#6163)

1083 1834 Large Date, Small Letters AU58 NGC. O-105, R.1. This variety is promptly identified by a horizontal die line (probably a guide line vestige) between STATES and OF. This principally untuned example has a few delicate obverse hairlines, but lacks any noticeable marks. (#6165)

1084 1834 Large Date, Small Letters MS63 NGC. O-105, R.1. Recutting on the ATES of STATES and a line between that word and OF are diagnostic for the reverse and thus the variety. A strongly lustrous Select coin, well-defined with ample peach-gold and orange elements near the rims. Soft silver-gray centers are a delightful complement to the peripheral colors. (#6165)

1085 1834 Small Date, Small Letters AU58 NGC. O-117, R.2. Slender ocean-blue and golden-brown bands visit the lower obverse, but this generally lustrous half dollar is primarily untuned. No marks merit mention, and the strike is good despite softness on the IB in PLURIBUS. (#6166)

1086 1834 Small Date, Small Letters MS62 NGC. O-116, R.1. Dove-gray and gold with shimmery luster. A good strike save for the A in STATES and the right-side stars. Faint marks on the jaw and a pair of reed marks on the neck determine the grade. (#6166)

1087 1834 Small Date, Small Letters MS62 PCGS. O-114, R.1. Stars 3, 4, and 8 are recut on the obverse. A sharp center dot is seen between crossbars 3 and 4, and a shadow of a misplaced E in the scroll is seen to the right of the correctly impressed E. Bright, silver-tan surfaces display soft luster. The star centers are flat, and PLUR of PLURIBUS is weak, as is typical of the variety. A few small marks are noted on Liberty's cheek and neck. (#6166)

1088 1834 Small Date, Small Letters MS62 PCGS. O-116, R.1. A wavy outline is seen in the field to the left of Liberty's bust, there are two pair of twin segments opposite star 8, and crossbars 4 and 5 extend into the right (facing) wing, all of which confirm the variety. Light to medium gray patina is imbued with hints of sky-blue at the borders, and sharp definition is apparent on the design elements, save for softness in some of the star centers and the UR of PLURIBUS. A few minor marks are consistent with the grade designation (#6166)

Choice 1834 Half Dollar
Small Date, Small Letters, O-109



- 1089 1834 Small Date, Small Letters MS64 NGC. O-109, R.1. The Overton marriage is identified by a mint-made tine from the bust tip, and a few delicate horizontal die lines within the shield. Dusky medium brown, powder-blue, and rose enriches this satiny and surprisingly unabraded near-Gem. The strike is generally sharp, although several stars have soft centers. A splendid representative of the Capped Bust type. (#6166)

- 1090 1835 MS61 NGC. O-101, R.1. O-101 and O-102 share a common reverse and have similar obverses, but O-101 has a curved-top 5 and O-102 has a flat-top 5. Brilliant aside from a slender arc of golden-brown along the obverse margin. Sharply struck, smooth, and satiny. (#6168)

Attractively Toned 1836 Half, O-110, MS62



- 1091 1836 Lettered Edge MS62 PCGS. O-110, R.1. Among the more recognizable Overton varieties for the date, since star 7 and the branch stem are clearly recut. A lustrous and colorful Bust half bathed in ocean-blue, lemon-gold, and peach patina. No marks require even passing mention, and the eye appeal is undeniable. (#6169)

Well Struck 1836 Lettered Edge Half Dollar
MS63, O-110



- 1092 1836 Lettered Edge MS63 NGC. O-110, R.1. The recut olive branch stem helps identify the Overton marriage, as does one line from each of the first four stripes extending to crossbar 2. Lustrous surfaces display hints of light gray-gold patina, along with well impressed design elements. A few minor marks are noted on the obverse. (#6169)

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLARS

- 1093 1836 Reeded Edge—Whizzed—NCS. XF Details. The 1836 Reeded Edge half has a famously low mintage of 1,200 pieces, and has long been a favorite of hoarders and speculators. This bold example has a granular, somewhat bright, and slightly blurred appearance from whizzing, but it has retoned in olive and almond-gold shades. (#6175)

Bold XF 1836 Reeded Edge Half



- 1094 1836 Reeded Edge XF40 PCGS. The obverse has only light gold toning, but the reverse border exhibits deep aqua-blue, and the reverse field is autumn-brown. A sharply detailed representative of this low mintage collector favorite. Slightly glossy, and a couple of faded marks rest unobtrusively on the upper right reverse field. From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6175)

Patinated XF 1836 Reeded Edge Half



- 1095 1836 Reeded Edge XF40 ANACS. The reported mintage of this popular variety is just 1,200 pieces. Survivors are scarce, and have been certified in grades as low as AG3. This example features ocean-blue, tan, and lilac patina. All major device details are clear, although the plumage and curls exhibit moderate wear. Housed in an ANA cache holder. From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6175)

- 1096 1836 Reeded Edge—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. A pleasingly detailed representative, silver-gray overall with hints of reddish-orange at the upper obverse and lower reverse margins. The pale, hairlined fields show a measure of uniform luster. (#6175)

- 1097 1836 Reeded Edge—Cleaned—ICG. XF45 Details. Wispy hairlines cross the well struck, lightly worn devices, while the deep blue-gray fields exhibit soft, uniform luster. Still, a desirable representative of this historic issue. From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6175)

Worthy AU 1836 Reeded Edge Half



- 1098 1836 Reeded Edge AU50 PCGS.** The tiny *Guide Book* mintage of 1,200 is a beacon call to collectors to accumulate examples, and many have done so over the years. This is a partly lustrous gunmetal-gray half dollar that has impressive sharpness and only a solitary consequential mark, to the left of the date.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6175)

Scarce 1836 Reeded Edge Half, AU Details



- 1099 1836 Reeded Edge—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** This powder-blue and caramel-gold piece is subdued by a chemical cleaning, and inspection beneath a loupe locates a few faded field marks. The popular Reeded Edge variety has a reported mintage of 1,200 pieces, and the majority of survivors are in circulated grades.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6175)

AU Details 1836 Reeded Edge Half



- 1100 1836 Reeded Edge—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** The 50 CENTS type was only struck in 1836 and 1837, and the first-year mintage was limited to 1,200 pieces. This example was only briefly in circulation, since ample luster remains. Deeply toned in apple-green and rose-gold shades that effectively conceal scattered minute abrasions.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6175)

- 1101 1837 AU58 PCGS.** Lightly die doubled on the olive leaves and nearby legends. Unlisted as such in *Cherrypickers'* or *Breen's Encyclopedia*. This nearly untoned Bust half has good luster and few marks. The strike is sharp aside from the right-side stars. Certified in a green label holder. (#6176)

- 1102 1837 AU58 NGC.** Elegant gold-rose, blue, and violet patina drapes each side of this softly lustrous near-Mint half. Well-defined central devices contrast with a degree of softness on the peripheral stars. (#6176)

- 1103 1837 MS62 NGC.** Deep green-gold and violet-blue patina drapes each side of this subtly lustrous, immensely appealing Reeded Edge half. Well-defined with greater eye appeal than the grade might suggest. (#6176)

Desirable 1837 Select Half Dollar



- 1104 1837 MS63 ICG.** The 1837 is one of only two issues of Christian Gobrecht's Reeded Edge, 50 CENTS Reverse half dollar. The scarcity of the low mintage 1836 (1,200 pieces) explains the desirability of the 1837 among high quality type collectors. Golden-bronze patination adheres to the lustrous surfaces of this Select example, and the design elements display excellent detail, save for the usual softness on some of the stars. A few trivial marks limit the grade. (#6176)

- 1105 1838 AU58 NGC.** An impressive strike leaves sharp definition on the design elements of this light to medium gray near-Mint half. Both sides are relatively clean, save for a light grease streak extending from the lower right part of star 5. (#6177)

Lovely Near-Gem 1838 Reeded Edge Half Dollar



- 1106 1838 MS64 PCGS.** A lovely example from this historic year that saw the opening of the nation's first branch mint in Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina, and the production of the 1838-O proof half dollars. This more affordable 1838-P boasts splendid peripheral toning in jade and saffron, with grayish centers and tons of eye appeal. Population: 35 in 64, 8 finer (3/08). (#6177)

- 1107 1839-O—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** Breen-4739. The mintmark is repunched south, as usually seen. Golden-brown, ruby-red, and ocean-blue toning embraces the borders. Well struck, but the obverse has light horizontal hairlines. The only affordable New Orleans issue of the Capped Bust design. (#6181)

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

- 1108 1840 Reverse of 1839, Small Letters—Environmental Damage—NCS. XF Details.** Well struck with light wear present on the highest design elements. The silver-gray and charcoal surfaces show a degree of pitting, likely the result of environmental exposure.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6234)

- 1109 1840 Reverse of 1839, Small Letters MS62 ANACS.** WB-103. A repunched date variant with doubling most evident at the bottom of the final digit. Well-defined with lush peach and violet patina over each side. Wispy abrasions account for the grade. (#6234)

- 1110 1840-O AU50 NGC.** Untoned silver-gray over much of each side, though crescents of deep rouge and pumpkin-orange are noted at the right periphery on each side. Light wear across the high points confirms the grade of this early O-mint Seated half. Census: 5 in 50, 40 finer (3/08). (#6235)

**XF Details 1842-O Half Dollar
Rare Small Date, Small Letters Reverse**



- 1111 1842-O Small Date, Small Letters—Reverse Scratched—NCS. XF Details.** The 1842-O Medium Date is only moderately scarce, but its Small Date counterpart is rare. NGC has certified only a single Mint State example. The present pearl-gray piece shows light wear on the seated Liberty, but some luster remains. The two pinscratches near the CA in AMERICA are inoffensive for the grade. *From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One.* (#6238)

- 1112 1842 Small Date, Large Letters MS61 NGC.** Scarcer than its Medium Date counterpart. A boldly detailed example bathed in lilac-gray and sea-green toning. The reverse field is faintly striated, but no marks are individually of notice. (#6240)

- 1113 1844 MS63 NGC.** Deep gold-orange shadings suffuse each side of this magnificent Select half dollar. Boldly impressed and a visual delight for the era. Census: 12 in 63, 14 finer (2/08). (#6245)

- 1114 1844-O Doubled Date Fine 15 PCGS.** WB-103. FS-301, formerly FS-001. The date was originally punched much too high and partly overlaps the rock. The blundered date was only partially effaced before another date was correctly entered in the die. This variety is featured on the cover of the Wiley-Bugert standard reference. Dark gray fields contrast with lighter lavender devices. Population: 3 in 15, 28 finer (2/08). (#6247)

- 1115 1846 6 Over Horizontal 6 VF30 PCGS.** FS-301, formerly FS-003, WB-104. A popular *Guide Book* blundered-date variant, moderately circulated with subtle remnants of luster at the margins. Pleasing silver-gray patina has elements of rose and tan away from the centers. Population: 5 in 30, 25 finer (2/08). (#6254)

- 1116 1848 AU53 PCGS.** Substantial luster brightens the devices and peripheries of this No Motto half. The seated Liberty is granular, as made from a rusted die. Smooth aside from a slender obverse scratch near 4 o'clock. *From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One.* (#6260)

- 1117 1850 AU58 NGC.** The obverse has soft, pleasing luster, while the well struck reverse is flashy. Delicate blue-green and violet patina graces the obverse margins. Minimally marked with just a hint of friction on each side. Census: 15 in 58, 28 finer (3/08). *From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One.* (#6264)

- 1118 1850 AU58 NGC.** A crisply struck piece with distinctly reflective fields, though it is not rated as Prooflike on the holder. Numerous wispy abrasions appear in the fields, yet the devices show only slight friction. Census: 14 in 58, 28 finer (3/08). (#6264)

- 1119 1851—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** This well-defined piece shows little patina save for a single small spot of cherry-red at the second star. Modestly worn with bright, suspiciously uniform luster in the lightly hairlined fields. *From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One.* (#6266)

- 1120 1852 AU58 PCGS.** Sharply struck with subtle, swirling luster beneath delicate tan and silver-gray patina. Just a hint of friction at the highest areas of the design precludes a Mint State designation. Population: 6 in 58, 40 finer (3/08). *From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One.* (#6268)

- 1121 1852 AU58 NGC.** Sharply struck in the centers with only a trace of weakness at the margins. Lightly gold-toned overall, though splashes of reddish-violet appear at the date and the upper obverse rim. Only minor friction on the devices precludes a strong Mint State grade. Census: 8 in 58, 35 finer (3/08). *From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One.* (#6268)

- 1122 1852 MS61 NGC.** Boldly impressed on the central devices with only a hint of softness at the uppermost stars of the obverse. Surprisingly few marks for the grade assigned. Subtle gold and silver-blue shadings drape each side. Census: 4 in 61, 30 finer (3/08). (#6268)

- 1123 1853 Arrows and Rays AU58 NGC.** Exquisitely detailed with virtually intact luster and only a hint of friction on the highest design elements. A minimally marked piece with subtle elements of orange toning against otherwise silver-gray surfaces. (#6275)

- 1124 1854-O Arrows MS63 PCGS.** Well-defined at the centers with luminous surfaces beneath gray-gold and silver surfaces. An attractive example of this Arrows issue, elusive in Mint State grades. (#6280)

Choice XF 1855-S Arrows Half



- 1125 1855-S Arrows XF45 PCGS.** In its first year of operation, the San Francisco Mint struck only gold coins, despite the compelling need for smaller denominations in the cash-starved Gold Rush economy. Although nearly 130,000 half dollars were struck in 1855, all went immediately into commerce. PCGS has certified only a single example as Mint State. The 1855-S is also the sole Arrows, No motto issue from the Western facility. This is a pleasing cream-gray example with a full, sharp LIBERTY and an unblemished appearance. Population: 7 in 45, 9 finer (2/08). *From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One.* (#6284)

Well Struck 1858 Near-Gem Half Dollar



- 1126 1858 MS64 PCGS.** Type One Reverse. A medley of light gold, blue, green, and beige patination adorns both sides of this near-Gem. A well executed strike sharpens the design elements, save for some of the star centers. A few minute marks scattered over the lustrous surfaces preclude Gem status. (#6293)

1127 1859 MS62 NGC. Type Two Reverse. Sharply struck with strong, swirling luster and enviable eye appeal. Though a number of light, wispy abrasions appear in the minimally toned fields, this coin, which shows a measure of gold-orange patina at the margins, remains fundamentally pleasing. Census: 12 in 62, 39 finer (3/08). (#6296)

1128 1859-O Shipwreck Effect NGC. Ex: S.S. Republic. This stone-white New Orleans No Motto half has only a trace of actual wear, but the fields are minutely granular, particularly on the upper reverse. A box and certificate of authenticity accompany the lot. (#6297)

R.7 1860-O 'Weird Vertical Stripes' Half Dollar, MS64, R7 in Mint State



1129 1860-O MS64 PCGS. WB-102, Weird Vertical Stripes. A popular issue from the New Orleans Mint on the eve of the outbreak of the Civil War, the 1860-O half dollars were produced to the extent of 1.29 million pieces. While the most common Wiley-Bugert variety of the issue is Low R.4, the authors estimate this variety in Mint State to be high R.7. Most of the vertical shield stripes were reengraved at bizarre angles, creating the variant. This piece offers wonderful mint luster with just a slight touch of field haze, but the appeal is enormous. Although accurate survival data are limited, most of the extant pieces we have been able to discover are in AU50 or lower grade, save for a single unheralded AU53 we auctioned a few years ago. Sit back and watch the bidding when *this* wonderful piece crosses the auction block! (#6300)

1130 1861 MS63 PCGS. A well-defined Select piece with subtle whispers of frost across the highest elements of the devices. Delicate silver-gray and lilac patina graces the satiny fields. Excellent eye appeal for the grade assigned. (#6302)

1131 1861-O Shipwreck Effect NGC. Ex: S.S. Republic. Wiley-09, believed to be a die pairing struck by the Confederacy. Liberty's high points lack any indication of wear, but the slate-gray surfaces are granular and lackluster. (#6303)

1132 1863 MS63 NGC. Die polish lines and wispy flaws mingle in the fields of this strongly lustrous Select half. The golden toning that graces the margins on each side assumes peach inflections on the obverse. Census: 10 in 63, 34 finer (3/08). (#6309)

1133 1863 MS64 PCGS. A surprising and undeniably appealing example of this Civil War-era minor silver issue, boldly struck with faintly toned silver-gray surfaces. Only a few stray flaws in the fields preclude a finer designation. Population: 17 in 64, 12 finer (3/08). (#6309)

1134 1866-S No Motto—Re-Engraved, Ex-Jewelry, Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details. This lightly worn piece shows re-engraving on the eagle's feathers, evidence of a past mount at the rims, and pale, uniformly lustrous silver-gray surfaces. Still, a coveted survivor from this issue of only 60,000 pieces. (#6315)

1135 1869 MS63 NGC. Surprisingly flashy with distinct reflectivity in the fields. This sharply struck, mildly contrasted Select piece is untuned save for a degree of gold-orange and watermelon-red near the right margins. Census: 10 in 63, 10 finer (3/08). (#6325)

1136 1870-CC Good 4 PCGS. The 1870-CC is extremely scarce overall; Randy Wiley and Bill Bugert (1993) assign it a high R.4 rating in G/VG. Natural light to medium gray toning on both sides. A few hair-thin marks on the obverse, as expected for a coin that has seen heavy circulation. (#6328)

Rare Very Fine 1870-CC Half Dollar



1137 1870-CC VF25 PCGS. In its inaugural year of operation, the Carson City Mint struck 54,617 half dollars. This quantity appears reasonable, but none were saved, and most circulated extensively. PCGS has certified one piece as Poor 1, and has certified more examples as Good 4 than have been certified as Mint State by PCGS and NGC combined. This steel-gray example has a hint of peripheral granularity, but marks are limited to a trivial obverse rim nick at 3 o'clock. Population: 5 in 25, 34 finer (2/08). From *The Yoder Family Collection, Part One*. (#6328)

Difficult XF Details 1870-CC Half



1138 1870-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. As the first half dollar issue from the Carson City Mint, the 1870-CC spent the most time in circulation before securing collector value. As a result, survivors are very scarce and are usually well circulated. This example is subdued by a cleaning, but no marks merit mention and only the E in LIBERTY is faint. (#6328)

- 1139 1871-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Light wear is noted on Liberty's knee and the eagle's outermost features. The light silver-gray surfaces show extensive hairlines and suspiciously bright luster. Still, a desirable example of this early Carson City minor silver issue.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6331)

- 1140 1871-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Light wear is concentrated at the high points of this early CC-mint half. Well struck overall with a number of wispy hairlines through the pale, bright silver-gray surfaces. (#6331)

Rare 1873 Open 3, No Arrows Half VF30



- 1141 1873 Open 3, No Arrows VF30 PCGS.** The Philadelphia Mint struck more than 2 million halves in 1873, but the vast majority of those were the Arrows variety. Of the remainder, most featured a Closed 3. The Open 3, No Arrows variety was struck during the narrow window after the introduction of the Open 3 and before the addition of arrows. The variety is very rare in all grades, despite a suspiciously high published mintage of 214,200 pieces. This is a richly detailed slate-gray example that has a number of faded obverse field marks. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 2 in 30, 7 finer (2/08).
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6337)

AU 1873 Open 3, No Arrows Half



- 1142 1873 Open 3, No Arrows AU50 ANACS.** Golden-brown, rose, and cobalt-blue adorn this partly lustrous and lightly abraded half dollar. Despite a published mintage of 214,200 pieces, the Open 3, No Arrows variety is remarkably rare, and examples are coveted regardless of grade. At the AU50 level, the present piece challenges the Condition Census for the variety.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6337)
- 1143 1873 Arrows MS62 NGC.** Soft, swirling luster enlivens the satiny surfaces of this well-defined Arrows half. Aside from hints of orange and violet at the right peripheries, this Mint State piece is silver-gray. (#6343)

Desirable 1874-CC Arrows Half, XF Details



- 1144 1874-CC Arrows—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** The second (and final) Arrows Carson City half has a low mintage and is seldom seen at the XF level. Deep olive-brown, dove-gray, and forest-green envelop this lightly circulated and collectible example. Inoffensively cleaned, but void of mentionable abrasions.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6347)

XF Details 1874-CC Arrows Half



- 1145 1874-CC Arrows—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Somewhat bright from a cleaning, but the right borders have since acquired golden-brown, electric-blue, and ruby-red toning. The devices exude luster, and field abrasions are minor. The rarer of the two Carson City Arrows issues. A mere 59,000 pieces were struck. (#6347)
- 1146 1877-CC MS63 Prooflike NGC.** Type One Reverse. One of just two Prooflike examples graded by NGC, each certified as MS63 (3/08). This slightly hazy gold-toned example has bold detail and distinctly reflective surfaces. A surprising treasure from this popular Carson City issue. (#6356)
- 1147 1877-S MS64 NGC.** Type Two Reverse. This is a simply gorgeous near-Gem, with layers of attractive gold and iridescent toning near the obverse and reverse borders. Well struck and carefully preserved, with no large or distracting marks noted on either side. (#6357)
- 1148 1878 MS63 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Solidly struck with strong luster, a pleasing Select representative of this popular Seated half dollar issue. Primarily silver-gray surfaces show occasional hints of gold near the margins. Population: 16 in 63, 26 finer (2/08). (#6358)
- 1149 1878-CC—Harshly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** The pale silver-gray surfaces show extensive hairlines and an unnatural gloss from a past cleaning. The overall detail is pleasing for the issue, though, with only light, even wear across the central devices.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6359)

Rare Near-Mint 1878-CC Seated Half



- 1150 1878-CC AU58 PCGS.** The Bland-Allison Act of 1878, requiring the Treasury to purchase vast amounts of silver to coin Morgan dollars, is responsible for the scarcity of the 1878-CC Seated half and the legendary rarity of the 1878-S half. The Carson City Mint produced only 62,000 halves, and at AU58 this piece rates an R.5 rarity rating from Wiley-Bugert. The lustrous surfaces are an even mix of steel-gray and pinkish-blue. Population: 2 in 58, 12 finer (3/08). (#6359)

- 1151 1879 MS61 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. This sharply struck Seated half is deeply toned golden-brown, sea-green, and magenta. Obverse field marks are concealed by the patina. Encased in a first generation holder. Only 4,800 business strikes were issued. From *The Yoder Family Collection, Part One*. (#6361)

Pleasing Gem 1880 Seated Half Dollar



- 1152 1880 MS65 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. The paltry mintage of 1880 Seated halves was only 8,400 business strikes, as the Philadelphia Mint pounded out millions of unwanted Morgan dollars to placate Bland-Allison. This coin offers considerable flashy luster and field-device contrast, with silver centers and gold- and ice-blue-tinged rims. Well struck and pleasing, despite a bit of charcoal toning in the right obverse field. Population: 17 in 65, 18 finer (3/08). (#6362)

Satiny Choice 1885 Half



- 1153 1885 MS64 PCGS.** Light gold toning visits this satiny and carefully preserved near-Gem. A good strike overall, although the right border of the right (facing) wing shows some blending of detail. A scant 5,200 business strikes were coined. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 13 in 64, 16 finer (3/08). (#6367)

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

Patinated Gem Proof 1862 Half



- 1154 1862 PR65 NGC.** Golden-brown invigorates the margins, while lilac and powder-blue grace the fields. The devices are dove-gray. This exactly struck Civil War Gem appears immaculate aside from a hair-thin mark near the left (facing) elbow. A scant 550 proofs were struck. Census: 22 in 65, 9 finer (3/08). (#6416)

High-Quality 1862 Seated Half, PR65



- 1155 1862 PR65 PCGS.** Seldom do we offer an 1862 Seated half that combines such high technical quality with blatant originality. Smooth, virtually blemish-free features are bathed in rich lavender-charcoal and cobalt-blue shades that lighten somewhat over the central and left reverse. Orange-apricot undertones are also seen on that side at direct angles. The coin is fully brought up throughout, an even more important trait due to the scarcity of similarly graded business strikes of this date. Population: 15 in 65, with only three finer (3/08).
Ex: American Numismatic Association Sale of the Millennium (Bowers and Merena, 8/2000), lot 4145, where it realized \$5,290; the Trane Collection (Heritage FUN, 1/2003, lot 7207), which realized \$,255. (#6416)

Wonderful Gem Cameo Proof 1862 Half



- 1156 1862 PR65 Cameo NGC.** This carefully preserved specimen offers vibrant, powerful mirrors beneath soft silver-gray patina that deepens near the rims. The exquisitely struck, moderately frosted silver-white devices supply undeniable contrast. An excellent survivor from this Civil War-era proof issue of just 550 pieces. NGC has graded only four finer Cameo coins (3/08). (#86416)

- 1157 1865 PR64 PCGS.** Exquisitely detailed and strongly mirrored, an attractive Choice specimen. The silver-gray and golden-tan obverse contrasts with deeper blue-violet and orange shadings on the faintly hairlined reverse. Population: 46 in 64, 19 finer (3/08). (#6419)

Exceptionally Appealing 1866 Seated Half, PR63



- 1158 1866 Motto PR63 NGC.** This was the first year that IN GOD WE TRUST appeared on the half dollar, making this a popular date for either proofs or business strikes. This Select proof specimen displays crisply defined devices and watery fields beneath the deep violet-brown toning that blankets both sides. A few grade-defining hairlines do little to inhibit this coin's exceptional eye appeal. (#6424)

- 1159 1867 PR63 PCGS.** Whispers of golden haze visit the reverse of this Select proof, though the obverse shows only isolated areas of milkiness. Boldly impressed with minor hairlines and contact on either side of Liberty. Population: 33 in 63, 51 finer (3/08). (#6425)

Colorful Gem Proof 1868 Half



- 1160 1868 PR65 PCGS.** Bathed in orange-yellow, emerald-green, and peach-lilac, this exactly struck half dollar is gorgeously toned and exceptionally preserved. Despite the bouquet of colors, the fields remain flashy. A scant 600 proofs were struck. Population: 7 in 65, 1 finer (3/08). (#6426)
- 1161 1870 PR63 PCGS.** This essentially brilliant proof Seated half has an exacting strike and is void of apparent marks. Carbon is limited to a few pinpoint flecks. (#6428)
- 1162 1872 PR62 PCGS.** The boldly struck obverse has a blend of blue-green, orange-gold, and silver-gray toning, while the strongly mirrored obverse offers reddish-orange peripheral tints. Light hairlines appear in the obverse and reverse fields. (#6430)

Splendid 1874 Arrows Half, PR65



- 1163 1874 Arrows PR65 NGC.** The short, low arrowheads by the date are standard for the proof 1874 Arrows half dollars. This Gem proof is deeply toned with gorgeous lilac and pale blue over deeply mirrored fields. The devices are lustrous with indications of cameo contrast, although the toning prevents such a designation. An outstanding example, suitable for a high quality type set or the collection of a series specialist. Census: 13 in 65, 7 finer (3/08). (#6435)

- 1164 1875 PR63 PCGS.** Orange-gold and cherry-red enrich this sharply struck Seated specimen. A "partial drapery" variety due to a lapped obverse die. A few delicate left obverse field hairlines limit the grade. Just 700 proofs were struck. (#6436)

Cameo Gem Proof 1875 Half



- 1165 1875 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** A nearly untuned Gem with seamless flashy fields and consistent frost throughout the devices. Precisely struck. Just 700 proofs were struck, and judging by third party population data, few survivors exhibit noticeable cameo contrast. Population: 1 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (3/08). (#86436)
- 1166 1876 PR64 Cameo NGC.** Type One Reverse. A pleasingly contrasted Choice example of this centennial-year proof issue, boldly impressed with only a hint of silver-gray haze over otherwise untuned surfaces. A few faint hairlines appear in the right obverse field. Census: 9 in 64 Cameo, 13 finer (3/08). (#86437)

Beautifully Toned PR66 Cameo 1876 Half



- 1167 1876 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Type One Reverse with open buds. The popular variety with what appears to be the top half of an S mintmark on Liberty's throat. Gorgeously toned in sun-gold, orange, powder-blue, and rose-red. Sharply impressed aside from Liberty's left (facing) claw and a couple of minor planchet marks incompletely effaced by the strike. Population: 2 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (3/08). *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#86437)

- 1168 1879 PR64 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Lightly toned in the peripheral areas, and a degree of field-motif contrast. Well struck throughout. Some translucent residue is noted between the ED of UNITED. Population: 80 in 64, 38 finer (3/08). (#6440)
- 1169 1880 PR62 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Essentially untoned surfaces display some contrast between the mirrored fields and lightly frosted motifs. Sharply struck throughout. Some faint hairlines are visible in the obverse fields. Housed in a green-label holder. (#6441)
- 1170 1880 PR63 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. This untoned specimen is precisely struck aside from minor inexactness on the left (facing) ankle. The devices are frosty, and the right obverse field has only light hairlines. (#6441)
- 1171 1881 PR62 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Fire-red and gold endow the borders of this low mintage Seated half. Radiant white devices contrast with glassy fields. The reverse has a slender mint-made planchet streak. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. (#6442)

Colorful 1882 Seated Half PR66



- 1172 1882 PR66 PCGS.** Lime-green and apricot invigorate the obverse. Deeper electric-blue, plum-red, and olive embrace the reverse. Beyond its exceptional toning, eye appeal is generated by the exacting strike and reflective fields. Commercial strikes and proofs combined for only 5,500 pieces. Population: 21 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#6443)

Conditionally Scarce 1882 Seated Half, PR66 Ultra Cameo



- 1173 1882 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The stunning cameo contrast on both sides of this remarkable specimen is created by the juxtaposition of richly frosted, icy-white devices and deeply reflective, jet-black mirrored fields. Every design element is crisply and fully struck, and only the faintest of handling marks are noted, in the right obverse field, with the aid of low level magnification. A beautiful Premium Gem proof that seems fully deserving of this lofty grade designation. Census: 3 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 3 finer (3/08). (#96443)
- 1174 1884 PR63 PCGS.** Deep blue-green and amber patina drapes the surfaces of this remarkable Select proof. Crisply struck with light, scattered hairlines in the fields that account for the grade. (#6445)

Richly Toned PR66 1884 Half



- 1175 1884 PR66 PCGS.** The 1 is recut above its left foot. Ocean-blue, honey-gold, powder-blue, and rose endow this flashy and precisely struck Premium Gem. Even by the scarce standards of post-1878 Seated halves, the 1884 is low mintage. Only 4,400 business strikes and 875 proofs were released. Population: 8 in 66, 3 finer (3/08). (#6445)

Sumptuous Superb Gem Proof 1886 Half



- 1176 1886 PR67 NGC.** Deep, entrancing shades consume each side of this wondrously well-preserved Seated half proof. The strike is exacting, as expected, and glimmers of the mirrors peek through vibrant blue-green, azure, violet, and champagne toning in concentric rings. One of only six specimens so graded by NGC, with only one finer (2/08). (#6447)
- 1177 1887 PR63 PCGS.** Multicolored peripheral toning frames silver-gold centers. Sharply struck, with some light grade-defining handling marks. Rated R.4 in Randy Wiley and Bill Bugert (1993). (#6448)

Exquisite Gem Proof 1887 Seated Half



- 1178 1887 PR65 PCGS.** Lovely golden-brown, gunmetal-blue, and plum-red toning endows this suitably struck and unblemished Gem. Because of heavy production of Morgan dollars, the half dollar series was neglected in 1887. Only 5,000 commercial strikes and 710 proofs were issued. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 24 in 65, 7 finer (2/08). (#6448)

Patinated PR66 1888 Half Dollar



- 1179 1888 PR66 PCGS.** Dusky rose, golden-brown, aqua, and cream-gray envelops this sharply struck Premium Gem. Subtle carbon on the right obverse field is barely worthy of passing mention. A low mintage date, since the Mint was legislatively obligated to strike inordinate numbers of silver dollars during the era. (#6449)
- 1180 1891 PR63 PCGS.** Hints of autumn-brown toning grace this impressively mirrored and attractive example. The devices display undesignated cameo contrast. Lightly die doubled on HALF DOL, the claws, and leaves. (#6452)
- 1181 1891 PR63 NGC.** A sharply struck and amply reflective Select specimen from the last of the proof Seated half dollar issues, blue-green at the margins with sunset-orange centers. Elegant eye appeal is its greatest asset. (#6452)

Lovely 1891 Half, PR66



- 1182 1891 PR66 NGC.** Strongly mirrored and essentially brilliant with a degree of contrast on each side, though the cameo effect of the obverse is too mild for the coin to receive an official designation. Crisply struck and carefully preserved, a wonderful survivor from this final-year issue of only 600 specimens. Census: 16 in 66, 4 finer (3/08). (#6452)

Cameo PR67 ★ 1891 Half



- 1183 1891 PR67 ★ Cameo NGC.** The margins offer light gold toning, while the fields and devices are brilliant. Both major devices are thickly frosted, and the eye appeal is exemplary. The fletchings, claws, and HALF DOL exhibit minute die doubling. A mere 600 proofs were struck. Census: 1 in 67 ★ Cameo, 1 finer (3/08). (#6452)

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

- 1184 1892 AU58 NGC.** Well-defined for this first-year issue and luminous with only a trace of friction on the highest design elements. Dusky silver-gray toning prevails, though gold and orange undercurrents appear in the fields and margins. (#6461)
- 1185 1892-O MS62 NGC.** A noteworthy Mint State representative of this low-mintage New Orleans issue, well-defined with minimally toned centers and elements of gold-orange toning near the rims. Wispy slide marks on the portrait preclude a finer designation. (#6462)

Handsome Choice 1892-O Dollar



- 1186 1892-O MS64 PCGS.** In circulated grades, the 1892-O is considered a key to the series. Its mintage is lower than any other branch mint issue. Perhaps because it was the first year of the type, a few 1892-O halves were set aside in Mint State, but well preserved examples remain very scarce. This satiny chestnut-gray near-Gem has smooth surfaces and a suitable strike. Population: 32 in 64, 16 finer (2/08). *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#6462)
- 1187 1892-S AU58 NGC.** Splashes of russet and sage toning populate the margins of this softly lustrous near-Mint piece, well-defined with just a touch of friction on the devices. A few wispy slide marks are present on the cheek. Census: 18 in 58, 66 finer (3/08). (#6464)
- 1188 1892-S MS62 NGC.** Elegant gold and orange patina drapes each side of this softly lustrous first-year Barber quarter. Well struck with a handful of light ticks on Liberty's cheek. Census: 21 in 62, 35 finer (2/08). (#6464)

Sharp 1893 Half, MS64



- 1189 1893 MS64 PCGS.** Fully struck with satiny mint brilliance and some subtle golden color at the right portions of each side. Sharply defined throughout with thick mint luster. There are no reportable abrasions, and at first glance this piece appears much finer than the stated grade. One of the more popular dates for type purposes, both because of the earliness of the date as well as the numbers set aside as mementoes. Population: 29 in 64, 24 finer (3/08). (#6465)
- 1190 1893-O MS62 NGC.** Dappled peach, amethyst, and azure patina mingles with silver-gray on each side of this early O-mint Barber half. Satiny and well-defined with wispy abrasions on each side. (#6466)
- 1191 1893-O MS62 NGC.** A satiny silver-gray New Orleans Barber half that shows two tiny dots of aqua patina near the lower reverse rim. Well-defined with a few wispy slide marks on the cheek that preclude a finer designation. (#6466)

Conditionally Rare 1893-O Half, MS64



- 1192 1893-O MS64 PCGS.** A fully lustrous near-Gem, this delightful 1893-O half dollar is deeply toned in golden-brown, pale blue, and steel. Some weakness is evident at the base of the right (facing) wing, with the balance of design work boldly defined. Population: 60 in 64, 7 finer (3/08). (#6466)

Beautiful Gem 1893-O Half



- 1193 1893-O MS65 NGC.** The deep autumn-gold centers are bounded by lush blue-green margins. The devices have plum-gray highlights. The lustrous and unabraded surfaces exude eye appeal, and the strike is only slightly incomplete near the right shield corner and fletchings. Census: 6 in 65, 2 finer (2/08).
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#6466)

- 1194 1893-S MS61 PCGS.** This second-year San Francisco Barber half issue was not saved in quantity, and any Mint State survivor is a scarce and desirable coin. This piece has vibrant luster and clean fields that show whispers of gold-orange and sage patina. A series of reeding marks on the cheek accounts for the grade. Population: 3 in 61, 39 finer (3/08). (#6467)

- 1195 1894 AU50 PCGS.** Light, even wear appears across the portrait, but the luster of the richly toned blue-gray and golden-tan fields is virtually intact. Minimally marked with strong eye appeal for the grade. (#6468)

- 1196 1894 MS63 NGC.** Strongly lustrous for the issue with slightly satiny surfaces. The margins show whispers of yellow-gold toning, while the centers are predominantly silver-gray. A crisply struck and attractive survivor. Census: 23 in 63, 55 finer (2/08). (#6468)

- 1197 1894 MS63 PCGS.** Aqua-blue and golden-gray patina rushes over the lustrous surfaces of this Select Barber half, and a well executed strike complements the attractive toning. A few trivial unobtrusive handling marks define the grade. (#6468)

- 1198 1894 MS64 PCGS.** Lustrous surfaces are visited by whispers of light tan and gray toning, and display impressively-struck design features. A short squiggly mark is noted between stars 3 and 4 on the obverse. Population: 23 in 64, 23 finer (3/08). (#6468)

- 1199 1894-O MS62 PCGS.** Light silver-gray toning is joined by blushes of violet on the obverse. The 1894-O typically comes poorly struck, "... some horribly so," according to David Lawrence (1991). Except for a couple of star centers, this example exhibits a sharply impressed obverse, but localized weakness on the reverse. Minimally marked. Housed in a green-label holder. (#6469)

- 1200 1894-O MS63 NGC.** A softly lustrous silver-gray representative of this earlier O-mint Barber half, luminous and well struck with only wispy abrasions on each side. Solid eye appeal for the grade. Census: 19 in 63, 42 finer (2/08). (#6469)

- 1201 1894-O MS63 NGC.** Deep blue-gray and violet shadings consume each side of this subtly lustrous O-mint half. Select with few marks and pleasing definition overall, though the eagle's arrows talon is ill-defined. Census: 21 in 63, 42 finer (3/08). (#6469)

- 1202 1894-S MS62 NGC.** Soft blue, violet, and silver-gray shadings converge on each side of this pleasingly toned, softly lustrous S-mint half. Solidly struck with wispy abrasions noted on the neck. Census: 21 in 62, 62 finer (2/08). (#6470)

- 1203 1894-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1894-S has one of the highest mintages of the Barber half series (4,048,690 pieces), but is challenging in the better grades of Mint State. Golden-brown and sky-blue patina rests on the highly lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem. A couple of minute obverse marks limit the grade. Population: 34 in 64, 9 finer (3/08). (#6470)

Impressive Gem 1894-S Half Dollar



- 1204 1894-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** A satiny lilac-gray Barber half with freckles of golden-brown and sea-green about the peripheries. A good strike that exhibits incompleteness only on the fletchings. The cheek, neck, fields, and eagle are splendidly unabraded. Marks are principally limited to Liberty's laurel wreath. Population: 4 in 65, 5 finer (3/08). (#6470)

- 1205 1895 MS63 PCGS.** This softly lustrous lavender-toned piece has pleasing detail. Appealing for the grade assigned, though faint abrasions on the cheek and neck preclude a finer designation. Population: 30 in 63, 47 finer (3/08). (#6471)

- 1206 1895-O MS62 NGC.** A softly lustrous and distinctively toned example of this elusive O-mint half dollar issue. At the left obverse, a curving boundary separates the golden-tan peripheral toning from the silver-gray of the center. Census: 12 in 62, 32 finer (2/08). (#6472)

Lustrous 1895-O Half Dollar, MS64



- 1207 1895-O MS64 PCGS.** Light golden-brown color covers the surface of this lustrous coin, with sepia highlights near the rim. The strike is better than average for the issue, with a fully defined shield and the most notable weakness located on the eagle's right (facing) claw and arrows. A few unobtrusive marks are visible on the surfaces. Population: 17 in 64, 11 finer (3/08). (#6472)

- 1208 1895-S MS62 PCGS.** An attractive, richly toned example of this S-mint half issue, uncommonly well-defined with surprising luster beneath rich gold, rouge, and violet patina. Population: 16 in 62, 73 finer (2/08). (#6473)

Attractive Choice 1895-S Half Dollar



1209 1895-S MS64 NGC. An untoned, satiny example with nicely struck design features. The only marks worth mentioning are some vertical slide marks on Liberty's neck, which undoubtedly account for the grade. A few spindly die cracks can be seen on the reverse under magnification. An attractive, near-Gem example. Census: 13 in 64, 10 finer (3/08). (#6473)

1210 1896 MS62 NGC. Well-defined with strong, pleasing luster and minimal patina. Wispy abrasions and a more significant near-vertical flaw are noted on Liberty's cheek. Census: 17 in 62, 40 finer (3/08). (#6474)

1211 1896-O AU58 PCGS. Flashy, mildly reflective fields supply much of the eye appeal for this near-Mint beauty. Slight silver-gray haze drapes much of the faintly marked surfaces. A great example of this challenging issue. Population: 2 in 58, 20 finer (3/08). (#6475)

Elusive 1896-S Barber Half, MS64



1212 1896-S MS64 PCGS. Another semi-key Barber half issue, despite its mintage of more than 1.1 million pieces. Mottled smoke-gray, silver-pink, and aqua toning graces each side, while failing to dampen the radiant luster. A bold strike completes the appeal. Population: 19 in 64, 14 finer (3/08). (#6476)

1213 1897 MS64 PCGS. The obverse has a slightly satiny appearance, while the reverse has more vibrant luster. A well-defined and attractive Choice piece that display soft silver-gray, gold-orange, and sage patina. (#6477)

Key 1897-O Half Dollar, MS64



1214 1897-O MS64 PCGS. This is an attractive, lustrous coin, with pleasing golden brown color throughout. A few contact marks can be seen on the cheek and neck, likely limiting the grade. The 1897-O is a key date to the Barber half dollar series in all grades, and this coin is sure to please the discriminating date collector. (#6478)

Bright 1897-S Half Dollar, MS62



1215 1897-S MS62 NGC. Bright luster exudes from both sides of this S-mint half dollar that exhibits nicely defined design elements, except for the usual softness in the upper right corner of the shield. Speckles of light tan color gravitate to the peripheries, more noticeable on the obverse. A combination of planchet striations and slide marks on Liberty's cheek likely accounts for the limited grade. (#6479)

Pleasing 1897-S Half Dollar, MS64



1216 1897-S MS64 PCGS. This attractive gray-silver coin features a pleasing satin luster and metallic effect that provides plenty of eye appeal to the collector. Noteworthy marks are difficult to find; indeed, unusually so for the grade. A better date coin that is likely headed to an outstanding date collection of Barber halves. Population: 15 in 64, 14 finer (3/08). (#6479)

1217 1898 MS64 PCGS. Minimally toned save for three small patches of russet and green toning at the upper obverse. A well-defined and strongly lustrous piece, pleasingly preserved save for a handful of wispy flaws on and near the portrait. Population: 45 in 64, 21 finer (3/08). (#6480)

Lustrous 1898-O Half Dollar, MS63



1218 1898-O MS63 PCGS. This coin boasts a good deal of luster of the satin variety. The obverse features a pale golden-brown color throughout, while the reverse is completely white and features a small die crack through the lettering on the left side. The grade is limited by a number of small marks on the obverse, none of which is individually distracting. (#6481)

Appealing 1898-S Half Dollar, MS62



- 1219 1898-S MS62 PCGS.** This is an appealing coin, much more so than would be implied by the relatively modest grade. Mostly white in color, with golden-brown highlights choosing their spots to peek through. The luster is full and attractive, with hints of semi-prooflikeness below, and the strike is better than average. Population: 5 in 62, 27 finer (3/08). (#6482)

- 1220 1899 MS64 PCGS.** Strong, satiny luster enlivens the golden-tan and silver-gray surfaces of this striking Choice coin. Well-defined with few marks for the grade and a thin line of deeper patina that travels from Liberty's ear to the lowest star at the right obverse. Population: 42 in 64, 40 finer (3/08). (#6483)

Original MS66 1899 Barber Half



- 1221 1899 MS66 PCGS.** The original coloration in mottled shades of pink-gold, almond, and silver marks this as a special piece, as do the undisturbed surfaces and bold strike. Although the mintage was a plentiful one in excess of 5.5 million examples, PCGS has certified only 20 pieces of the issue so fine, with one higher (3/08). A nice type coin! (#6483)

- 1222 1899-O MS63 PCGS.** Both sides have above-average luster for the issue, with that of the reverse slightly stronger. A well struck, faintly abraded Select coin, silver-gray save for a spot of deep russet at the dot between AMERICA and DOLLAR. Population: 27 in 63, 38 finer (3/08). (#6484)

Delicately Toned Choice 1899-O Half



- 1223 1899-O MS64 PCGS.** Almond-gold patina graces this satiny and bagmark-free near-Gem. A good strike with only trivial inexactness on the right shield corner and fletchings. Faint right obverse hairlines are virtually imperceptible. The reverse legends are lightly strike doubled. Population: 26 in 64, 12 finer (2/08).
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#6484)

- 1224 1899-S MS62 PCGS.** Dappled peach and silver-blue patina drapes each side of this softly lustrous and well struck Barber half. The fields are clean, though the portrait shows horizontal slide marks. Population: 8 in 62, 42 finer (2/08). (#6485)

Colorful 1899-S Half Dollar, MS64



- 1225 1899-S MS64 PCGS.** This colorful coin features intermingling swatches of lavender and gold color throughout, above pleasingly soft, satiny luster. The few noticeable surface marks are unobtrusive and entirely in line with the Choice grade. Tough to find in finer grades, especially with this degree of eye appeal. Population: 14 in 64, 14 finer (3/08). (#6485)

- 1226 1900 MS63 PCGS.** Well struck and richly toned with delicate, satiny luster beneath ample sage, blue-gray, olive, and orange patina. A few wispy flaws on and near the portrait preclude Choice status. (#6486)

- 1227 1900 MS64 NGC.** Dusky lavender-rose patina drapes the centers of this lovely near-Gem, while the margins offer glints of green-gold. Satiny and captivating. Census: 54 in 64, 19 finer (2/08). (#6486)

Delightful 1900-O Barber Half, MS64



- 1228 1900-O MS64 PCGS.** Although more than 2.7 million pieces were struck, few Barber Half Dollar issues can compete with the scarcity of the 1900-O in better Mint State grades. This satiny representative has typical O-mint softness in the centers and is framed in speckled russet and blue toning. Population: 13 in 64, 6 finer (3/08). (#6487)

Satiny 1900-S Half Dollar, MS64



- 1229 1900-S MS64 PCGS.** An interesting array of colors is visible on this coin, ranging from an antique silver hue almost to a deep bronze, most notably on the reverse. Satin luster predominates and provides a good deal of eye appeal. A late die state, as evidenced by at least three separate visible die cracks, the most noticeable of which stretches along the truncation of the neck between stars 1 and 13. (#6488)

1230 1901 MS63 PCGS. Both sides have soft, swirling luster beneath silver-gray shadings that deepen to pewter near the rims. Well-defined with only light, wispy flaws. Population: 34 in 63, 63 finer (2/08). (#6489)

1231 1901 MS64 PCGS. A deep layer of speckled green-gold and silver-sage patina blankets both sides of this well struck, highly lustrous near-Gem. Surprisingly well-preserved for the grade and a great example of this popular turn-of-the-century issue. Population: 51 in 64, 16 finer (3/08). (#6489)

Brilliant 1901-O Barber Half, MS62



1232 1901-O MS62 PCGS. A remarkable example of the scarce 1901-O Barber half dollar with exceptional satiny luster and brilliant silver-white surfaces. The limited grade is based on a few faint hairlines and abrasions, in addition to strike weakness at the right center of the reverse. Population: 7 in 62, 18 finer (3/08). (#6490)

Attractive Choice AU 1901-S Half Dollar



1233 1901-S AU55 PCGS. While nowhere near the rarity of its quarter counterpart, the 1901-S half is a formidable issue in its own right. A review of our auction records shows that while it is sometimes available in very high or very low grades, a coin like this in a collector grade such as this piece's AU55 is hard to come by — and also as likely as not to sell for multiples of what current price guides indicate. This colorful piece shows the expected amount of rub on its high points, yet continues to show a good deal of luster as well as a high degree of detail and an unusually low number of abrasions. (#6491)

1234 1902 MS64 PCGS. A strongly lustrous Philadelphia half, well-defined overall with subtle silver-gray patina overall and delicate golden accents near the margins. Highly elusive any finer, with just 15 such pieces graded by PCGS (3/08). (#6492)

Lustrous 1902-O Half Dollar, MS63



1235 1902-O MS63 NGC. Golden-tan patination gravitates to the borders of this New Orleans representative, and reveals occasional blue and lavender accents. Fairly good definition shows on the obverse motifs, but the central portions of the eagle are weak, which unfortunately is typical of this issue that is “consistently one of the poorest struck coins in the series” (David Lawrence, 1991). Lustrous surfaces reveal a few minute obverse marks. (#6493)

Bright 1902-O Half Dollar, MS63



1236 1902-O MS63 PCGS. This is a brightly lustrous coin, shining boldly beneath a gold and brown color that is deeper on the reverse. Surface abrasions are few. Although the obverse stars are sharp, detail in the center of the coin is limited by the weak strike so often found on this date. Nice overall eye appeal for the date. Population: 9 in 63, 19 finer (3/08). (#6493)

1237 1902-S AU50 PCGS. Soft, pleasing luster clings to the margins of this lightly circulated silver-gray piece. Well struck overall with few overt marks, though the portrait shows a few wispy abrasions and minor ticks. Population: 5 in 50, 48 finer (3/08). (#6494)

1238 1903 MS63 NGC. Solidly struck with soft, pleasing luster. The primarily silver-gray surfaces show occasional whispers of violet and silver-green patina near the margins. Census: 9 in 63, 16 finer (2/08). (#6495)

Conditionally Scarce 1903 Barber Half, MS64



1239 1903 MS64 PCGS. While the production numbers were generous with 2.27 million halves produced, this is a surprisingly scarce issue in MS64 condition, as attested to by the third-party population figures. PCGS has graded only 24 near-Gems and eight coins finer, while NGC has seen just 10 MS64s with six pieces finer, as of (3/08). This example is well struck, except for the upper right (facing) corner of the shield. The lustrous surfaces exhibit light gray patina, and a couple of minor, yet grade-limiting marks near Liberty's mouth. (#6495)

Attractive 1903-O Fifty Cent, MS64



- 1240** 1903-O MS64 NGC. Splashes of russet and aqua-blue patina visit the highly lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem, and a well executed strike imparts sharp definition to the design elements, except for trivial softness in the upper right shield corner. A few minuscule ticks occur on the obverse. (#6496)

Surprisingly Scarce 1903-O Barber Half, MS64



- 1241** 1903-O MS64 PCGS. The original mintage figure of 2.1 million coins does little to help predict the scarcity of this Barber half dollar issue. The number of surviving examples is much lower than such a high mintage would ordinarily suggest. This near-Gem is somewhat unevenly struck, with a bit of weakness noted on a couple of the obverse stars and on the eagle's upper right shield border and right (facing) talon. It is highly lustrous and essentially untoned, with just a handful of tiny marks on Liberty's cheek and jaw that keep it from a Gem holder. Population: 34 in 64, 11 finer (3/08). (#6496)

- 1242** 1903-S MS63 PCGS. Powerful luster with occasional wisps of gold-orange toning over otherwise silver-white surfaces. Both obverse and reverse show extensive roller marks across the central devices, though these have no impact on the technical grade. Population: 13 in 63, 33 finer (3/08). (#6497)

- 1243** 1904 MS64 PCGS. Silver-gray centers cede to splashes of green-gold and charcoal-gray near the rims. A strongly lustrous and pleasingly preserved representative of this little-saved issue. Population: 66 in 64, 12 finer (3/08). (#6498)

Exemplary 1904 Half MS66



- 1244** 1904 MS66 PCGS. Original aquamarine, olive, and caramel-gold grace the margins, while the obverse field and portrait are ice-blue and stone-gray. A satiny and well preserved example of this Barber issue, which is plentiful in lower circulated grades but scarce in Mint State. Population: 4 in 66, 1 finer (2/08). (#6498)

- 1245** 1904-O XF40 PCGS. The fields remain luminous despite even wear across the devices and deep silver-gray patina that drapes the surfaces. Occasional blue and violet overtones are present near the portrait. A pleasing example of this challenging issue. Population: 2 in 40, 55 finer (3/08). (#6499)

Desirable Near-Mint 1904-S Barber Half



- 1246** 1904-S AU58 PCGS. This is an attractively toned example with a layer of original charcoal-gray coloration across each side. Most of the design elements are boldly struck, except for a few parts of the eagle, and there is only slight highpoint wear overall suggestive of possible light handling or circulation. The '04-S is rare in any AU or Mint State grade, and it is a highly desirable semi-key issue for date collectors. (#6500)

Toned 1905 Barber Half Dollar, MS64



- 1247** 1905 MS64 PCGS. The mottled obverse toning is amber-gray, with a few reddish tinges, while the reverse sports a coating of blue-gray and amber. The strike is soft on the eagle's right (facing) wing, and a couple of abrasions are noted on the neck of Liberty. PCGS has graded only 21 specimens at this level, with just 14 finer (3/08). (#6501)

Near-Gem 1905-O Barber Half Dollar



- 1248** 1905-O MS64 PCGS. The obverse design elements are a bit soft on some of the stars and on Liberty's laurel wreath and upper hair details. The strike is also quite weak on the eagle's neck, upper right shield, tail feathers and talons. The luster is excellent, however, and there is attractive olive-gray and coral-red toning across both sides. A handful of flyspecks are noticeable on the obverse, but surface marks are minimal for the grade. Population: 39 in 64, 19 finer (3/08). (#6502)

- 1249** 1905-S AU50 PCGS. Despite light wear across the devices, the rose-tinged silver-gray fields retain immense luster. A well struck example with a handful of small abrasions on and near the portrait. Population: 7 in 50, 67 finer (3/08). (#6503)

- 1250 1905-S MS62 NGC.** Rose toning visits the portrait, while subtler gold and blue patina visits the remainder of this softly lustrous piece. Well struck with no trace of wear, though the fields show a handful of overt abrasions. Census: 4 in 62, 37 finer (2/08). (#6503)
- 1251 1906 MS63 NGC.** A luminous Select piece with strong, swirling luster and an overwhelming aura of originality. Elements of golden-tan and silver-blue grace the pleasingly preserved fields. A handful of light abrasions on Liberty's neck account for the grade. (#6504)
- 1252 1906 MS64 PCGS.** Subtle gold-inflected haze that visits parts of the obverse shows greater coverage over the reverse. A well struck, pleasingly preserved Choice coin. Population: 70 in 64, 25 finer (3/08). (#6504)
- 1253 1906-D MS64 PCGS.** Subtly lustrous with delicate lavender and rose-gold patina. The devices are well-defined and pleasingly preserved for the grade. An excellent Choice representative of the initial Denver half dollar issue. Population: 52 in 64, 23 finer (3/08). (#6505)

Elusive Near-Gem 1906-O Half Dollar



- 1254 1906-O MS64 PCGS.** Both sides of this lovely near-Gem are fully brilliant with impressive silver-white surfaces that are accented by faint champagne toning. Although relatively common as a date, the PCGS Population Report correctly indicates its rarity in higher grades. Population: 23 in 64, 11 finer (3/08). (#6506)
- 1255 1906-S MS63 PCGS.** Delicate blue-green, gold, and silver-gray shadings enrich the satiny surfaces of this attractive S-mint half. Pleasing for the grade with only a handful of wispy abrasions. Population: 25 in 63, 47 finer (2/08). (#6507)
- 1256 1906-S MS63 PCGS.** Luminous gold-gray and orange toning visits each side, and the reverse margins also exhibit soft blue and lavender patina. A well-defined and fundamentally appealing S-mint survivor. Population: 25 in 63, 47 finer (3/08). (#6507)

Impressive Gem 1906-S Half



- 1257 1906-S MS65 PCGS.** Soft, beautiful patina is the greatest asset of this strongly lustrous and pleasingly preserved Gem. Deep gold, violet, and blue shadings drape the fields and the well-defined portrait. A top-notch survivor from this little-saved issue of under 1.8 million pieces. Population: 10 in 65, 7 finer (3/08). (#6507)
- 1258 1907 MS63 NGC.** The obverse of this minimally marked Select piece has soft golden-tan toning over the centers and splashes of orange, russet, and violet near the rims. The reverse has similar peripheral patina, though the centers are essentially silver-white. (#6508)

- 1259 1907 MS64 PCGS.** Vibrantly lustrous and well-defined for this century-old issue. Green-gold and russet toning dots the obverse margins, while the reverse is essentially brilliant. Minor marks are present on the cheek. (#6508)
- 1260 1907-D MS63 PCGS.** Both sides offer a melange of blue-green, violet, and pumpkin-orange over satiny surfaces. A well-defined Select piece from the second year of operation of the Denver Mint. (#6509)
- 1261 1907-D MS64 PCGS.** Rose-gold and apple-green patina enriches this lustrous and precisely struck example. Attractive despite a couple of thin marks on the portrait. Population: 45 in 64, 28 finer (2/08). (#6509)
- 1262 1907-D MS64 PCGS.** Areas of olive-green and aqua-blue run over lustrous and generally well-preserved surfaces. An attractive example of this popular second-year Denver issue. Population: 45 in 64, 27 finer (3/08). (#6509)
- 1263 1907-O MS62 NGC.** Soft silver-gray centers cede to gold-orange and violet near the rims. A lustrous and well struck O-mint piece that shows a number of light to moderate marks on the portrait. (#6510)
- 1264 1907-O MS64 PCGS.** A lovely silver-gray example of this later New Orleans half dollar issue, well struck with pleasingly preserved, modestly satiny surfaces. A die bulge at the upper reverse adds interest to that side. Population: 41 in 64, 20 finer (3/08). (#6510)

Desirable 1907-S Barber Half, MS64



- 1265 1907-S MS64 PCGS.** A favorite date among specialists, the 1907-S half dollar is elusive in all Mint State grades. The higher Gem population suggests a number of resubmissions over two decades of PCGS certification. This sharp near-Gem has brilliant and frosty silver surfaces with attractive peripheral gold toning. Population: 7 in 64, 14 finer (3/08). (#6511)
- 1266 1908 MS64 PCGS.** Deep violet and gold-gray toning yields to silver-gray at Liberty's cheek. Solidly struck with a high-end obverse, though a single small abrasion is noted at the eagle's upper shield. Population: 42 in 64, 22 finer (3/08). (#6512)
- 1267 1908-D MS64 PCGS.** Strongly lustrous for this Denver issue with just a hint of silver-gray haze over otherwise untuned surfaces. Few marks, though a handful of light luster grazes combine to preclude Gem status. Population: 56 in 64, 33 finer (3/08). (#6513)

Remarkable 1908-D Half Dollar, MS66



1268 1908-D MS66 PCGS. The startling originality of this piece will captivate viewers, one of those remarkable coins that manages to have deep patina and yet maintain cartwheel luster and enormous eye appeal. Of the 3.28 million halves of this early Denver Mint issue, few have survived in high Mint State grades. This is a remarkably well-preserved and well struck Premium Gem that has vibrant mint luster. Dappled russet, gold, and sea-green patina adorns both sides. Population: 6 in 66, 4 finer (3/08). (#6513)

1269 1908-O MS63 NGC. A lovely Select coin from the penultimate year of operation for the New Orleans Mint, softly lustrous with splashes of gold and sage patina at the margins. Well struck and pleasing. (#6514)

1270 1908-O MS64 NGC. Strong, swirling luster enlivens each side of this impressive half, from the penultimate issue from New Orleans. Deep green-gold and subtle orange patina embraces each side. Housed in a prior-generation holder. Census: 33 in 64, 54 finer (3/08). (#6514)

1271 1908-O MS64 PCGS. Solidly struck with pleasing luster for this late-date O-mint issue. Forest-green and golden-tan toning graces the obverse, while on the reverse, blue tints prevail. (#6514)

Appealing Select Mint State 1908-S Barber Half



1272 1908-S MS63 PCGS. In *The Complete Guide to Barber Halves* (1991), David Lawrence commented that this issue is: "Underrated because of fairly high mintage." That seems like an understatement, as fewer than 135 pieces have been certified at all grade levels by NGC and PCGS combined, of the 1.64 million coins originally produced. This appealing Select example is well struck and highly lustrous, with silver-gray centers and rich golden-brown and cobalt peripheral toning. A few slide marks on Liberty's cheek and neck deny a higher grade assessment. Population: 9 in 63, 29 finer (3/08). (#6515)

1273 1909 MS63 NGC. Elegant, dappled gold and peach-rose toning drapes each side of this shining Select piece. Well-defined overall with fine, scattered abrasions that preclude a finer grade. (#6516)

1274 1909 MS64 NGC. A luminous piece with elements of gold and russet patina over a steel-gray base. Well struck with a handful of wispy flaws near the portrait that preclude a finer designation. (#6516)

1275 1909 MS64 PCGS. A strongly lustrous and solidly struck piece, primarily silver-white with occasional blushes of pink and tan. A single thin flaw on Liberty's cheek precludes Gem status. (#6516)

1276 1909-O AU50 PCGS. An attractive, lightly circulated representative of the final New Orleans half dollar issue, well struck with modest wear at the high points of the design. Primarily silver-gray with hints of golden-tan at the margins. Population: 3 in 50, 64 finer (3/08). (#6517)

1277 1909-O MS62 NGC. A luminous Mint State representative of the last New Orleans half dollar issue, well struck with silver-blue centers and gold-orange at the margins. Census: 3 in 62, 44 finer (2/08). (#6517)

1278 1909-S AU58 PCGS. Strongly lustrous and essentially untoned with slight friction on the highest design elements. This well-defined piece shows only a few wispy abrasions and a handful of reed marks on the neck. Population: 11 in 58, 64 finer (3/08). (#6518)

Lovely 1909-S Half, MS66



1279 1909-S MS66 NGC. A solidly struck example of this low-mintage S-mint issue that offers uncommonly vibrant luster. The beautifully preserved centers are essentially untoned, while the obverse margins show elements of gold-orange and tan. One of five Premium Gems certified by NGC, with none numerically finer (3/08). (#6518)

1280 1910 MS62 NGC. A well struck and luminous piece that has soft silver-gray patina overall with ample elements of gold-orange and lavender. Well struck with light, wispy abrasions on the obverse. Census: 20 in 62, 48 finer (3/08). (#6519)

1281 1910 MS63 PCGS. Well struck with creamy, satiny dove-gray surfaces. A well-defined piece that displays attractively, though light abrasions are present on the reverse. Overall, a worthy example of this challenging issue. Population: 22 in 63, 60 finer (3/08). (#6519)

Conditionally Scarce 1910-S Barber Half, MS64



1282 1910-S MS64 PCGS. Only a median rarity in the series, but surprisingly difficult above AU55. This is an attractive coin that has plenty of luster beneath the muted coral, sky-blue, and speckled russet toning that covers each side. An unusually clean and apparently original example of this scarce Barber half dollar issue. Population: 18 in 64, 24 finer (3/08). (#6520)

1283 1911 MS64 NGC. Vibrant, swirling luster enlivens the faintly toned fields, while the central devices show a hint of satin. Solidly struck with only a few wispy flaws that keep this piece from an even finer designation. Census: 53 in 64, 28 finer (3/08). (#6521)

1284 1911 MS64 PCGS. Surprisingly vibrant luster for this Philadelphia issue, virtually undimmed by the gold-orange toning that prevails at the margins. Strong definition and visual appeal to match. (#6521)

- 1285 1911-D MS63 NGC.** An attractive Select piece with strong, pleasing luster. The primarily pearl-gray surfaces show hints of gunmetal-blue at the margins and a wide arc of reddish-gold that crosses the lower portrait. Census: 15 in 63, 41 finer (3/08). (#6522)
- 1286 1911-D MS64 PCGS.** Well-defined with slightly hazy silver-gray toning over the satiny, strongly lustrous surfaces. An attractive near-Gem that shows occasional whispers of gold near the portrait. Population: 25 in 64, 31 finer (3/08). (#6522)
- 1287 1911-S MS63 PCGS.** Soft, swirling luster lies beneath deep blue and gray-gold shadings. Pleasingly preserved for the Select grade with strong detail and solid eye appeal. Population: 12 in 63, 38 finer (3/08). (#6523)
- 1288 1912 MS64 PCGS.** The subtly toned silver-gray reverse has satiny surfaces like the obverse. There, the similarities end, as the obverse shows rich golden-tan and lavender patina. Carefully preserved and attractive. PCGS has graded 20 finer pieces (3/08). (#6524)
- 1289 1912-D MS64 PCGS.** Soft, swirling luster is the prime attribute of this subtle silver-gray Choice coin. Well-defined with only a handful of wispy flaws, though these combine to preclude Gem status. (#6525)

Lovely Gem 1912-D Barber Half



- 1290 1912-D MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Golden-brown freckles overlie the pearl-gray fields and devices. The obverse is splendidly preserved, while the reverse appears pristine. Nicely struck aside from inescapable incompleteness on the fletchings and right shield corner. Population: 47 in 65, 15 finer (3/08). (#6525)

Choice Mint State 1912-S Barber Half



- 1291 1912-S MS64 PCGS.** The smooth surfaces display deep toning over both sides, and no major post-striking impairments. Lilac-gray and rose patina dominates the obverse, while the reverse shows a combination of olive, sea-green, and speckled russet colors. Fully struck with vibrant luster. Much scarcer in Choice and finer conditions than a mintage of 1,370,000 pieces might suggest. Population: 36 in 64, 26 finer (3/08). (#6526)

Scarce, Low Mintage 1913 Barber Half, MS65



- 1292 1913 MS65 PCGS.** Production of half dollars took a dramatic drop at the Philadelphia Mint from 1913 through 1915, and especially in this first year of reduced mintage (188,000 pieces), very few Mint State pieces were saved. Offered here is a satiny, delicately toned example with nearly impeccable fields and just a solitary facial mark. Population: 30 in 65, 6 finer (3/08). (#6527)
- 1293 1913-D MS63 PCGS.** Silver-gray centers cede to gold-orange, peach, and violet at the satiny margins. This piece shows faint abrasions on the cheek, though the stripes of toning at Liberty's lower neck should not be mistaken for marks. (#6528)
- 1294 1913-D MS63 PCGS.** A well-defined Select example of this low-mintage Denver issue, subtly peach-toned to the right with satiny luster and excellent eye appeal. Only a handful of wispy flaws are present at the lower neck. (#6528)
- 1295 1913-S MS62 PCGS.** Hazy gold-gray patina drapes parts of the obverse fields, while the portrait and much of the reverse are silver-gray. Well-defined with no trace of wear, though Liberty's cheek shows a number of fine marks. (#6529)

Lustrous, Toned Near-Gem 1914 Barber Half



- 1296 1914 MS64 PCGS.** Highly lustrous with a bold satiny sheen and obviously original toning across both sides in variegated shades of charcoal-gray, olive, and speckled russet. A few wispy marks on Liberty's face preclude a higher grade, but the reverse is blemish-free. Like many Barber half issues, the 1914 is very scarce in Mint State. Population: 42 in 64, 10 finer (3/08). (#6530)
- 1297 1914-S AU55 PCGS.** A satiny, briefly circulated Choice AU example of this low-mintage San Francisco issue, primarily silver-gray with deep reddish-orange at the obverse margins and in a streak above the eagle's head. Minimally marked and pleasing. (#6531)
- 1298 1915 AU53 NGC.** Despite light wear on the devices, this silver-gray piece remains pleasing with powerful luster at the margins. Light, wispy abrasions across the portrait and in the nearby fields account for the grade assigned. Census: 7 in 53, 45 finer (3/08). (#6532)
- 1299 1915-D MS63 PCGS.** Subtle variations appear in the silver-gray patina of this Select final-year D-mint Barber half. Well-defined on the portrait, though the eagle shows significant softness. (#6533)
- 1300 1915-D MS64 PCGS.** One of the more available late-series issues in Mint State. This example offers traces of cherry-red among the predominantly charcoal obverse toning, but the reverse is a breathtaking mélange of jade-green and sunset-orange, deepening to indigo at the rim. (#6533)

Enticing 1915-D Barber Half, MS66



- 1301 1915-D MS66 NGC.** The 1915-D is an issue that is generally found nice, even though Premium Gems are scarce in the strict sense of the word, with only seven others certified by NGC, and 13 more by PCGS. There is just one piece graded as a Superb Gem (at NGC), as of (3/08). Sharply defined with sparkling mint luster, the centers are generally untuned with rich golden-brown peripheries. (#6533)
- 1302 1915-S MS63 PCGS.** An attractive Select example of this final-year Barber half issue, well struck with silver-gray centers and dots of deeper forest-green, orange, and sage toning near the rims. A pleasing survivor from this issue of just over 1.6 million pieces. (#6534)
- 1303 1915-S MS64 PCGS.** Satiny silver-gray surfaces prevail on this well-defined Choice coin. Though the portrait shows a handful of shallow abrasions, the fields are surprisingly clean. PCGS has graded 40 finer pieces (2/08). (#6534)

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

Strongly Contrasted 1892 Half, PR65



- 1304 1892 PR65 NGC.** The lack of a contrast designation on this lovely Gem is inexplicable, since each side offers more than enough contrast for a Cameo designation. A whisper of gold at the rims accents the deep, essentially untuned mirrors. A wonderful example of this popular first-year proof Barber half issue. Census: 38 in 65, 54 finer (3/08). (#6539)
- 1305 1894 PR63 PCGS.** An untuned specimen with unblemished fields and a hint of frost on the devices. The right shield corner is incompletely brought up, but the strike is generally bold. A scant 972 proofs were struck. (#6541)
- 1306 1894 PR63 NGC.** The frost of the devices hints at past contrast, though the gold-gray and blue-green patina over the fields annuls the coin's innate cameo effect. Well-defined with tiny points of contact on and near the portrait. (#6541)

Desirable PR66 1894 Barber Half



- 1307 1894 PR66 NGC.** Most collectors would regard the present specimen as a Cameo, since contrast is apparent between the lightly frosted motifs and the slightly cloudy fields. Two small areas on the portrait are unfrosted, the cheekbone and the skin near the ear, and these probably prevent a Cameo designation. Nonetheless, this assertively struck Premium Gem is free from visible detractors. Census: 26 in 66, 24 finer (3/08). (#6541)
- 1308 1894 PR65 Cameo ICG.** The centers offer powerful, essentially untuned mirrors and solid contrast with the mildly frosted devices. At the margins, gold-orange toning visits the obverse, while deeper russet and violet shadings prevail on the reverse. (#86541)
- 1309 1896 PR63 PCGS.** A sharply struck and gleaming Select specimen with ample reflectivity and pleasing patina. Faintly hairlined with elements of sea-green and gold over each side. (#6543)
- 1310 1900 PR63 PCGS.** Soft silver-gray and gold-orange shadings prevail on this Select specimen, though the obverse margins show additional splashes of blood-red. Light, scattered hairlines in the fields preclude a finer designation. (#6547)
- 1311 1901 PR64 PCGS.** A captivating Choice representative of this turn-of-the-century proof issue, sharply struck with a surprising degree of contrast for a coin not awarded the Cameo designation. Slight haze appears over the faintly hairlined fields. (#6548)

Brilliant PR67 Cameo 1904 Half



- 1312 1904 PR67 Cameo NGC.** This stone-white Superb Gem has glassy mirrored fields and icy devices. The devices exhibit consistent frost aside from a nearly imperceptible shallow strike-through on the lower cheek. A meager 670 proofs were issued. Census: 6 in 67 Cameo, 2 finer (2/08). (#86551)
- 1313 1905 PR64 NGC.** Richly toned with undeniable reflectivity at the watery margins. Elements of olive, russet-gold, and blue-green predominate on this sharply struck Choice specimen. (#6552)

Frosty 1906 Barber Half, PR65



1314 1906 PR65 NGC. The devices show frost, especially on the reverse, but the portrait contrast falls just shy of receiving a Cameo designation. This untoned and flashy Gem has fully struck fletchings and only moderate incompleteness on the right shield corner and nearby wing top. A stingy 675 proofs were struck. (#6553)

1315 1906 PR63 Cameo NGC. Fully struck with impressive, razor-sharp details noted on all of the design elements and denticles. The fields are dark and deeply mirrored, and the central devices are nicely frosted. A light coating of milkiness is observed over the reverse. Hairlines are minimal, and contact marks are nonexistent on both sides. (#6553)

Lightly Toned 1907 Fifty Cent, PR64



1316 1907 PR64 NGC. Freckles of light golden-tan in the centers yield to whispers of multicolored toning at the rims, and a well directed strike leaves nice impressions on the design elements, save for the usual softness in the upper right corner of the shield. Faint die polish lines are visible on the obverse. (#6554)

Gem Proof 1909 Barber Half



1317 1909 PR65 PCGS. The devices appear sufficiently frost to merit a cameo designation, particularly on the reverse, although the coin is undesignated as cameo. A few light chestnut freckles deny full brilliance. The fletchings are intricately struck, and the area of the right shield corner has good detail. Just 650 proofs were struck. Population: 17 in 65, 36 finer (3/08). (#6556)

1318 1910 PR63 NGC. Elegant gold and blue-green patina covers much of the obverse, while the gleaming reverse is largely silver-white. Sharply struck with light hairlines that are consistent with the grade assigned. (#6557)

Impressive 1910 Barber Half Dollar, PR67 Cameo



1319 1910 PR67 Cameo NGC. Dramatic white-on-black contrast is evident on both sides of this impressive Barber half dollar. The design features are impressed with razor-sharp accuracy, befitting a proof. Faint die striations in the reverse fields should not be mistaken for hairlines. Well preserved and nearly pristine, this is a great example of the 1910 proof issue. Census: 11 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (3/08). (#6557)

Captivating 1911 Half, PR66 ★ Cameo



1320 1911 PR66 ★ Cameo NGC. A beautifully contrasted piece, virtually black-and-white but for subtle whispers of cloud-white toning in the fields. Boldly struck and impressively preserved with undeniable eye appeal, a top-notch specimen from this issue of just 543 proofs. NGC has graded just five numerically finer Cameo coins (3/08). (#6558)

1321 1913 PR63 PCGS. The obverse of this Select piece offers rich silver-blue and green-gold toning, while more translucent shadings grace the reverse. While the obverse mirrors are cloudy, the reverse fields are boldly reflective. (#6560)

Gorgeously Toned PR67 1913 Barber Half



1322 1913 PR67 PCGS. CAC. This charming Superb Gem is fully toned in mottled shades of plum-red, jade-green, orange, and ice-blue. The underlying surfaces appear undisturbed, and the strike is good with only a hint of incompleteness on the feathers near the right shield corner.

The 1913 is the first of three Philadelphia issues with unusually low business strike mintages, which reduces the number of high grade competitors to the proofs. Only 627 proofs were struck, despite the popularity of the new Buffalo nickel design. Back in 1913, it was possible to buy cent and nickel proofs independently of the silver proofs. (#6560)

1323 1914 PR64 NGC. A flashy Choice specimen from this issue of just 380 pieces. The strike is crisp as always, though the slightly hazy silver-gray, violet, and sage surfaces show a handful of light hairlines. (#6561)

Enticing 1914 Barber Half, PR66



- 1324** 1914 PR66 NGC. Rich, iridescent patina embraces each side of this captivating Premium Gem. The obverse offers rouge and blue glints that complement the prevailing mustard-gold toning, while the reverse shows similar colors with even greater vibrancy. An outstanding survivor from this issue of only 380 specimens. Census: 30 in 66, 14 finer (2/08). (#6561)
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EARLY DOLLARS

**VF Details 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar
Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27**



- 1325** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves—Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details. B-5, BB-27, R.1. This Flowing Hair silver dollar is mostly slate-gray, but wisps of chestnut-gold visit the centers. The surfaces appear minutely granular once viewed with a loupe, and a minor obverse rim ding at 5 o'clock is lightly filed. Still a richly detailed representative of this enormously popular introductory type. (#6852)
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**Choice VF Flowing Hair 1795 Dollar
Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27**



- 1326** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves VF35 ANACS. B-5, BB-27, R.1. Since Flowing Hair dollars were only struck in 1794 and 1795, with the former coveted rarities, enormous demand from type collectors is focused on the 1795. This example is autumn-brown and sea-green and has impressive sharpness. Close inspection locates a couple of thin field marks on each side, made unobtrusive by the toning. (#6852)
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**XF 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar
Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27**



- 1327** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves XF40 NGC. B-5, BB-27, R.1. Apple-green and slate-gray embrace this attractively detailed Flowing Hair dollar. B-5 is readily identified by the slender bar in the field behind the highest neck curl. The reverse has small rim nicks at 5 and 6 o'clock, and a few inconspicuous thin marks are noted between star 8 and the bust. (#6852)
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VF25 '1795/1195' Dollar, B-1, BB-21



- 1328** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves VF25 NGC. B-1, BB-21, R.2. Sometimes known as the 1795/1195 variety, because the 7 in the date is prominently repunched over an errant second 1. There are five prominent hair curls, with a faint smaller curl below the third from the top. The reverse has two leaves under each wing. Both sides show a moderate layer of pinkish-gray, and a glint of old luster is still visible underneath the coloration. There are no distracting abrasions. (#6853)
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**1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves Dollar
Rare B-13, BB-24 Variety, XF Details**



- 1329** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details. B-13, BB-24, R.5. A much scarcer variety identified by the location of star 1, which is nestled beneath Liberty's lowest curl. This example is interesting for a small mint-made curved clip at 3 o'clock. Criss-cross adjustment marks (as made) are present on the central reverse and the upper reverse border, along with a couple of faint and trivial post-strike pinscratches. Stone-gray and hairlined, but still desirable for its sharpness and die variety. (#6853)
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- 1330** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered—Plugged, Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 15 Details. B-15, BB-52, R.2. Plugged and repaired at 6 o'clock on the reverse and opposite near the BE in LIBERTY, which has been skillfully re-engraved. A bit bright from a cleaning, although lightly retoned in gold and sky-blue. (#6858)
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XF 1795 Draped Bust Dollar
Off-Center Bust, B-14, BB-51



- 1331** 1795 Draped Bust, Off Center XF40 NGC. B-14, BB-51, R.1. An attractive coin that has impressive deep green-gray patina around the rims and lighter colored centers. The striking details are sharply defined on both sides and there is a fair amount of mint luster still remaining, for the grade. A few trivial abrasions and reverse adjustment marks are noted, but these really have little impact on the overall visual appeal of this original early dollar. (#96858)

Scarce VF Details 1796 Dollar
Small Date, Large Letters, B-4, BB-61



- 1332** 1796 Small Date, Large Letters—Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details. B-4, BB-61, R.3. This Small Eagle type coin is somewhat bright, but has begun to retone honey-gold on Liberty's neck and shoulder. The reverse has blushes of charcoal-gray between 5 and 10 o'clock. The eagle's feathers retain noticeable plumage detail. (#6860)

XF 1796 Large Date Dollar
Small Letters Reverse, B-5, BB-65



- 1333** 1796 Large Date, Small Letters XF40 PCGS. B-5, BB-65, R.4. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. The sole Large Date die pairing of the date. Autumn-gold and aquamarine tints visit this bright representative. About one-quarter of the breast feathers are bold, and the majority of the initial hair detail is present. (#6861)
- 1334** 1797 10 x 6 Stars, Large Letters—Repaired, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Fine Details. B-3, BB-71, R.2. The arrangement of stars on the obverse is diagnostic for the die pairing. The silver-gray and cloud-gray surfaces show an unnatural gloss, and the lightly abraded devices show evidence of repair. Still, a collectible example of this early dollar issue. (#6865)

VF30 1797 Small Letters Dollar
9x7 Stars, B-2, BB-72



- 1335** 1797 9x7 Stars, Small Letters VF30 PCGS. B-2, BB-72, R.4. Bowers-Borckardt Die State I. A cream-gray Small Eagle dollar with olive-gold toning along the obverse margin. Refreshingly unabraded save for a few faded marks beneath the hair ribbon. The eagle is indifferently brought up, but the portrait is sharp and retains some luster within the hair. (#6866)

Scarce VF30 1798 Small Eagle Dollar
15 Stars, B-2, BB-81



- 1336** 1798 Small Eagle, 15 Stars VF30 PCGS. B-2, BB-81, R.3. Deep forest-green, golden-brown, and lavender toning embraces this charming Small Eagle silver dollar. Liberty's cheek and the eagle's breast shows expected wear, but traces of luster remain, and ample design detail remains. Faded marks are noted near star 3 and on the eagle's left (facing) wing. Population: 20 in 30, 31 finer (3/08). (#6868)

- 1337** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9—Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details. B-14, BB-122, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State VII, "rare." A heavy die crack resides along the left-side obverse stars. A somewhat bright pearl-gray silver dollar with a couple of minor thin marks near the bust truncation and a small reverse rim ding at 5:30. (#6873)

XF Details 1798 Heraldic Eagle Dollar
Pointed 9, B-12, BB-120



- 1338** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. B-12, BB-120, R.4. A sharply detailed example of this scarce die marriage. Minutely granular along the right reverse border, and slightly subdued by dove-gray toning, but remaining luster is noticeable, and there are no relevant marks. (#6873)

**XF 1798 Heraldic Eagle Dollar
Pointed 9, B-11, BB-111**



- 1339 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9 XF40 NGC.** B-11, BB-111, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State I, but a faint diagonal die crack is visible above the ear, which becomes prominent in Die State V. Luster resides within design recesses, and no consequential marks are present. Well defined despite moderate wear on the cheek, shoulder, and hair. B-11 is unexpectedly rare above XF, with none listed as AU in the 1993 Bowers reference. (#6873)

AU Details 1798 Bust Dollar, B-27, BB-113



- 1340 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9—Reverse Repaired—NCS. AU Details.** B-27, BB-113, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. The repair is limited to a portion of the field beneath the eagle's tail, distant from the focal points of the coin. The obverse shows no indication of repair. In terms of sharpness, this is an exceptional piece that has extensive satin luster and pleasing silver-gray toning. (#6873)

- 1341 1799 7x6 Stars Fine 15 PCGS.** B-10, BB-163, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. Autumn-gold, steel-gray, and jade-green embrace this collectible Draped Bust dollar. E PLURIBUS UNUM is fully legible, and the sharpness is pleasing for the grade. Moderately abraded on the field near the chin, and a pair of wispy marks intersect above the arrowheads. (#6878)

- 1342 1799 7x6 Stars—Scratched—ANACS. VF20 Details.** B-17, BB-164, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State V. The left obverse field has four faded straight scratches, and the lower half of the portrait has several pinscratches that form geometric patterns. Dusky gray toning helps conceal the abrasions. (#6878)

- 1343 1799 7x6 Stars—Damaged, Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details.** B-12, BB-160, R.3. A moderately circulated example of this scarce die pairing. The silver-gray surfaces are lightly hairlined with a suspect gloss, and a number of reed marks and moderate abrasions pepper the obverse. (#6878)

- 1344 1799 7x6 Stars VF30 ANACS.** B-9, BB-166, R.1. Bowers-Borckardt Die State V, likely terminal with several bold obverse cracks. This nicely detailed and slightly glossy cream-gray Heraldic Eagle dollar is unmarked aside from a minor reverse rim ding at 8 o'clock. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#6878)

Choice VF 1799 Dollar, B-17, BB-164



- 1345 1799 7x6 Stars VF35 PCGS.** B-17, BB-164, R.2. Golden-brown and cream-gray toning graces this attractively detailed early dollar. The rims are completely problem-free, and the surfaces are surprisingly unabraded save for a thin mark below the ear and tiny ticks near the E in STATES. Housed in a circa-1990 PCGS doily label holder. (#6878)

**Choice XF 1799 Bust Dollar
7x6 Stars, B-8, BB-165**



- 1346 1799 7x6 Stars XF45 ANACS.** B-8, BB-165, R.3. Liberty's shoulder curl and forehead show moderate wear, but the reverse is exquisitely detailed, as are the dentils and the most of Liberty's curls. Rich cream-gray toning embraces the impressively unblemished surfaces. Only thorough evaluation locates an unimportant reverse rim nick at 7:30. (#6878)

**XF45 Sharpness 1799 Dollar
7x6 Stars, B-10, BB-163**



- 1347 1799 7x6 Stars—Planchet Defect, Cleaned, Retoned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** B-10, BB-163, R.2. An edge defect at 6:30 on the reverse is of little import, and the surfaces are only slightly bright. The electric-blue, plum-red, and sun-gold toning appears suspect. No marks are consequential. (#6878)

Desirable AU 1799 Dollar, B-11, BB-161



- 1348 1799 7x6 Stars AU50 PCGS.** B-11, BB-161, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. B-11 is a "No Berries" variety, and is also distinguished by a heavy die crack from the eagle's beak to the reverse border at 9 o'clock. Canary-gold, apple-green, cherry-red, and powder-blue toning embraces this partly lustrous and evenly struck example. A few small marks near the profile, but generally impressive for the grade. In a green label holder. (#6878)

**AU53 1799 No Berries Dollar
7x6 Stars, B-12, BB-160**



- 1349 1799 7x6 Stars AU53 NGC.** B-12, BB-160, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State I. A "No Berries" variety, due to a lapped reverse die. Orange, sky-blue, gold, and steel-gray endow this generally lustrous example. A small number of hair-thin marks on the field above the arrows, but a generally pleasing piece with only minimal high point wear. (#6878)

**Choice AU 1799 Dollar
7x6 Stars, B-12, BB-160, Terminal Die State**



- 1350 1799 7x6 Stars AU55 NGC.** B-12, BB-160, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State IV, shattered obverse die with myriad intersecting cracks. Deep chestnut-brown and gunmetal-gray envelop this partly lustrous representative. The portrait has a few unimportant hair-thin marks, but the fields and eagle lack abrasions. (#6878)

**Choice AU 1799/8 Dollar
15 Stars Reverse, B-3, BB-141**



- 1351 1799/8 15 Stars Reverse AU55 PCGS.** B-3, BB-141, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. The popular Guide Book variety with enlarged peripheral clouds to hide errant additional stars. Dove-gray and forest-green embrace this briefly circulated Heraldic Eagle dollar. The obverse has a few minor marks, made nearly imperceptible by the original patina. Population: 14 in 55, 16 finer (3/08). (#6883)

- 1352 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse Fine 15 PCGS.** B-1, BB-142, R.4. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. Die crumbling throughout the I in AMERICA identifies this popular overdated early dollar variety. This slate-gray example is void of noticeable marks and has problem-free rims. Some indifference of strike is seen on the right-side reverse stars, as usual for the Bolender-1 marriage. In a green label holder. (#6884)

**Originally Toned Choice XF 1799/8 Dollar
13 Stars Reverse, B-1, BB-142**



- 1353 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse XF45 PCGS.** B-1, BB-142, R.4. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III with advanced die crumbling near the I in AMERICA. Deep russet-brown toning blankets this well defined early dollar. Thorough examination locates a few inconspicuous marks in the left obverse field, but the originality is unquestioned. (#6884)

VF 1800 Dollar, B-16, BB-187



- 1354 1800 VF20 PCGS.** B-16, BB-187, R.2. Recutting on the base of the T in UNITED helps identify the Bolender marriage. This Bust dollar features deep gunmetal-gray patina. All letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are at least partly legible, and the surfaces appear unblemished save for an occasional tiny reverse rim nick. (#6887)

**Pleasing Choice VF 1800 Dollar
Wide Date, Low 8, B-10, BB-190**



- 1355** 1800 Wide Date, Low 8 VF35 PCGS. B-10, BB-190, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. A pearl-gray example of this scarcer Guide Book variety. Both sides display noticeable luster, and the only mentionable marks are relegated to the area of the eagle's left (facing) leg. The centers show moderate inexactness of strike. (#6888)

- 1356** 1801—Repaired, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. B-2, BB-212, R.3. Die State II with double “collar” clashmark above the cleavage. The obverse field is extensively smoothed, and the surfaces are whizzed, hairlined, and glossy. Nonetheless, this pale green-gold piece is sharply defined, particularly on the heraldic eagle. (#6893)

XF 1801 Dollar, B-4, BB-214



- 1357** 1801 XF40 PCGS. B-4, BB-214, R.4. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. A partly lustrous and problem-free chestnut-gray example. E PLURIBUS UNUM is bold, and wear is generally limited to the chin, forehead, and shoulder. B-4 is the scarcest business strike variety of the date. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. (#6893)

- 1358** 1802 Narrow Date—Damaged, Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details. B-6, BB-241, R.1. Rotation beneath a light reveals glimpses of luster within protected areas. The cream-gray and chestnut-tan fields are hairlined, and the portrait has three small gouges. The reverse rim has several dings, particularly at 2, 7, and 9 o'clock. (#6895)

**Attractive Choice AU 1802 Dollar
Narrow Date, B-6, BB-241**



- 1359** 1802 Narrow Date AU55 PCGS. B-6, BB-241, R.1. Generous amounts of luster emerge from this caramel-gold Choice AU silver dollar. Liberty's neck has a few tiny ticks, but the reverse is surprisingly unabraded. B-6 is plentiful in VF, but examples of the present quality are rare. Population: 1 in 55, 5 finer (3/08). (#6895)

- 1360** 1803 Large 3—Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 12 Details. B-6, BB-255, R.2. This slate-gray Heraldic Eagle dollar is a bit bright from a cleaning, but no marks are relevant aside from a minor obverse rim ding at 11 o'clock. The only collectible Large 3 variety. (#6901)

GOBRECHT DOLLAR

Die Alignment I 1836 Gobrecht Dollar, Fine Details



- 1361** 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1—Repaired, Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 15 Details. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (Liberty's head opposite DO). One of 400 pieces struck in early December 1836. All these coins were struck with a proof finish, even though they were intended for circulation. There is no trace of the die scratch on the reverse, which would identify late December strikings. The fields have been smoothed, and each side is notably hairlined. However, the cleaning must have occurred quite a few years ago, as the surfaces have since taken on a light gray patina with deeper accents around the devices and margins. (#11225)

SEATED DOLLARS

Richly Toned 1840 Seated Dollar, MS62



- 1362** 1840 MS62 NGC. The 1840 dollar is a conundrum. Business strike silver dollars (with the exception of some of the rare Gobrecht dollars) had not been produced since 1803, yet this first-year issue of the new Seated Liberty design was not saved from circulation in any quantities, and Mint State survivors are rare. Underneath the deep cobalt-blue and golden-brown patina there is vibrant luster. The design elements are well struck. The exceptionally rich toning tends to conceal several wispy field marks, along with a couple of minor blemishes on Liberty's cheek. Even with these slight flaws, this remains a highly desirable example of this conditionally rare and important date. Census: 14 in 62, 9 finer (3/08). (#6926)

- 1363** 1841—Corroded, Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details. This briefly circulated and typically struck No Motto dollar is hairlined, and the fields are perhaps unnaturally reflective. Obverse pitting is limited to the area near Liberty's shield hand, and the reverse displays pitting only near the E in STATES. (#6927)

- 1364** 1842 AU50 NGC. The 1842 silver dollar had a modest mintage of 184,618 pieces. This example is evenly worn and untuned, with numerous wispy hairlines and scattered small marks on each side, but lacking any large or severe abrasions. (#6928)

- 1365** 1842 AU58 NGC. Lilac, sky-blue, and straw-gold embrace this partly lustrous near-Mint No Motto Seated dollar. Mildly granular between stars 1 and 3, and a few delicate hairlines are noted, but there are no bagmarks. (#6928)

- 1366 1842—Altered Surface—NCS. Unc Details.** Well-defined for this earlier Seated dollar issue with no trace of wear. The cloudy blue-gray fields atypically dull with an anomalous luster pattern, a sign of tampering. (#6928)
- 1367 1846 XF45 NGC.** Electric-blue, lavender, and golden-tan toning concentrates at the obverse margin, while golden-tan color visits the reverse. Traces of luster rest in the protected areas of this well defined and relatively clean Choice XF specimen. (#6932)
- 1368 1846 AU55 NGC.** A deep layer of orange-brown toning blankets each side of this example. The 1846 Seated dollar had a typically low mintage for the type of 110,600 coins, and Mint State survivors are scarce, making this Choice AU specimen a more affordable alternative for the date collector. (#6932)

Beautiful Select 1849 Seated Dollar



- 1369 1849 MS63 PCGS.** A blanket of cream-gray, rose, gold, and aqua toning enriches this satiny and nicely struck representative. One can only wonder what a Morgan dollar of similar Mint State rarity would bring at auction, but it would be multiples of the present (and underappreciated) Seated example. Population: 15 in 63, 10 finer (3/08). (#6936)
- 1370 1853—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** Though striking softness is noted at the peripheral elements, this bright silver-gray piece shows only a touch of actual wear. Light to moderate marks pepper the hairlined surfaces. Still, a desirable example of this pre-Civil War Seated dollar issue. (#6941)

Smooth 1854 Silver Dollar MS62



- 1371 1854 MS62 ANACS.** The base of the 4 is repunched. This sharply struck Seated dollar is uncommonly free from abrasions. The obverse is mostly golden-brown with some peripheral plum-red and powder-blue. The reverse has lighter chestnut and steel-blue toning. The luster is subdued but unmistakable. The 1854 is significantly rarer in Mint State than its 1853 predecessor. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#6942)

Important 1860 Seated Dollar, MS64



- 1372 1860 MS64 PCGS.** The usually encountered high-grade example of the date is a proof, with similar business strikes among the rarities in the series. This bold dollar has exceptional obverse and reverse design features, with reflective fields beneath gorgeous gold, heather, and blue toning. The shield point is over the upper left serif of the 1, and the date appears to slant up slight to the right, with the 1 vertically centered and the 0 closer to the base of Liberty than the border. Population: 24 in 64, 6 finer (3/08). (#6949)
- 1373 1869 AU55 NGC.** The 1869 was struck in reasonable quantity, but most pieces were exported, and relatively few survive in XF or better grades. The present example has light gold toning and ample bright luster. Moderate abrasions include straight thin marks near the pole. Census: 10 in 55, 45 finer (2/08). (#6962)

Lustrous MS62 1871 Seated Dollar



- 1374 1871 MS62 PCGS.** This is a fairly common Seated dollar within the context of the series, but for the grade this piece offers much eye appeal, despite the small field marks that preclude a higher grade. Both sides are lustrous, silver-white with just a hint of gold, and the strike is generous if a trifle short of full. A nice type coin. (#6966)

Rare VF Details 1871-CC Dollar



- 1375 1871-CC—Tooled, Re-Engraved—ANACS. VF Details, Net Fine 12.** The right obverse field has been tooled with myriad fine pinscratches, which are partly concealed by subsequent tan-brown and electric-blue patina. The IBE in LIBERTY has been strengthened, as has the upright of the R. Still a collectible example of this very rare Carson City issue. Only 1,376 pieces were struck. (#6967)

Interesting 1872-CC Seated Dollar, Fine Details



- 1376 1872-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Fine Details.** The 1872-CC Seated dollar has a tiny mintage of 3,150 pieces, and as one would expect in a frontier town, few if any examples were set aside by collectors. This stone-gray representative has a patch of hairlines on the field beneath the cap, but will satisfy many collectors in need of an example. Two and a half letters in LIBERTY are clear. (#6969)

AU Details 1872-S Seated Dollar



- 1377 1872-S—Genuine—NCS.** NCS has merely certified the piece Genuine, but our inside graders call it AU Details. The 1872-S issue is elusive in all grades and rare in Mint State. This piece shows fairly deep steel-gray toning alternating with silver areas and jade and pink rim toning. The fields are lightly hairlined from an old cleaning but have retoned nicely, and the coin retains considerable appeal. (#6970)

Seldom Seen VG Details 1873-CC Dollar



- 1378 1873-CC—Repaired—NCS. VG Details.** The 1873-CC is the rarest of all Carson City dollars. This cleaned slate-gray example appears to be carefully smoothed on the reverse field near AMERICA, and on the obverse field near star 13. Still a desirable survivor. Much of the mintage of 2,300 pieces is believed melted to be turned into 1873-CC Trade dollars. (#6972)

Desirable 1873-CC Seated Dollar, VF25



- 1379 1873-CC VF25 PCGS.** A classic rarity in the Seated dollar series, the typical 1873-CC is well-worn, or impaired, often both. This example is neither well-worn or impaired, with considerable detail left after light wear. The surfaces have attractive light gray with hints of darker steel around the devices. Both sides have the usual light blemishes that are a normal result of its time in circulation. (#6972)

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

Scarce 1856 Seated Dollar, PR60



- 1380 1856 PR60 NGC.** A deep layer of rose-brown toning covers both the obverse and reverse sides of this crispy struck proof Seated dollar. Some russet specks are noticeable, along with a splash or two of electric-blue color. Nicely preserved overall, but showing a few grade-limiting field marks and hairlines. Any pre-1858 proofs are rare, and this issue is no exception. Walter Breen's estimate of 40 survivors for this issue may have been a good approximation, based upon the certified populations at NGC and PCGS. (#6999)

Splendid 1856 Seated Dollar, PR63



- 1381 1856 PR63 ICG.** Bold definition and mottled gold toning greet the eye on this remarkable proof. Struck prior to the 1858 beginning of proof production intended for collectors, the mintage of similar pieces was undoubtedly small, often estimated at only 50 coins. Struck from an obverse die that is identified by the date position, slightly left of normal with the shield point centered over the upright of the 1. The reverse is the same die that appears on the 1856 and 1857 proof dollars in the Queller Family Collection. (#6999)

- 1382 1868 PR62 ANACS.** Minimally contrasted on each side with a chromelike sheen overall. This boldly impressed proof has numerous light hairlines in the pewter-gray fields and shows scattered contact away from the devices. (#7016)

Lushly Toned PR64 1870 Silver Dollar



- 1383 1870 PR64 PCGS. CAC.** Dramatically toned in orange, cobalt-blue, and mauve-red. The strike is intricate, and the surfaces are essentially void of contact. A tiny white spot is noted on the field near Liberty's legs. Scarcer than suggested by its reported mintage of 1,000 pieces. Perhaps the Mint melted unsold sets, as was the practice during the 1860s. Population: 48 in 64, 22 finer (3/08). *From The Good Humor Collection. (#7018)*

Impressive PR63 1872 Seated Dollar



- 1384 1872 PR63 PCGS.** Both sides exhibit obvious deep cameo contrast, although the green label PCGS holder predates such a designation. The flashy fields have only minimal hairlines. IN GOD WE TRUST and the left (facing) wing feathers are lightly die doubled. Only 950 proofs were struck. Worthy of a premium bid. (#7020)

TRADE DOLLARS

Pleasing 1873-CC Trade Dollar, AU53



- 1385 1873-CC AU53 PCGS.** Despite a mintage exceeding 100,000 coins, the 1873-CC trade dollar is a rarity in the series, only occasionally uncouned in Mint State or AU grades. Pale gold and lilac toning serve to accent the silver surfaces and considerable luster. The top of the left (facing) wing is slightly weak, but all remaining detail is bold. (#7032)

Choice 1874-S Trade Dollar



- 1386 1874-S MS64 NGC.** The 1874-S has a mintage of more than 2.5 million pieces, but these were produced for Oriental circulation, and none are known above the MS65 level. This lustrous, sharply struck, and exceptionally smooth near-Gem features dusky powder-blue and chestnut toning. The obverse die is interesting for its attenuated denticles below the date, which were probably weakened when the die was lapped prior to its initial use. Census: 18 in 64, 2 finer (3/08). *From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7036)*

MS64 1875 Trade Dollar, Scarce Issue



- 1387 1875 MS64 PCGS.** Type One Obverse/Type Two Reverse. The 1875 Trade dollar is somewhat less elusive than believed a couple of decades ago, but still scarce in the higher Mint State grades. This piece displays muted luster over consistently patinated pinkish-gray surfaces. The strike is a bit blunt on the eagle's claws and Liberty's head, but pleasing elsewhere, and there are few obvious signs of contact. Population: 18 in 64, 3 finer (3/08). (#7037)
- 1388 1875-S MS63 PCGS.** Type One Reverse. Large S. Strong, swirling luster enlivens each side of this attractive Select coin. Light gold and blue patina graces the fields, and while scattered abrasions appear on and near the devices, the overall eye appeal is solid. Well-defined in the centers, though the peripheral stars show softness. (#7039)

Vibrant MS64 1875-S Trade Dollar



- 1389 1875-S MS64 NGC.** Type One Reverse. Large S. A lustrous near-Gem type coin with light chestnut-gold and cream-gray toning. A suitable strike despite some softness and roller marks near Liberty's head and the eagle's right (facing) claw. Smooth overall with infrequent minor field marks. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7039)*

Handsome Choice 1875-S Trade Dollar



1390 1875-S MS64 PCGS. Type One Reverse. Large S. Light straw-gold toning graces this thoroughly lustrous Trade dollar. The fields are only lightly abraded. Each side has a few faint mint-made roller marks, and Liberty's hair and the eagle's right (facing) leg are typically impressed. (#7039)

1391 1876 MS62 PCGS. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. This lightly toned Centennial-year Trade dollar has plentiful luster and no consequential marks. The strike is soft only on the right (facing) claw and opposite on Liberty's chest. (#7041)

1392 1876-S MS62 PCGS. Type One Obverse and Reverse. Large S. This untuned and shimmering Trade dollar has fewer marks than is usual for the grade. The strike is precise, although both sides display traces of parallel roller marks, as produced. (#7043)

1393 1876-S MS62 NGC. Type One Obverse and Reverse. Bright champagne surfaces exhibit a few grade-defining marks. An attentive strike brings out strong definition on the design elements. (#7043)

Lustrous 1876-S Trade Dollar MS64



1394 1876-S MS64 PCGS. Type One Obverse and Reverse. Large S. Apricot and lilac toning graces the obverse, while the reverse is cream and sun-gold. The upper obverse has unobtrusive abrasions, but the remainder of this exactly struck example is well preserved. Population: 91 in 64, 5 finer (3/08). (#7043)

1395 1877 MS62 PCGS. Though this hazy silver-gray and golden-tan piece shows typically soft definition at the obverse margins and the eagle's talons, the central detail is comparatively sharp. Pleasingly lustrous with light abrasions that combine to preclude a finer designation. (#7044)

Lovely Near-Gem 1877 Trade Dollar



1396 1877 MS64 PCGS. Rich sea-green and golden-brown toning embraces this shimmering Trade dollar. Well struck despite the usual minor blending of detail on the right (facing) claw, but most importantly the head detail is well defined for an 1877. Moderate marks are noted above the extended arm and the arrow shafts. Population: 60 in 64, 4 finer (3/08).
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7044)

Attractive Select 1877-S Trade Dollar



1397 1877-S MS63 PCGS. The most common Trade dollar, the 1877-S is here represented by an attractive Select example that has some hazy lilac-pink patina on each side. Considerable luster remains on the surfaces, but examination with a loupe reveals numerous small abrasions, consistent with the grade, on each side. (#7046)

Delightful 1877-S Trade Dollar, MS64



1398 1877-S MS64 PCGS. Despite the mintage of nearly 10 million pieces, few 1877-S Trade dollars are found in finer condition than MS64, the grade of the present example. This specimen displays generous carthwheel luster and considerable field-device contrast over the silvery surfaces. Boldly struck and delightful. PCGS has certified 30 pieces finer (3/08). (#7046)

Satiny 1877-S Trade Dollar, MS65



1399 1877-S MS65 NGC. Stunning surfaces and exceptional luster are immediately evident on this prooflike Gem trade dollar. Although undesignated, the fields are fully reflective with satiny and lustrous devices. Both sides have delightful ivory color grace by accents of peripheral gold on each side. Census: 28 in 65, 5 finer (3/08). (#7046)

1400 1878-S MS61 NGC. FS-801, formerly FS-015. Strong die doubling is seen on the left reverse, perhaps widest on the arrows and 420. *Cherrypickers'* states, "this variety is very difficult to find in AU and above." The DDR is undesignated on the NGC holder. Well struck with good luster and medium golden-brown toning. The fields display wispy hair-thin marks. (#7048)

1401 1878-S MS61 ANACS. Well-defined with pleasing luster, a richly toned silver-blue representative of this final S-mint Trade dollar issue. Numerous wispy abrasions and a few more prominent marks on each side preclude a finer designation. (#7048)

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

Proof Near-Gem 1876 Trade Dollar



1402 1876 PR64 NGC. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. A lightly toned proof near-Gem with delicate frost on the devices, although the holder lacks a Cameo designation. Mintages were higher than in 1875 due to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, but nice survivors remain very scarce. Census: 47 in 64, 20 finer (2/08). (#7056)

Patinated Choice Proof 1878 Trade Dollar



1403 1878 PR64 NGC. Dusky fire-red and sea-green endow this shimmering and meticulously struck Choice proof. Thorough evaluation with a loupe fails to locate hairlines. The first in a run of proof-only Philadelphia Mint issues, and only 900 pieces were struck. Certified in a former generation holder. (#7058)

1878 Trade Dollar, PR63 Cameo



1404 1878 PR63 Cameo PCGS. Treasury Secretary John Sherman ordered an end to Trade dollar production in February 1878—the beginning of the end—and Philadelphia struck only 900 proofs during the year, although Carson City and San Francisco had already produced business strikes. This Cameo proof appears on the verge of a Deep Cameo designation, with bold field-device contrast. A few light field chatter marks determine the grade, but there is no singular contact. The silvery surfaces are lightly kissed with gold near the rims. Population: 14 in 63 Cameo, 22 finer (3/08). (#87058)

Charming, Originally Toned 1879 PR64 Trade Dollar



1405 1879 PR64 PCGS. The second year of proof-only Trade dollar issues, the 1879 saw a more generous mintage (than the 1878) of 1,541 coins. This example boasts lovely original lilac centers with steel-blue patination near the rims on each side. The toning is fairly light, allowing the passage of considerable luster from underneath. A charming example of an issue that will be much more elusive in Gem proof condition. (#7059)

1406 1880 PR55 PCGS. Splashes of rose and sea-green embrace this lightly circulated proof-only Trade dollar. The fields retain ample flash, and also display distributed tiny marks. Encapsulated in an old green label holder.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#7060)

1407 1880 PR62 ANACS. Deep brown-gray and forest-green toning blankets the obverse. The reverse displays milky sky-blue, cream-gray, and rose coloration. Boldly struck and contact-free with a few wispy hairlines and a partial thumbprint on the obverse. (#7060)

Frosty Choice Proof 1880 Trade Dollar



1408 1880 PR64 PCGS. Both devices are impressively frosty, yet the PCGS insert lacks a Cameo designation. This untuned and precisely struck Choice proof-only example has only the infrequent trivial hairline to limit the grade. As usual for the date, the bases of 420 GRAINS exhibit minute die doubling. (#7060)

Attractive 1880 Trade Dollar, PR64 Cameo



- 1409 1880 PR64 Cameo NGC.** Despite a thin veil of silver-gray patina that graces the fields, this attractive Choice piece offers exemplary contrast between the undimmed mirrors and the richly frosted silver-white devices. A handful of light hairlines in the fields account for the grade. This proof-only issue, the second for the series, has the highest mintage of any proof Trade dollar and is popular with type and date collectors alike. (#87060)

Wonderful PR66 1881 Trade Dollar



- 1410 1881 PR66 PCGS.** In 1881 the proof production of Trade dollars plummeted yet again, to less than 1,000 coins—960, to be exact. This wonderful survivor is definitely at the top end of the population, with crisp luster radiating through peach-gold, lilac, and ice-blue patina on both sides. The strike is unflaggingly sharp, and close examination under a loupe fails to reveal the remotest distraction. Population: 11 in 66, 1 finer (3/08). (#7061)

Captivating 1881 Trade Dollar, PR65 Cameo



- 1411 1881 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Assigned the Cameo designation due to its incredible black and white contrast, but perhaps deserving the Ultra Cameo designation. The devices have amazing silver-white mint frost with exceptionally deep mirrored fields. Census: 15 in 65 Cameo, 28 finer (3/08). (#87061)

Lovely Gem Proof 1882 Trade Dollar



- 1412 1882 PR65 NGC.** Cherry-red and jade-green adorn the peripheries of this exactly struck and flashy Gem. The devices are icy and clearly provide cameo contrast, but the former generation holder predates the Cameo designation for Trade dollars. An eagerly pursued proof-only date. (#7062)

- 1413 1883—Artificial Toning—NCS. Proof.** Boldly impressed as always with faint hairlines and minor contact in the fields. The thick olive-brown and blue-gray toning that covers each side seems to float above the surfaces. (#7063)

End of Session Two

SESSION THREE

Live, Internet, and Mail Bid Signature Auction #1104
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WASHINGTON QUARTERS

- 1414 1932 MS66 NGC.** A lovely, satiny Premium Gem representative of the Washington quarter design's debut. It was meant to be a one-off commemorative design, but later became the image that has lasted in some form to the present day. Gold, rose, violet, and silver-white surfaces are beautifully preserved. NGC has graded only two numerically finer pieces (3/08). (#5790)
- 1415 1932-D AU58 PCGS.** Delicate golden accents visit the still-lustrous silver-gray surfaces of this well-defined D-mint key. Just a hint of friction on the highest design elements keeps this coin from a strong Mint State grade. (#5791)

Lightly Toned 1932-D Quarter, MS64



- 1416 1932-D MS64 PCGS.** Champagne-gold patina imbued with hints of light blue grace the highly lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem key date. A well executed strike imparts sharp definition to the design elements. A few minute marks preclude Gem classification, but still an excellent fit for a Mint State collection. (#5791)
- 1417 1932-S MS62 PCGS.** Subtle pastel-yellow shadings grace each side of this softly lustrous key-date quarter, and a small patch of rose-violet toning appears at the R of LIBERTY. Well-defined with a number of wispy flaws that preclude Select status. (#5792)
- 1418 1932-S MS63 PCGS.** The pale silver-blue surfaces of this lustrous Select piece show speckles of russet in the obverse fields. Well-defined with only wispy abrasions, a pleasing example of this Washington quarter key. (#5792)
- 1419 1932-S MS63 PCGS.** Soft silver-gray patina acts as a base for this Select coin, though hints of pastel yellow and blue appear in the toning. Well struck with a handful of wispy, grade-defining abrasions on and near the portrait. (#5792)
- 1420 1932-S MS63 PCGS.** A primarily silver-gray piece with dots of sage toning at the upper obverse periphery. Well-defined with soft, pleasing luster and only faint abrasions. An attractive example of this key issue. (#5792)
- 1421 1932-S MS63 PCGS.** The 1932-S is one of the two key dates of the Washington quarter series, which in this coin's Select grade would be enough by itself to recommend it to any collector. A high degree of luster, unusual for any 1932 quarter regardless of mint, is an additional major selling point. This coin combines those two ingredients with a delightful rainbow mix of color, giving it a degree of eye appeal that simply must be beheld. The reverse is inundated with bands of gold, burgundy, blue, and sea green expanding toward the rim, while a patch of white remains in the center of the obverse near Washington's cheek. A few small marks, none individually distracting, account for the grade. Housed in a green label PCGS holder. (#5792)
- 1422 1932-S MS63 PCGS.** Strongly lustrous with only occasional whispers of silver-gray toning over otherwise unpatinated surfaces. Well-defined for this key issue with only a few wispy flaws that account for the grade. (#5792)
- 1423 1932-S MS64 PCGS.** Mottled lavender, russet-bronze, and orange patina saturates the luminous surfaces of this near-Gem. A well struck and highly appealing toned example of this often-elusive first-year key. (#5792)
- 1424 1932-S MS64 PCGS.** Elegant green-gold and silver-blue patina drapes each side of this attractive Choice coin. A well struck example of this coveted first-year Washington quarter issue. PCGS has graded 92 finer pieces (2/08).
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#5792)
- 1425 1934-D Medium Motto MS66 PCGS.** Delightfully frosty and essentially untoned. This well-defined Medium Motto example is beautifully preserved with undeniable eye appeal. PCGS has graded just four finer examples (3/08). (#5796)
- 1426 1935-D MS65 PCGS.** Frosty and well-defined with occasional sky-blue elements that enliven the otherwise untuned fields. Impressive eye appeal for the grade assigned. This Gem is housed in a prior-generation PCGS holder. (#5798)
- 1427 1935-D MS66 PCGS.** Mottled golden-brown dominates the upper right obverse and the lower reverse. This lustrous and carefully preserved representative is well struck throughout the major devices, although the legends near the borders exhibit minor softness. PCGS has graded 12 finer pieces (3/08). (#5798)
- 1428 1935-S MS66 PCGS.** Well struck with uncommonly flashy luster for this early S-mint Washington quarter issue. Elements of rose-gold and denim-blue patina grace the margins, while the centers are essentially brilliant. PCGS has graded 20 finer pieces (2/08). (#5799)
- 1429 1936 MS67 PCGS.** Soft silver-gray toning drapes much of each side, while the upper obverse shows elements of russet. Well-defined with lovely luster beneath the toning. Tied for the finest graded by PCGS (2/08). (#5800)
- 1430 1936-D MS64 PCGS.** Both sides have strong, pleasing luster and occasional dabs of russet patina against otherwise silver-green surfaces. Pleasingly preserved for the grade with an appealing strike. (#5801)
- 1431 1936-D MS65 PCGS.** The obverse of this Gem is essentially untuned with whispers of frost on the highpoints. The lustrous reverse showcases deep, dappled russet and orange shadings. (#5801)

- 1432 1936-D MS65 PCGS.** Solidly struck and immensely lustrous with elegant gold-orange patina over much of the obverse fields. An attractive coin that displays wonderfully and a great candidate for the date collector. (#5801)
- 1433 1937 Doubled Die Obverse AU55 PCGS.** FS-101, formerly FS-012. All four digits in the date are noticeably doubled, along with IN GOD WE TRUST. Traces of luster reside in the recesses of this golden-gray quarter. Well struck and quite clean. (#95803)

Sharply Detailed MS67 1937-D Quarter



- 1434 1937-D MS67 PCGS.** Unlike other series from the 1920s through the 1950s, the Washington quarter series lacks any single distinguishing feature to indicate a full strike. On this coin, however, the face and especially the neck of Washington are crisply detailed, perhaps an indication of an early striking from this obverse die. The mint luster is strong and frosted throughout with a bit of toning around the margins. Essentially unmarked surfaces. Population: 29 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#5804)
- 1435 1938-S MS67 PCGS.** Elegant golden-tan and silver-gray shadings converge on this delightful Superb Gem. A solidly struck and carefully preserved beauty, tied for the finest certified by PCGS (3/08). (#5807)
- 1436 1938-S MS67 PCGS.** Splashes of orange and russet toning visit the obverse of this shining Superb Gem, while the reverse is essentially untuned. Amazing eye appeal. Population: 29 in 67, 0 finer (2/08). (#5807)
- 1437 1938-S MS67 PCGS.** Each side offers strong luster beneath silver-gray toning that shows undercurrents of tan. A well-defined and wonderfully preserved coin, tied for the finest graded by PCGS (3/08). (#5807)
- 1438 1939 MS68 NGC.** This assertively struck early Washington quarter features golden-brown, lavender, lime-green, and olive toning with subtle iridescence at the margins. Boldly struck and delightfully preserved. One of three MS68 coins graded by NGC, with just two such pieces certified by PCGS and no numerically finer examples known to either service (3/08). (#5808)
- 1439 1940-D MS67 NGC.** Well-defined for this Denver issue with lovely luster. Reddish-orange patina appears intermittently at the margins, while the rest of the coin is silver-gray. The obverse appears pristine, while the reverse devices show only concealed contact. Encapsulated in a prior generation holder. NGC has graded only one numerically finer piece (2/08). (#5812)

Stunning 1941-D Quarter, MS67



- 1440 1941-D MS67 PCGS.** The 1941-D Washington quarter is a fairly common issue up through Gem and Premium Gem levels, but at the Superb Gem rank, the population thins dramatically. This piece offers stunning, distraction-free surfaces with radiant cartwheel luster, mostly silver-white with a crescent of almond patina on the obverse. Population: 21 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#5815)
- 1441 1942-D MS67 PCGS.** Silver-white surfaces predominate overall, though the obverse margins show peach and lemon-gold toning. Solidly struck and a great Superb Gem. Population: 29 in 67, 0 finer (2/08). (#5818)
- 1442 1943-D MS67 PCGS.** Splashes of apple-green, peach, and gold patina visit the obverse margins, while the center of that side and the reverse are strongly lustrous and essentially untuned. A delightful Superb Gem that shows a hint of satin. Population: 36 in 67, 0 finer (2/08). (#5821)
- 1443 1944-D MS67 PCGS.** The majority of each side is silver-white, though crescents of gold appear at the upper obverse and lower reverse. Additional bands of magenta and silver-blue appear over Washington's head on this Superb Gem. Population: 61 in 67, 1 finer (2/08). (#5825)

Lustrous 1945 Washington Quarter, MS67



- 1444 1945 MS67 PCGS.** Despite churning out nearly 75 million quarters in this last year of World War II, the Philadelphia Mint was obviously more concerned with quantity than quality, and accordingly this is an issue that turns topsy-turvy the notion that mintmarked high-grade pieces for the year are scarcer. This piece is one of only 15 coins so graded at PCGS, with one finer. By comparison, there are a few more 1945-D coins in the same grade, and more than twice as many 1945-S coins in MS67. A beautifully lustrous piece with cherry-gold coloration on the obverse rims and a brilliant reverse. (#5827)
- 1445 1946 MS67 PCGS.** Subtle silver-blue and gold overtones grace each side of this strongly lustrous Superb Gem. A solidly struck beauty for the issue. Population: 19 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#5830)
- 1446 1949-D MS67 NGC.** An essentially untuned Superb Gem that shows powerful luster and just a touch of frost on the highpoints. Carefully preserved and delightful. NGC has graded only two numerically finer pieces (2/08). (#5840)
- 1447 1950 MS67 PCGS.** FS-801, formerly FS-019. The eagle's beak and the left (facing) wing are die doubled. The variety is undesignated on the holder. Original apple-green, apricot, and lemon enrich this essentially immaculate Superb Gem. Boldly struck and exceptional. Population: 29 in 67, 0 finer (2/08). (#5841)

PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTERS

- 1448 1936 PR64 PCGS.** Occasional whispers of haze do not dim the brilliance of this first-year proof Washington quarter. Solidly struck with only a few small hairlines noted in the fields. (#5975)
- 1449 1936 PR64 PCGS.** Deep silver-blue and gold toning drapes each side of this first-year proof Washington quarter. Decisively struck with only a few minor hairlines in the fields. One of just 3,837 specimens for the issue. (#5975)

Premium Gem Proof 1936 Quarter



- 1450 1936 PR66 PCGS.** For aficionados of the Washington quarter series, unlike many modern U.S. coin series, there are no first-year proofs dating from 1932. The year 1936 was the first proof issue of quarters since 1915, and the famously low mintage of 3,837 pieces has made it an enduringly popular one. This piece boasts lustrous silver-white surfaces dusted with gold and lightly tinged with iridescent almond and charcoal near the rims. PCGS has certified only eight coins finer (3/08). (#5975)

Lightly Toned 1936 Quarter, PR66



- 1451 1936 PR66 PCGS.** A veneer of light golden-tan and violet toning does not interfere with the brilliance emanating from this Premium Gem proof. This is a carefully preserved specimen that lacks mentionable flaws, and an attentive strike sharpens the design elements. David Bowers, in *A Guide Book of Washington and State Quarters*, says of the 1936: "Proofs are often seen on the market, but are the scarcest of any issue from this year to the present." (#5975)

Rare Superb Gem Proof 1936 Washington Quarter



- 1452 1936 PR67 NGC. CAC.** Fully struck with entirely brilliant surfaces that show intense reflectivity in the fields and seemingly immaculate preservation on both sides. The mintage for this issue was a mere 3,837 pieces, which seems tiny compared to current levels. This was also the first year of proof Washington quarter coinage, and this issue remains the key to the 1936-42 series. Census: 21 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#5975)

- 1453 1937 PR66 PCGS.** This strongly mirrored Premium Gem is minimally toned with uncommon eye appeal for the issue. With only 5,542 pieces struck, anything finer proves elusive; PCGS has graded only 83 such specimens (2/08). (#5976)

Outstanding PR68 1937 Quarter



- 1454 1937 PR68 NGC.** This is a magnificently preserved specimen of the second-year proof Washington quarter issue of 1937, which featured a total production of just 5,542 pieces. A delightful survivor with exceptionally strong mirrors and just a trace of silver-gray patina on each side that precludes absolute brilliance. NGC has graded only one numerically finer example (3/08). (#5976)

Peripherally Toned PR68 Cameo 1950 Quarter



- 1455 1950 PR68 Cameo NGC.** The motifs are consistently frosty, and the flashy fields appear immaculate. The borders are attractively toned in apple-green and rose-red, as if recently plucked from careful long-term album storage. A remarkable combination of aesthetic, production, and technical quality. Census: 13 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (3/08). (#85982)
- 1456 1951 PR68 Cameo NGC.** An attractive representative of this earlier frosted proof-era Washington quarter, carefully preserved with only the slightest trace of patina. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Cameo piece (3/08). (#85983)

PROOF STATEHOOD QUARTERS

PR70 Deep Cameo 1999-S Silver Pennsylvania Quarter



- 1457 1999-S Pennsylvania Silver PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The Pennsylvania silver quarter in PR70DCAM shows a lower certified population—29 coins—than any of the other 1999-S issues, with the sole exception of the silver Delaware—19 pieces. This Pennsylvania demonstrates incredibly pure, silvery surfaces free of even the most remote distraction. (#913000)

- 1458 1999-S New Jersey Silver PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A flashy and essentially untoned example with impressive contrast and magnificently preserved surfaces. PCGS has graded just 31 perfect coins with the Deep Cameo modifier (3/08). (#913002)

Series Key 1999-S Georgia Silver Quarter, PR70 Deep Cameo



- 1459 1999-S Georgia Silver PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The Statehood quarters were launched to much fanfare in 1999, originally scheduled to run 10 years, through 2008, to depict different reverses for all 50 states at a rate of five per year. Many millions of collectors took up collecting as a result, and even though more-recent programs such as the First Spouse coins have apparently failed to capture public imagination to such an extent, the Statehood quarters must be judged a resounding success.

A recent extension to the program now envisions the series running through 2009, to include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Marianas Islands, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. The 1999-S silver proof set has risen to become the series key among silver proof sets, and the silver 1999-S quarters are roughly twice as rare in the ultimate PR70DCAM grade at PCGS as their clad counterparts. This piece is brilliant and perfect, as expected, with no trace of color save for a hint of gold at the obverse rim. Population: 36 in 70 Deep Cameo (3/08). (#913004)

- 1460 1999-S Connecticut Silver PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A gleaming, technically perfect example with incredible contrast between the decisively struck devices and the flawless mirrors. One of only 39 pieces assigned this ultimate grade by PCGS (3/08). (#913006)

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

- 1461 1916-D MS63 NGC.** Fully lustrous with frosty silver surfaces visible beneath deep champagne and iridescent toning, the left reverse exhibiting darker rainbow iridescence. (#6567)

Beautifully Toned 1916-D Half, MS66



- 1462 1916-D MS66 PCGS. CAC.** A wonderful Premium Gem of this key date, with lilac and jade-green, deep toning prevailing on each side. The skirt lines are weak, as usual for this issue, but the mintmark and Liberty's head and branch thumb are well defined. The reverse adds tinges of steel-blue near the rims. If beautiful original toning is what your set requires, seek no further! Population: 60 in 66, 2 finer (3/08).
From *The Good Humor Collection*. (#6567)

- 1463 1917 MS65 PCGS.** A well-defined Gem with powerful, slightly satiny luster. The lower obverse and central reverse are minimally toned, while the rest of the piece has subtle, pleasing violet and gold-orange patina. (#6569)

- 1464 1917-D Obverse MS62 NGC.** Soft, swirling luster enlivens the moderately toned silver-gray and green-gold surfaces of this Obverse 1917-D half. Well struck overall with a modicum of definition at the centers. (#6570)

Frosty 1917-D Obverse Mintmark Half, MS64



- 1465 1917-D Obverse MS64 PCGS.** The second and final year of the popular Obverse Mintmark subtype. The 1917-D is fairly available for a price up to MS64, but at the Gem level the populations are one-third, while the price triples, making a near-Gem coin likely the ideal collector grade for many. This piece displays bold luster and strike over frosty silver surfaces. (#6570)

Near-Gem 1917-D Obverse Mintmark Half



- 1466 1917-D Obverse MS64 PCGS.** The second and last year of the popular Obverse Mintmark subtype. This example shows mottled deep maroon and almond toning on both sides, with a healthy dose of mint luster radiating from beneath the moderate toning. There are few singular abrasions, even under a loupe. (#6570)

- 1467 1917-D Reverse AU53 NGC.** Well struck overall with light wear across the central devices. The surfaces retain strong luster beneath ample silver-gray, apple-red, and golden-tan patina. (#6571)

- 1468 1917-D Reverse MS63 PCGS.** Soft, swirling luster enlivens each side of this Select coin, and splashes of rose-violet toning grace the margins. Well struck for the issue, though Liberty's branch hand shows only slight definition. (#6571)

- 1469 1917-S Reverse MS63 PCGS.** Light gold-silver surfaces display relatively strong luster and well struck design features, including the branches and adjacent hand and most of the eagle's plumage. Some minute marks are visible on the obverse portrait. (#6573)

Attractive MS64 1917-S Reverse Half Dollar



1470 1917-S Reverse MS64 PCGS. A notably scarce coin any finer than MS64, especially with a full strike. This piece has complete definition on Liberty's hand, but there is slight weakness on the skirt lines, head of Liberty, and the forefront of the eagle's leg. Pale, oil-slick iridescence is seen over each side of the essentially brilliant surfaces. (#6573)

1471 1918 MS64 PCGS. The frosty surfaces are stone-white and attractive, with radiant luster and relatively few marks for the grade. A couple of reeding marks appear on the eagle's rock, and light abrasions on Liberty's exposed upper thigh, but the eye appeal is generous. (#6574)

1472 1918-S MS63 NGC. Though Liberty's branch hand shows only slight definition, this Select piece is well-endowed otherwise, with soft, pleasing luster and elegant gold and silver-blue patina. (#6576)

1473 1919 MS61 NGC. Soft, swirling luster with no trace of wear. The centers are primarily silver-gray, while elements of sage and green-gold visit the margins. A pleasing example from this issue of under a million pieces. (#6577)

1474 1919-D XF40 PCGS. Dusky silver-gray surfaces show undercurrents of luster with subtle olive and blue overtones. Light wear is concentrated at the highpoints of this piece, minimally marked save for a single flaw on the sun. (#6578)

Lightly Toned 1919-S Half Dollar, MS62



1475 1919-S MS62 NGC. The 1919-S half is a difficult coin in Mint State. Soft golden-gray patina dominates the lustrous surfaces of this MS62 specimen, with occasional whispers of rainbow coloration at the borders. Somewhat weak in the centers, and showing a few minute obverse marks. (#6579)

Exceptional Gem 1920 Walking Liberty



1476 1920 MS65 PCGS. This boldly struck and thoroughly lustrous Gem features olive-gold and pearl-gray toning. Even the aid of a loupe is unable to locate consequential marks. Although the 1920 is common in circulated grades, and relatively available in MS62 through MS64, Gems are both scarce and desirable. (#6580)

1477 1920-D AU55 NGC. Well struck overall, though Liberty's branch hand shows little definition. Strong, pleasing luster with hints of golden peripheral toning and only a trace of wear. (#6581)

Frosty Choice AU 1921-D Half Dollar



1478 1921-D AU55 NGC. Just a bit of light rub on the high points, visible as a slight color change, separates this key-date piece from Mint State, but the fields are frosty silver, kissed with gold, and most of the mint luster remains. This piece would fit nicely into a Mint State set at a fraction of the price. (#6584)

1479 1921-S VF30 ANACS. An attractive mid-range example of this popular low-mintage issue, silver-gray in the centers with hints of blue and a measure of orange patina at the reverse margins. Minimally marked and pleasing. (#6585)

Attractive 1923-S MS62 Half Dollar



1480 1923-S MS62 NGC. Bruce Fox (1993) notes that a master die change this year produced deeper gown lines, which is one of the first features to stand out on this MS62 example. Indeed, most of the design detail is relatively sharp, save for the usual softness in the centers. Whispers of champagne-gold, powder-blue, and lavender race over both sides, each of which reveals a few minute marks. Quite an attractive coin for the grade designation. (#6586)

Wonderful, Conditionally Elusive Near-Gem 1923-S Half



- 1481 1923-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1923-S is a conditionally elusive coin, one seldom seen in Gem condition but available for a (much lower) price in near-Gem. This is a wonderful coin with silver, lustrous surfaces throughout, and a loupe reveals thick mint frost along with a few light ticks consistent with the grade. (#6586)

Conditionally Scarce 1928-S Walking Liberty Half, MS64



- 1482 1928-S MS64 PCGS.** The obviously original red-brown and electric-blue toning that appears on each side of this well preserved example is its most distinctive feature. Liberty's head and the central design elements are softly struck, but the remaining details are boldly rendered. Highly lustrous and nearly free of marks, this is an attractive near-Gem that seems conservatively graded. (#6588)

Frosty Gem 1928-S Walking Liberty Half



- 1483 1928-S MS65 PCGS.** Frosty silver surfaces are lightly tinged with gold coloration on this appealing Gem, and radiant cartwheel careens from both sides. While the strike shows typical softness in the center that has all but effaced Liberty's thumb, there is little to complain about elsewhere, as much eye appeal is in evidence. Population: 54 in 65, 6 finer (3/08). (#6588)
- 1484 1929-S MS63 NGC.** A luminous and well struck example, primarily silver-blue and green-gold in the fields with dots of deeper reddish-tan near the sun on the obverse. Surprisingly few abrasions for the grade assigned. (#6590)
- 1485 1933-S MS62 NGC.** Ivory, lilac, gold, and iridescent toning graces both sides of this boldly defined Mint State piece. The date is the final year of the early series prior to the increased production that began in 1934. (#6591)
- 1486 1933-S MS64 NGC.** Solidly struck for this San Francisco issue with swirling luster that enlivens essentially silver-white surfaces. Surprisingly well-preserved and remarkably appealing for a piece not awarded a Gem grade. (#6591)

Popular 1933-S Half Dollar, MS66



- 1487 1933-S MS66 PCGS.** The 1933-S has always been specially popular as the last of the sporadic, low-mintage mintmarked half dollars of the 1920s and 1930s, before the "long short set" began with the 1934-PDS coins. The present cataloger (GH) used to know one collector who bought only 1933-S halves at coin shows—all he could find. They were, however, far below the grade of this radiant Premium Gem, a piece exceeded at PCGS by only seven coins (3/08). The radiant silver surfaces are lightly tinged with gold, and the strike and surfaces are both far finer than usually displayed on Mint State pieces. Unusually nice, and deserving of strong bids. (#6591)
- 1488 1934-D MS66 PCGS.** Crisply struck for this Denver issue with powerful luster. Each side is primarily silver-gray, though a striking crescent of golden-tan appears at the upper left obverse. PCGS has graded only two finer pieces (3/08). (#6593)
- 1489 1934-S MS64 PCGS.** This piece is very well struck for the type, and Liberty's head and branch hand are both crisply defined. Essentially untoned, save for a few russet specks near the lower right reverse border, with a lovely satin finish and minimal marks on each side. (#6594)
- 1490 1934-S MS64 NGC.** Surprisingly well-defined for the issue with excellent central detail. The satiny, minimally toned surfaces are pleasingly preserved, though a handful of light marks preclude Gem status. (#6594)

Stunning, Bold 1934-S Half, MS66



- 1491 1934-S MS66 PCGS.** This stunning silvery Premium Gem is far and away finer than typical for the issue, with a bold strike including a split thumb on Liberty's branch hand, generous cartwheel luster, and frosty surfaces that show no singular marks even under a loupe. PCGS has certified only five coins finer (3/08). (#6594)
- 1492 1935-D MS65 PCGS.** Wisps of tan-brown and slate-gray alternate across this lustrous and lower mintage Walker. Minor blending on the skirt, branch hand, and cheek is typical for the issue. (#6596)
- 1493 1935-D MS65 PCGS.** Strong, swirling luster is the prime attribute of this attractive D-mint Walker. Minimally toned with a modicum of definition on Liberty's branch hand. PCGS has graded 83 finer pieces (2/08). (#6596)
- 1494 1935-D MS65 PCGS.** Swirling luster enlivens the silver-blue surfaces of this captivating Gem. Excellent preservation overall, though Liberty's branch hand shows typical softness. (#6596)
- 1495 1935-D MS65 PCGS.** Well-defined overall, though Liberty's branch hand has minimal contrast. The silver-white surfaces have swirling luster, and the overall visual appeal is impressive. (#6596)

1496 1936-D MS66 NGC. Highly lustrous and pleasingly toned, with lovely reddish-gold and cobalt-green peripheral touches. The centers are typically soft, but Liberty's head and the other design elements are boldly rendered. A couple of tiny marks in the right obverse field are too trivial to preclude the Premium Gem grade assessment from NGC. (#6599)

1497 1936-D MS66 PCGS. Strong, swirling luster with a hint of flash characterizes this slightly satiny Premium Gem. Both sides show silver-green patina at the centers, and while the obverse shows gold-orange at the margins, the reverse periphery shows only a few vestiges of such color. (#6599)

1498 1936-D MS66 NGC. Though Liberty's hands show only slight definition, the eagle is uncommonly bold on this shining Premium Gem. A carefully preserved and minimally toned beauty. NGC has graded just 23 numerically finer pieces (3/08). (#6599)

1499 1936-S MS66 PCGS. Strong, satiny luster is the prime attribute of this well struck, carefully preserved Premium Gem. Largely silver-gray with elements of gold at the margins. PCGS has graded six finer pieces (3/08). (#6600)

Magnificent 1936-S Walking Liberty Half, MS67



1500 1936-S MS67 PCGS. Virtually every facet of this Superb Gem is fantastic. The luster is uncommonly vibrant, and the central devices have exceptional detail, including strong definition on Liberty's head and branch hand. Gold-orange, peach, and violet toning visits the essentially pristine fields. A faint fingerprint at the upper right obverse is noted for accuracy. Population: 6 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#6600)

1501 1937 MS67 NGC. A boldly impressed Superb Gem, strongly lustrous with gold-gray and tan toning that embraces each side. Beautifully preserved and a captivating survivor from this Depression-era issue. NGC has graded just two numerically finer pieces (3/08). (#6601)

1502 1937-D MS66 PCGS. Occasional hints of gold and silver-blue patina visit the otherwise silver-white surfaces of this attractive D-mint Premium Gem. Carefully preserved with slightly above-average definition for the issue. (#6602)

Remarkable MS67 1938 Half



1503 1938 MS67 NGC. Strong, pleasing luster shines beneath the golden-tan and silver-gray toning that embraces each side of this impressive Superb Gem. The strike is solid, and the coin's preservation and visual appeal are equally delightful. A great representative from this issue of slightly over 4.1 million pieces. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a numerically finer example (3/08). (#6604)

Boldly Defined 1938 Fifty Cent, MS67



1504 1938 MS67 ANACS. Bruce Fox (1993) indicates this was a new hub year, featuring more detail in the drapery. Actually, all of the design elements are boldly delineated on this Superb Gem, including Liberty's head and right (facing) hand and adjacent branches, and the eagle's plumage. Occasional wisps of light gold color visit the highly lustrous, impeccably preserved surfaces. (#6604)

Radiant MS67 1938 Half Dollar



1505 1938 MS67 PCGS. While not a rare date and overshadowed by the illustrious 1938-D half, the 1938-P is conditionally rare in so fine a grade as the present Superb Gem. This piece offers pristine surfaces that sport deep mint frost, revealing under a loupe only the most trivial ticks. Radiant luster emanates from each side. Population: 52 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#6604)

1506 1938-D MS63 NGC. The key-date of the post-1933 series of higher production Walking Liberty half dollars, and the only issue from 1934 to 1947 that had a mintage below 1 million coins, this lovely piece is boldly struck with light champagne toning over brilliant surfaces. (#6605)

1507 1938-D MS64 PCGS. A well struck and luminous silver-gray Choice coin with remarkable overall eye appeal. Though the central design elements show slight softness, Liberty's head offers pleasing detail. (#6605)

1508 1938-D MS65 NGC. Well struck for this Depression-era issue with strong, swirling luster that enlivens silver-white surfaces. A minimally toned Gem with undeniable visual appeal. (#6605)

1509 1938-D MS66 NGC. Blushes of rose toning visit the right obverse and reverse of this otherwise silver-gray Premium Gem. Attractive luster, though the central devices show typical softness. (#6605)

1510 1940 MS67 NGC. Rich orange-gold toning embraces each side of this subtly lustrous and attractive Superb Gem. Exceptional preservation with perceptible definition on Liberty's hands. (#6609)

1511 1940 MS67 NGC. Striking mustard-gold patina with undercurrents of green graces each side of this attractive Superb Gem. Solidly struck with pleasing luster beneath the patina. (#6609)

1512 1940-S MS66 PCGS. Delicate champagne tints grace each side of this shining Premium Gem. Carefully preserved with vibrant luster and a modicum of definition on Liberty's branch hand. PCGS has graded just three finer pieces (2/08). (#6610)

1513 1940-S MS66 PCGS. Aside from typical softness on Liberty's hand, this lustrous example has worthy detail. Blue, violet, and gold patina graces both sides of this attractive Premium Gem. (#6610)

- 1514 1940-S MS66 NGC.** The obverse offers dappled silver-gray and gold-orange patina, while the reverse shows just a touch of the latter color at the margins. Luminous with minimal definition on the branch hand. NGC has graded just eight numerically finer pieces (2/08). (#6610)
- 1515 1940-S MS66 PCGS.** The highly lustrous surfaces of this Premium Gem display faint whispers of violet and champagne-gold color. Sharply struck with exceptionally bold lines on Liberty's gown. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS has graded three finer pieces (3/08). (#6610)
- 1516 1941-S MS65 PCGS.** A shining and essentially brilliant short-set Gem, attractively preserved. The central devices show softness, typical for this weakly struck San Francisco issue. (#6613)
- 1517 1941-S MS65 PCGS.** This short-set key is fully brilliant and has good luster. No marks are consequential aside from a depression on the cheek. The skirt lines are virtually complete, which is unusual for this eagerly pursued issue. (#6613)
- 1518 1942 MS67 PCGS.** Moderate golden-brown and steel-blue invigorate this lustrous and unabraded Superb Gem. The strike is good although the central skirt lines are incomplete. PCGS has certified only four pieces finer (2/08). (#6614)
- 1519 1942 MS67 NGC.** This shining silver-white Superb Gem offers powerful luster and impressive visual appeal. Well-defined for the issue and carefully preserved. NGC has graded only one numerically finer example (2/08). (#6614)
- 1520 1942-S MS66 NGC.** Trumpet Tail S. Delicate gold and lime peripheral toning. An above average strike for this San Francisco issue, although the branch hand and skirt lines lack distinctive detail. Booming luster sweeps this beautifully smooth Premium Gem. (#6617)
- 1521 1943-S MS66 PCGS.** A well struck example of this challenging short-set issue with strongly lustrous silver-white surfaces. Highly elusive any finer, with just 24 such pieces graded by PCGS (3/08). (#6620)
- 1522 1944-D MS67 NGC.** Crisply struck with vibrant luster and remarkable eye appeal. Green-gold and silver-blue shadings converge on each side of this Superb Gem, which is housed in a prior-generation NGC holder. (#6622)
- 1523 1946 Doubled Die Reverse MS64 PCGS.** FS-801, formerly FS-011.1. A prominent doubled die variety that received a boost in popularity after appearing in the *Guide Book*. A strongly lustrous near-Gem survivor, minimally toned and highly appealing. Population: 33 in 64, 13 finer (3/08). (#6632)
- 1524 1946-S MS67 NGC.** Trumpet tail S. A stone-white Superb Gem of the final San Francisco issue. Remarkably unabraded, and worthy of bidder attention. While the 1940-S through 1945-S are rarely seen with a quality strike, the 1946-S was better made, and the present piece has pleasing detail on the skirt lines and cheek. (#6629)
- 1525 1946-S MS67 NGC.** The trumpet tail mintmark is widely repunched northwest. Speckles of deep blue, lavender, and golden-brown toning concentrate at the borders of this lustrous Superb Gem. Well struck for a forties S-mint Walker, particularly on the skirt lines. Census: 45 in 67, 0 finer (2/08). (#6629)

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

Noteworthy Choice Proof 1936 Half



- 1526 1936 PR64 NGC.** This near-Gem proof is highly reflective and effectively brilliant on the obverse, while the reverse exhibits faint milky-tan speckles under magnification. All of the design features are exquisitely delineated. An attractive example of this important issue, the first of the proof Walking Liberty halves. (#6636)

Attractive 1936 Gem Proof Fifty Cent



- 1527 1936 PR65 PCGS.** Bruce Fox (1993) indicates of the 1936 half dollar that: "Original coins grading Proof 65 are rare and beautiful." That description fits the current Gem, whose bright surfaces display light yellow-gold patina, joined with splashes of violet on the reverse. Impressively struck, with just a few wispy handling marks that likely preclude an even higher grade. (#6636)

Lustrous Gem Proof 1936 Walking Liberty Half



- 1528 1936 PR65 NGC.** This silver Gem coin is lightly brushed with gold on both sides, but a bit more prominently on the reverse. As the first year of modern proof coinage, the 1936 issues, especially the large-format Walking Liberty half, hold a special place in the hearts of many collectors. The present specimen offers generous luster, although it reveals a few tiny, grade-consistent abrasions under a loupe. (#6636)

Stone-White PR66 1936 Walking Liberty



1529 1936 PR66 PCGS. This brilliant Premium Gem has noticeable frost on the walking Liberty. The fields appear immaculate, and the eye appeal is impeccable. As is the case with sculptor Adolph Weinman's other design, the Mercury dime, the 1936 proofs are key to the series. The 1936 mintage is less than one-fifth that of the 1942. The reduced supply is important given the large number of collectors for the popular series. (#6636)

1530 1937 PR65 NGC. Boldly impressed for this earlier Walker proof issue with soft, gold-inflected silver-gray haze over powerful mirrors. A carefully preserved survivor from this issue of just 5,728 pieces. (#6637)

1531 1937 PR66 PCGS. Solidly struck with occasional hints of golden toning at the margins. This pleasingly preserved piece offers powerful mirrors and remarkable overall visual appeal. (#6637)

1532 1937 PR66 NGC. With a production of only 5,728 pieces, the 1937 is the second-rarest proof Walking Liberty half, and many examples display heavy patina from long-term storage. This Premium Gem displays boldly detailed devices against powerful mirrors that show just a touch of champagne toning on the obverse. (#6637)

1533 1938 PR65 PCGS. Decisively struck with only a hint of haze over parts of the fields. This strongly reflective Gem offers a hint of contrast on the reverse, though the reverse is virtually brilliant. (#6638)

1534 1938 PR65 NGC. The silver surfaces of this Gem offer watery mirrors beneath a measure of sea-green haze. Boldly impressed and delightfully appealing for this issue of just 8,152 pieces. (#6638)

1535 1938 PR65 PCGS. The design elements are sharply struck throughout on each side of this brilliant Gem proof Walker. The surfaces are contact-free and carefully preserved on this impressive specimen. (#6638)

1536 1938 PR66 PCGS. A crisply struck and elegantly preserved example of this popular proof Walking Liberty half dollar issue, minimally toned with moderate mirrors. A delightful survivor from this issue of only 8,152 specimens. (#6638)

1537 1938 PR66 PCGS. Decisively struck and flashy with delicate layers of silver-gray patina over the fields. As a Premium Gem, this specimen is an above-average survivor from an issue of just 8,152 pieces. (#6638)

1538 1938 PR67 NGC. Delicate yellow-gold patina enriches this beautifully preserved and boldly impressed Superb Gem. An excellent candidate for the series enthusiast. NGC has graded only 46 numerically finer specimens (3/08). (#6638)

Colorful PR68 1938 Walking Liberty



1539 1938 PR68 NGC. Lovely light-green, lilac, ice-blue, and golden-tan patination visits both sides, but is especially pleasing on the reverse. The strike is exacting, since only the index finger of the branch hand lacks absolute detail. Gorgeously preserved. The designer's monogram is faint but intact. Census: 46 in 68, 0 finer (2/08). (#6638)

1540 1939 PR65 PCGS. Proof coins of the 1936-1942 era could be ordered individually, so that each denomination's proof mintage was independent of the others'. While only 8,808 Walking Liberty half dollars were produced, the proof emission of Lincoln cents exceeded 13,000 coins. This piece offers brilliant surfaces that offer impressive preservation. Strong eye appeal for the grade. (#6639)

1541 1939 PR65 PCGS. Crisply struck with essentially full details on Liberty's head and branch hand, attributes that are rarely seen on business strikes of any date. This is a flashy Gem proof that shows minimal haze in the fields and virtually contact-free surfaces. A slight degree of golden color is noted on the eagle, though the surfaces are largely untuned otherwise. (#6639)

1542 1939 PR66 NGC. An impressive Premium Gem specimen from this mid-date proof Walking Liberty half dollar issue, crisply struck with only a hint of haze over gleaming, chrome-like mirrors. One of just 8,808 pieces coined. (#6639)

1543 1939 PR67 ★ NGC. An amazing Superb Gem specimen of this popular mid-date issue, boldly struck with remarkably deep mirrors. An essentially untuned and undeniably appealing survivor. (#6639)

1544 1939 PR67 NGC. A sensational Superb Gem proof with amazing silver brilliance and deeply mirrored fields. The reflective devices have a hint of silver luster, resulting in a trace of cameo contrast on both sides. (#6639)

Exquisite PR68 ★ 1939 Half



1545 1939 PR68 ★ NGC. CAC. Splendid rose-red, gold, and lime enrich this satiny and penetratingly struck Superb Gem. The mirrored fields appear immaculate, and the eye appeal is unimprovable. The designer's monogram was hand-engraved on the reverse die, in a style similar to FS-1944D-901. *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#6639)

1546 1940 PR65 NGC. This gleaming Gem proof, minimally toned with exquisite detail, offers magnificent visual appeal. Only an occasional hint of haze in the fields keeps this piece from absolute brilliance. (#6640)

1547 1940 PR66 PCGS. Subtle silver-gray haze visits parts of each side of this gleaming Premium Gem. A crisply struck and enticing representative from this proof Walking Liberty half issue, the first to have a five-figure mintage. (#6640)

- 1548 1940 PR67 PCGS.** Sharply struck and gleaming, a gorgeous Superb Gem example of this popular proof Walking Liberty half dollar issue. The surfaces are essentially untuned save for a trace of ice-blue at the margins. (#6640)
- 1549 1940 PR67 PCGS.** Boldly impressed and gleaming with minimal patina and impressive visual appeal. While the obverse is virtually brilliant, the reverse offers modest contrast. PCGS has graded 31 finer pieces (2/08). (#6640)
- 1550 1941 PR65 PCGS.** No AW. A flashy and lightly toned proof type coin that has a meticulous strike and imposing eye appeal. (#6641)
- 1551 1941 PR65 NGC.** Strongly mirrored with slight whispers of golden toning at the margins and dots of sage in the fields. A pleasing Gem from this later proof Walker issue of 15,412 specimens. (#6641)
- 1552 1941 PR66 NGC.** No AW. This fully brilliant and exactly struck Premium Gem is carbon-free and essentially immaculate. An excellent candidate for a high quality proof type set. (#6641)
- 1553 1941 PR66 NGC.** No AW. Orange-red and apple-green shades grace the obverse border and fully occupy the reverse. The obverse center is cream-gray. Sharply struck and unquestionably original. (#6641)
- 1554 1941 PR66 ANACS.** No AW. Russet and gold freckles adorn the margins of this flashy and intricately struck Premium Gem. A beautiful and exemplary representative of the proof type. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#6641)
- 1555 1941 PR66 PCGS.** The AW monogram is completely absent, inadvertently removed from the proof die when it was polished prior to use. This gleaming Premium Gem, primarily silver-white with occasional champagne-gold accents, offers magnificent visual appeal. (#6641)
- 1556 1941 PR66 NGC.** The chromelike brilliance of this Premium Gem is nearly as impressive as its overall preservation. A sharply struck and highly appealing survivor from this popular later proof Walker issue. (#6641)
- 1557 1941 PR67 NGC.** No AW. Variegated canary-gold, ice-blue, and cherry-wine toning endows this intricately impressed and unabraded Superb Gem. As is often seen for this proof date, the designer's monogram is absent, lapped away during the die preparation. (#6641)
- 1558 1941 PR67 ★ NGC.** Impressive mirrors and exacting detail are the prime attributes of this beautifully preserved Walker proof. Essentially untuned save for a few dots of milky toning near the reverse rims. (#6641)
- 1559 1941 PR67 ★ NGC.** A gleaming and minimally toned silver-white specimen with vibrant mirrors and amazing eye appeal. Carefully preserved and a visual delight for this later Walking Liberty proof issue. (#6641)
- 1560 1941 PR67 PCGS.** CAC. Rich gray-gold and orange patina is noted over both sides of this original Superb Gem. Carefully preserved and remarkably appealing. PCGS has graded 13 finer specimens (3/08). *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#6641)
- 1561 1942 PR65 ★ NGC.** A gorgeous Gem representative of this popular final-year proof Walking Liberty half, sharply struck with gleaming mirrors. Only the slightest hints of patina visit the peripheries. (#6642)
- 1562 1942 PR65 PCGS.** Boldly impressed and gleaming, a lovely Gem specimen of the last proof Walker half. Minimally toned with only a few tiny dots of haze that appear in the fields. (#6642)
- 1563 1942 PR65 PCGS.** This needle-sharp Gem appears brilliant at first glance, although the eagle has a blush of faint gold toning. Flawless aside from a tiny spot above the O in GOD. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#6642)

- 1564 1942 PR65 PCGS.** A minimally toned and flashy Gem, solidly struck with excellent eye appeal for the grade assigned. This pleasingly preserved World War II-era proof shows a small dot of charcoal toning below the eagle's beak. (#6642)
- 1565 1942 PR66 NGC.** Glassy mirrors and brilliant surfaces enhance the eye appeal on this popular proof Walker. Completely uniform in appearance outside of a small brown spot near the eagle's right leg. (#6642)
- 1566 1942 PR67 NGC.** Boldly impressed and gleaming with virtually brilliant surfaces. A remarkably appealing Superb Gem specimen from the last of the proof Walking Liberty half dollar issues. (#6642)
- 1567 1942 PR67 PCGS.** An untuned and exquisitely struck Superb Gem with exemplary preservation. A curly lintmark (as produced) appears in the left obverse field below the flag, but this has no impact on the technical grade or eye appeal. (#6642)

Awesome 1942 Walking Liberty Half, PR68



- 1568 1942 PR68 NGC.** This proof issue of 21,120 pieces is not scarce in lower grades. In fact, more than 1,400 specimens have been graded at PR67 by the two major services combined! At PR68, however, the 1942 proof Walker is perhaps surprisingly elusive, as well below 200 examples have been seen at this lofty grade level, at NGC and PCGS. This awesome specimen reveals pinpoint striking details and beautifully preserved, seemingly pristine surfaces. A great coin with an impressive combination of superb technical merit and exquisite eye appeal. (#6642)

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

Prooflike Full Bell Lines Gem 1949-S Franklin



- 1569 1949-S MS65 Full Bell Lines Prooflike NGC.** In the days before full bell lines became important to collectors, the 1949-S was considered the key to the series. It remains a scarce and popular low mintage issue. The present Gem has noticeably flashy fields, and abrasions are surprisingly inconsequential. NGC has certified a mere four Franklin halves as prooflike, three of which are 1959 Philadelphia examples without full bell lines. Thus, the present piece is the only branch mint or full bell line example certified as prooflike (3/08). (#86655)
- 1570 1951-D MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS.** Mottled gold, orange, and brick-red drapes much of the obverse, while the satiny reverse is largely silver-gray. A well-defined Premium Gem with remarkable visual appeal. PCGS has graded no finer Full Bell Lines pieces (2/08). (#86659)

- 1571 1951-S MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS.** A satiny and solidly struck piece with excellent preservation and eye appeal. Silver, lavender, russet, and peach patina graces each side. PCGS has graded no finer Full Bell Lines coins (2/08). (#86660)
- 1572 1952-S MS65 Full Bell Lines PCGS.** Variegated swirls of olive and amber-gold toning adorn the obverse, while the reverse shows a small degree of speckled russet and gold patina. Boldly struck and highly lustrous. (#86663)

Full Bell Lines Gem 1952-S Half, MS66



- 1573 1952-S MS66 Full Bell Lines PCGS.** The obverse of this amazing piece has splashes of golden-rose over light silver luster. The reverse has rich gold, rose, russet, and green toning intermingled across the surface. Full Bell Line examples of this date are infrequently seen and highly desirable in all numerical grades. Among the finest certified. Population: 26 in 66 Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (2/08). (#86663)

- 1574 1954-D MS66 Full Bell Lines NGC.** An attractive piece with rich patina over each side. Silver-gray centers cede to golden-tan and rose at the rims. Though the overall detail shows indicators of this issue's usual softness, the bell lines are intact. Census: 18 in 66 Full Bell Lines, 1 finer (3/08). (#86668)

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

White PR68 1950 Franklin Half



- 1575 1950 PR68 NGC. CAC.** This fully brilliant first-year proof Franklin half has pleasing cameo contrast. The portrait has a hint of frost, although insufficient for a Cameo designation. However, the present coin is the single finest certified *without* such a designation. The strike is exceptional, and the fields and devices appear immaculate. Census: 1 in 68, 0 finer (3/08). (#6691)
- 1576 1950 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Both sides of this Choice piece show distinct contrast, though the frost is not so bold as to warrant a Deep Cameo designation. Faint hairlines appear in the fields, and small dots of deep blue toning appear at the margins. Franklin's hair shows a single milk spot. (#86691)
- 1577 1950 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** An attractive, essentially black-and-white Gem example of this popular first-year proof Franklin half issue. The right obverse field shows a single small spot of milky toning. Population: 70 in 65 Cameo, 22 finer (2/08). (#86691)
- 1578 1950 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Pleasing contrast for this initial proof Franklin half dollar issue, with moderately frosted, sharply struck devices and strong mirrors. Excellent surface quality. Population: 70 in 65 Cameo, 22 finer (3/08). (#86691)

- 1579 1951 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** A delightful Gem proof with light cameo contrast on each side. The fields are fully mirrored around lustrous devices. An important piece for the specialist, seldom found in such impressive preservation. (#86692)
- 1580 1951 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** A powerful impression fully brings up the design details on each side of this early proof Franklin half. Stark white-on-black contrast is noted on both sides. Population: 51 in 66 Cameo, 6 finer (3/08). (#86692)

Awesome 1951 Franklin Half, PR66 Ultra Cameo



- 1581 1951 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Awesome depths of mirrored reflectivity in the fields and rich frost on the snow-white devices allows for a stunning display of stark cameo contrast on each side. Fully struck and near-pristine; a great early proof Franklin half. Census: 11 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 3 finer (3/08). (#96692)

Conditionally Scarce 1952 Franklin Half, PR67 Cameo



- 1582 1952 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** Well struck with just a trace of smokiness in the fields and stark contrast noted between the silver-gray devices and the jet-black fields. Some wispy die polish lines are seen on Franklin's portrait and on the Liberty Bell, but there are no troublesome hairlines or contact marks on either side of this conditionally scarce specimen. Population: 25 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer in Cameo (3/08). (#86693)
- 1583 1953 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** A gleaming Superb Gem survivor that offers distinct contrast on each side, though the cameo effect is stronger on the reverse. Small milk spots are noted at the top of Franklin's head and at several points near the bell. (#86694)
- 1584 1953 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** This Superb Gem offers delightful contrast between the watery, essentially untuned mirrors and the richly frosted devices. Carefully preserved and impressive in all respects. PCGS has graded only three finer Cameo pieces (2/08). (#86694)
- 1585 1953 PR67 Cameo NGC.** A strongly reflective Superb Gem that has a hint of haze in the fields. The richly frosted devices supply pleasing contrast, though less strong than an Ultra Cameo coin. (#86694)
- 1586 1953 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** A sensational Superb Gem Cameo proof, with few finer survivors. PCGS has only certified three finer Cameo proof examples of the date. Both sides are entirely brilliant and untuned with deep mirrored fields and lustrous devices. (#86694)

Superb 1953 Franklin Half, PR68 Cameo



- 1587 1953 PR68 Cameo NGC. CAC.** This is one of the finest proof Franklin half dollars that we have seen recently. As evidenced by the "CAC" sticker, this piece is actually of premium quality for the lofty PR68 Cameo designation. A mere 20 coins have been certified at that grade level by NGC, and just one specimen has been encapsulated by the same company as PR68 Ultra Cameo, with none finer, as of (3/08). Fully struck and immaculately preserved, this Superb example displays dramatic contrast between the intensely frosted devices and the deeply mirrored, inky-black fields on each side. (#86694)

- 1588 1953 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Boldly impressed with surprisingly strong contrast between the gleaming, essentially untuned mirrors and the pleasingly frosted devices. An attractive Gem example of an issue highly elusive with the Deep Cameo designation. Population: 6 in 65 Deep Cameo, 24 finer (3/08). (#96694)

- 1589 1956 Type One PR69 NGC.** This challenging proof variant is distinguished by the four distinct wing feathers to the left of the eagle's perch. Though without contrast, this amazingly well-preserved brilliant proof should attract plenty of attention. This top-notch survivor does not yet appear in the NGC *Census Report* (2/08). (#6686)

Splendid 1956 Type Two Franklin Half, PR69 Deep Cameo



- 1590 1956 Type Two PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** An impressive specimen with watery, inky-black fields and richly frosted devices, creating nearly unimprovable deep cameo contrast on both sides. All of the design motifs are crisply struck and pristine. The coin is essentially brilliant, but a slight wisp of red-brown color is noted on Franklin's cheek. Population: 39 in 69 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (3/08). (#96697)

Conditionally Rare 1956 Type Two Franklin Half PR69 Deep Cameo



- 1591 1956 Type Two PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Essentially perfect and a black-and-white beauty. The strike, contrast, and mirrors are seemingly unimprovable. While PCGS records 39 examples of this issue in PR69 Deep Cameo, avid collectors acquire pieces in this consummate grade and keep most such examples off the market for years at a time. Population: 39 in 69 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (3/08). (#96697)

- 1592 1958 PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Crisply struck and gleaming with distinct contrast and impressive preservation. A hint of deep blue-black patina at the margins offsets the otherwise black-and-white contrast evident in the centers. PCGS has graded only one finer Cameo coin (2/08). (#86699)

- 1593 1961 Doubled Die Reverse PR64 PCGS. FS-801, formerly FS-013.** A virtually brilliant and strongly mirrored Choice representative of this popular proof doubled die issue, crisply struck with the strong spread on E PLURIBUS UNUM visible to the unaided eye. Population: 11 in 64, 37 finer (3/08). (#6689)

SMS KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

Rare 1965 SMS Kennedy, MS68 Cameo



- 1594 1965 SMS MS68 Cameo PCGS.** Of the three 1965-67 SMS Kennedy issues, the 1965 is by far the most challenging to find certified with Cameo or Deep Cameo contrast. This piece offers silvery, near-pristine surfaces and much contrast deserving of the designation. A couple of microscopic ticks on the portrait are consistent with the assigned grade. The building of complete Kennedy Registry Sets at PCGS, including circulation strikes and proofs, is an active pursuit for at least several dozen collectors. Watch the bids fly on this one! One of four so graded at PCGS, with none finer (3/08). (#86845)

Awesome 1965 SMS Kennedy Half, MS67 Ultra Cameo



- 1595 1965 SMS MS67 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The so-called Special Mint Set coins were produced between 1965 and 1967, in lieu of proofs. This 1965 specimen is sharply impressed on all of the design features, and exhibits remarkable white-on-black contrast on both sides. The surfaces are expertly preserved and nearly immaculate. Census: 17 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (3/08). (#96845)

PROOF KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

Ultimate 1964 Kennedy Half, PR69 Deep Cameo



- 1596 1964 PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A 90% silver Kennedy half in the (so far) ultimate grade, and as such fodder for the legions of type and Kennedy half collectors. As of (3/08) PCGS has never certified a PR70 coin of this issue with Deep Cameo surfaces. In PR69 Deep Cameo this piece is one of 69 so graded. Startling black-on-white contrast, as expected, with pristine surfaces and tons of appeal. Registry Set collectors, take notice! (#96800)
- 1597 1964 Accented Hair PR68 Cameo PCGS.** A boldly impressed and gleaming example of the Accented Hair variant. The mirrors are virtually flawless, and the moderately frosted devices supply elegant contrast. PCGS has graded no finer Cameo examples (3/08). (#86801)

Silver Bicentennial Kennedy Half, PR70 Deep Cameo



- 1598 1976-S Silver PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The Bicentennial silver issues have always been popular coins, the Kennedy half probably most of all. But while many thousands of silver proofs have been certified at PCGS in lower grades, in PR70 with the Deep Cameo designation, this piece is one of only 27 coins to attain that ultimate grade. The field-device contrast is startlingly deep, with black mirrors and frosty devices. (#96812)

- 1599 1999-S Clad PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Exquisitely frosted on the devices with bottomless mirrors, this magnificent proof is perfection incarnate. Even the closest inspection reveals nary a flaw. PCGS has graded just 33 coins as PR70 Deep Cameo (2/08). (#96910)
- 1600 2001-S Clad PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Exactly struck with absolute contrast between the fathomless mirrors and the smartly frosted devices. A bold and technically perfect specimen. PCGS has assigned this ultimate grade to just 19 pieces (2/08). (#96914)

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

- 1601 1893 Isabella Quarter MS63 PCGS.** A strongly lustrous Select example with above-average detail, evidenced by the unbroken line of the thread on the reverse. Hints of sky-blue and lemon-gold patina grace the fields of this pleasing coin. (#9220)
- 1602 1893 Isabella Quarter MS64 PCGS.** An elegant near-Gem with soft, pleasing luster beneath rich olive and blue-green patina. Well-defined for the issue with a single fleck of charcoal patina to the left of Isabella's profile. (#9220)
- 1603 1893 Isabella Quarter MS64 PCGS.** Boldly struck with powerful luster, a captivating near-Gem representative of this desirable commemorative quarter issue. Hints of rose-gold toning grace otherwise silver-gray surfaces. (#9220)
- 1604 1893 Isabella Quarter MS64 PCGS.** The obverse of this shining near-Gem commemorative quarter shows a subtle blend of silver-blue, rose-violet, and green-gold shadings. The patina of the reverse is more vibrant, with similar, bolder coloration. (#9220)
- 1605 1893 Isabella Quarter MS64 PCGS.** Deep silver-gray patina has settled over the centers, while the margins show elements of peach and orange toning. Strong luster shines through on this attractive near-Gem. (#9220)
- 1606 1893 Isabella Quarter MS64 NGC.** Elegant reddish-orange accents appear at the margins of this shining silver-gray commemorative quarter. Crisply detailed and enticing with only a handful of wispy flaws on each side. (#9220)

Sharp Gem 1893 Isabella Quarter



- 1607 1893 Isabella Quarter MS65 PCGS.** The nation's first commemorative quarter until the 1932 Washington quarter, originally planned as a commemorative but then turned into a continuing circulation issue. This Isabella shows deep gray patina elegantly tinged with orange and jade. Sharply struck and delightful. (#9220)

Attractive Gem 1893 Isabella Quarter



1608 1893 Isabella Quarter MS65 NGC. Boldly struck with an effulgent, unbroken satiny sheen across both sides. The surfaces are well preserved and display attractive golden-brown peripheral toning. The Isabella quarter is popular as one of the two earliest American commemorative issues, along with the Columbian Exposition half dollar. (#9220)

1609 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS61 NGC. DuVall 1-B. A lustrous silver dollar with medium honey-gold toning and a sharp strike. Close examination reveals scattered small abrasions. (#9222)

1610 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS63 PCGS. DuVall 1-B. Lustrous and crisply struck with a hint of almond-gold toning. Marks are generally minor save for contact near the base of the statue. (#9222)

Lustrous 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS64



1611 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS64 ANACS. DuVall 2-C with a repunched second S in STATES. Lustrous for the type with attractive light gold toning that deepens slightly throughout the margins. The distributed small marks are consistent with the grade. The only commemorative silver dollar prior to 1983. (#9222)

Patinated Choice 1900 Lafayette Dollar



1612 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS64 PCGS. CAC. DuVall 2-C. Beautiful aquamarine and golden-tan toning graces the obverse margin. The reverse is canary-gold and stone-gray with peripheral ruby-red, orange, and forest-green. This lustrous near-Gem is precisely struck and has only inconspicuous abrasions. A popular early type. *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#9222)

Sharp 1900 Lafayette Dollar, MS65



1613 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS65 PCGS. DuVall 1-A. A well struck and minimally marked example of this turn-of-the-century commemorative issue, the only silver dollar in the classic series. The real story of this piece is its patina, green, gold, and orange at the obverse margins with blue-green toning around a small silver-gray spot centered on Washington's cheekbone. The reverse offers similar, slightly more muted patina. A pair of minor reed marks and an apparent planchet flaw are visible on the president's portrait. (#9222)

1614 1921 Alabama MS65 PCGS. Subtly lustrous silver-blue surfaces show occasional deeper olive patina at the margins. Well struck with surprisingly strong preservation of the central devices. (#9224)

1615 1921 Alabama MS65 PCGS. An attractive example of this early commemorative half dollar, and a somewhat confusing issue, because the centennial of Alabama statehood was held in 1919. Technically, therefore, this half dollar was issued to celebrate the 102nd anniversary of the state. The central obverse and reverse are essentially brilliant, with outstanding peripheral iridescence on each side. (#9224)

1616 1921 Alabama MS65 PCGS. The central obverse and reverse of this iridescent Gem are both somewhat indistinct, typical for this statehood commemorative issue. The surfaces have dusky ivory patina with splashes of gold and rainbow toning. (#9224)

Enchanting MS66 Alabama Half Dollar



1617 1921 Alabama MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1921 Alabama Centennial half dollar was the first to depict a living person on a U.S. coin. This enchanting piece displays lilac and peach toning with dabs of ice-blue scattered around on each side. A couple of small abrasions on the obverse portraits determine the grade. PCGS has graded only one coin finer (3/08). *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#9224)

1618 1921 Alabama 2x2 MS65 NGC. A well struck, subtly lustrous Gem example of this prized Alabama variant. Peach and silver-blue patina predominates on the obverse, while the reverse is primarily steel-gray. (#9225)

1619 1921 Alabama 2x2 MS65 NGC. The lustrous surfaces are lightly tinged silver-gold, and there are fewer marks than normally seen on the cheeks of Governors Bibb and Kilby. The population thins drastically at the next grade level. (#9225)

1620 1936 Albany MS67 NGC. Whispers of gold-brown patina concentrate at the margins of this Albany commemorative. Well preserved, lustrous surfaces exhibit sharply struck design elements. (#9227)

- 1621 1936 Albany MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Beautiful olive-gold, mauve, and cobalt-blue toning graces the obverse periphery, while the reverse is dominated by cherry-red and golden-brown. A satiny and splendidly preserved Superb Gem.
From The Good Humor Collection. (#9227)
- 1622 1937 Antietam MS63 ANACS.** This well-defined Antietam half is primarily silver-gray, though elements of tan and silver-blue appear at the margins. Only a few wispy abrasions on each side preclude a finer designation. (#9229)
- 1623 1937 Antietam MS66 PCGS.** Solidly struck with soft, pleasing luster beneath subtle silver-blue and green-gold shadings. A few tiny marks on the portraits preclude an even finer designation for this Antietam half. (#9229)
- 1624 1937 Antietam MS66 PCGS.** Classic tab toning endows the obverse of this Civil War commemorative. Golden-brown and sea-green blends throughout both sides, except on the reverse devices, and on the obverse where the coin presumably spent many years partly covered by the tab of the holder of issue. Crisply struck and lustrous with pleasing preservation. (#9229)

Beautifully Toned 1937 Antietam Half, MS68



- 1625 1937 Antietam MS68 NGC. CAC.** The Battle of Antietam (or Sharpsburg, as it was commonly called in the South), fought on Sept. 17, 1862, was the "bloodiest day of the Civil War," with almost 23,000 dead and wounded. The 1937 Antietam half dollar commemorates the 75th anniversary of that battle. This essentially pristine and beautifully toned example offers deep cherry-red, amber-gold, mint-green, and maroon patina dispersed on both sides. Census: 17 in 68, 2 finer (3/08).
From The Good Humor Collection. (#9229)

Pleasing 1935-D Arkansas Half Dollar, MS67



- 1626 1935-D Arkansas MS67 PCGS.** Dapples of reddish-gold and olive-green race over the lustrous surfaces of this Superb Gem commemorative, and an attentive strike brings up the intricate details of the design features. Refreshingly devoid of mentionable contact marks. Population: 37 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#9234)
- 1627 1936-D Arkansas MS66 PCGS.** Delicate olive-gold patina graces much of this luminous Premium Gem, while the rest of the piece is silver-gray. A well struck piece for this issue with a four-figure mintage. (#9238)
- 1628 1936-S Arkansas MS66 PCGS.** Deep steel-gray and silver-blue shadings characterize the centers, while the margins show livelier russet and gold-orange toning. A tiny flaw is noted on the Indian's cheek, but the piece is wonderfully well-preserved otherwise. (#9239)

Delightful Superb Gem 1937-D Arkansas Half



- 1629 1937-D Arkansas MS67 NGC.** Delicate gold and orange shadings grace the otherwise silver-gray obverse of this well-defined Arkansas half. Magnificently preserved, with none of the usual ticks or abrasions that so often plague the portraits on this design. Whispers of blue and peach grace the reverse fields. NGC has graded no numerically finer examples (3/08). (#9242)
- 1630 1938-D Arkansas MS66 NGC.** Subtle violet and gold-gray shadings grace each side of this attractive Premium Gem. Well struck and pleasingly preserved for this D-mint Arkansas issue, one of only 3,155 pieces coined. (#9246)
- 1631 1939-D Arkansas MS65 PCGS.** This Gem is lustrous and solidly struck. A small spot of russet toning appears on the bonnet, and golden-brown patina covers much of the right reverse periphery. Essentially untuned otherwise. (#9250)

Notable Superb Gem 1939-S Arkansas Half



- 1632 1939-S Arkansas MS67 PCGS.** A satiny and spectacularly preserved representative from this final-year Arkansas issue, which has a paltry mintage of just 2,105 pieces. Soft silver-gray toning across each side shows subtle pastel-yellow undercurrents. One of five Superb Gems graded by PCGS, with no finer examples in the combined certified population (3/08). (#9251)
- 1633 1936-S Bay Bridge MS65 NGC.** Soft orange and pinkish-violet patina drapes the subtly lustrous surfaces of this well struck Bay Bridge half. This well-preserved representative shows small dots of deeper toning at the margins. (#9254)
- 1634 1936-S Bay Bridge MS67 PCGS.** This delightful and lustrous Superb Gem boasts saffron and cherry hues on the obverse, with deeper amber-gold, jade, magenta, and charcoal near the reverse rims. Another choice acquisition for the color commemorative aficionados. (#9254)

Low-Mintage 1935/34-S Boone Half Dollar, MS67



- 1635 1935/34-S Boone MS67 PCGS.** This low-mintage (2,004 pieces) issue has the addition of the commemorative date 1934 above the words PIONEER YEAR, and is sometimes referred to as “1935 small 1934.” Golden-gray patina is imbued with wisps of green and lilac. Well struck, with lustrous, impeccably preserved surfaces. Population: 16 in 67, 2 finer (3/08). (#9264)

Desirable 1935/34-S Boone Half, MS67



- 1636 1935/34-S Boone MS67 PCGS.** One of two infamous Boone issues that fueled the intense speculative mania of 1936, this San Francisco issue had a higher mintage than its Denver counterpart by a single assay coin. The mint frost on this piece still retains a good portion of original brilliance, but each side also shows slightly variegated golden-brown color with bright rose accents around the margins. PCGS has awarded a finer grade to just two examples (3/08). (#9264)

- 1637 1936 Boone MS67 NGC. CAC.** Dappled violet, tan, and silver-gray toning graces each side of this immensely lustrous Superb Gem. A solidly struck and eminently appealing survivor from this mid-date issue, housed in a prior-generation holder. Census: 36 in 67, 3 finer (3/08). (#9266)

- 1638 1936-S Boone MS67 PCGS. CAC.** An impressive Superb Gem, housed in an old green-label holder, this boldly defined and satiny half dollar has ivory-silver surfaces with delightful peripheral iridescence. *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#9268)

Beautifully Toned Superb Gem 1938 Boone



- 1639 1938 Boone MS67 PCGS.** The Boone commemorative series came to an end in 1938. Over five years, just 86,600 halves made their way to collectors and speculators, compared to an authorized mintage of 600,000 pieces across all mints. Of that total, just 6,300 coins, 2,100 of each issue, date to 1938. This is a beautifully toned Superb Gem with silver-gray centers and dappled rose, russet, antique-gold, and lime-green hues over most of the coin. Crisply struck with immense luster and powerful visual appeal. PCGS records indicate only one coin finer (3/08). (#9274)

Uncommon 1925-S California Half, MS67



- 1640 1925-S California MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The centers are brilliant on this Superb Gem, but the rims are encircled with wonderful rings of jade and amber. Close perusal with a loupe reveals no mentionable distractions. Not a common coin in this grade, and seldom seen finer, as PCGS has certified only five coins in higher grade (3/08). *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#9281)

- 1641 1936-D Cincinnati MS66 PCGS.** The Cincinnati type is among the scarcest of the classic silver commemorative series. This is partly because of date and mintmark for each of the three issues, which each have mintages of about 5,000 pieces. Lightly toned and satiny with undisturbed surfaces. Housed in a green label holder. (#9284)

- 1642 1936 Cleveland MS67 NGC.** The obverse still has silver centers, with pale pastel saffron and jade-green near the rims. The reverse is lovely lilac and teal, and both sides sport generous cartwheel luster. (#9288)

- 1643 1936-S Columbia MS67 PCGS.** Subtly lustrous as always, but carefully preserved and beautifully toned. This Superb Gem has gold-orange patina over the outer rings and silver-blue at the centers. PCGS has graded only four finer pieces (2/08). (#9293)

Fantastic 1936-S Columbia Half, MS68



- 1644 1936-S Columbia MS68 NGC.** Though the Commission of Fine Arts, perhaps reeling from the deluge of designs in 1936, panned the design for the Columbia halves, few numismatists were critical of its simple, yet effective design. The obverse of this piece has pale greenish-gold at the rims and in tiny specks at the center, while the fields are sky-blue. Slight amounts of violet and teal patina decorate the reverse periphery. NGC recognizes just six coins in MS68, while PCGS has seen only four, with none any finer at either service (3/08). (#9293)

- 1645 1893 Columbian MS66 NGC.** Uncommonly well-defined for this early silver commemorative issue. Hazy gold-gray centers cede to orange and violet near the margins. NGC has graded only 27 numerically finer pieces (2/08). (#9297)

- 1646 1893 Columbian MS66 ★ NGC. CAC.** This carefully preserved Columbian half offers lovely toning over satiny surfaces. Deep silver-gray, blue, rose, and gold-orange shadings converge on each side. Spectacular visual appeal. (#9297)

- 1647 1893 Columbian MS66 NGC.** Golden-brown and sea-green toning graces the borders, while the radiant centers have pearl-gray patina. A splendidly preserved and gorgeous Premium Gem example of the second American silver commemorative issue. NGC has only certified 27 finer pieces (3/08). (#9297)

- 1648 1893 Columbian MS66 PCGS.** The reverse is still largely brilliant, save for a ring of gold at the rims, but the obverse displays moderately intense grayish-gold, amber, and steel-blue coloration, with underlying cartwheel luster. PCGS has certified only six coins finer (3/08). (#9297)
- 1649 1893 Columbian MS66 PCGS.** Shimmering rings of jade, aqua, and cerise complement the gray-gold centers on this delightful Premium Gem. Seldom seen finer, as PCGS has certified only seven coins of higher grade (3/08). (#9297)
- 1650 1935 Connecticut MS66 PCGS.** An impressive Premium Gem with naturally mottled gold, russet, and dark brown toning over frosty mint luster. PCGS has only graded 43 finer Superb Gem examples. (#9299)

Spectacular MS68 Delaware Half



- 1651 1936 Delaware MS68 NGC.** Carl L. Schmitz, the winner of the Delaware Swedish Tercentenary Commission's design competition for its half dollars, never designed another coin. Yet the one commemorative that bears his work offers a tantalizing suggestion of what might have been, had he continued with the field. Vermeule (1971) cast it in a favorable light: "Considering that two standard, even popular, and potentially difficult motifs are used, the design comes off with boldness and simplicity."

This wonderful piece showcases Schmitz's design and highlights his masterful work. On viewing this coin, one first notes the wonderful tab toning on the obverse, russet-gold at the rims with a subtle central dot and light gray at the centers. On the shining reverse, pale golden toning graces the margins, while the center is untouched. Only later does one think to check for the marks that are conspicuously absent from the surfaces. NGC has graded just three examples at this level, and PCGS has graded none, with no coins finer at either service (3/08).

From The Good Humor Collection. (#9301)

- 1652 1936 Gettysburg MS65 PCGS.** Ice-blue and tan-gray alternate across this lustrous, sharply struck, and unblemished Gem. Housed in a first generation holder. (#9305)
- 1653 1936 Gettysburg MS66 PCGS.** Both sides of this spectacular commemorative are devoid of color, save for the lightest wash of gold. Brilliant luster is its chief attribute, with thoroughgoing mint frost and premium appeal. (#9305)
- 1654 1936 Gettysburg MS66 PCGS.** Pale to moderate green-gold toning is accented with touches of rich rose around the peripheries. A well struck and immaculately preserved specimen, with ample luster and appeal for the grade. (#9305)
- 1655 1922 Grant no Star MS66 PCGS.** An amazing Grant half dollar, exhibiting brilliant and frosty silver luster on the devices, surrounded by satiny, nearly reflective field luster. Traces of steel toning appear along the obverse border. PCGS has only certified 32 finer examples (3/08). (#9306)

Popular Choice 1922 Grant With Star Half



- 1656 1922 Grant with Star MS64 NGC.** A minimally toned near-Gem representative of this lower-mintage Grant half dollar variety, lustrous with prominent die polish lines evident in the obverse fields. Well struck overall, though the trees framing the house on the reverse show slight softness. Overall, an excellent rendition of this Laura Gardin Fraser design. (#9307)

- 1657 1928 Hawaiian—Cleaned—ANACS. MS60 Details.** This lightly abraded key type commemorative has satin luster and medium powder-blue and chestnut-gold toning. No hairlines are visible beneath a loupe, even when the piece is rotated at obscure angles. (#9309)

- 1658 1928 Hawaiian—Cleaned—ANACS. MS60 Details.** This satiny half dollar is a bit bright, but the strike is consistent and there are no detrimental marks. The key to a 50-piece classic silver commemorative type set. (#9309)

Choice 1928 Hawaiian Half



- 1659 1928 Hawaiian MS64 NGC.** A softly lustrous representative of this popular, low-mintage issue, one that was distributed largely to residents of the then-territory it celebrated. Hints of golden-tan toning grace the margins, while the centers are essentially unpatinated. The fields are clean for the grade, though a single horizontal abrasion on the cheek precludes Gem status. (#9309)

Brilliant Gem 1928 Hawaiian Half Dollar



- 1660 1928 Hawaiian MS65 NGC.** A marvelously lustrous and radiant Gem example of this key-date commemorative coin, this piece boasts silvery surfaces that lack the slightest hint of color. The cheek of Captain Cook and the exposed thighs of the Hawaiian chieftain are much cleaner than normal, adding to the enormous appeal. For those who prefer brilliant commemorative silver, this specimen should be high on the list of potential acquisitions. (#9309)

- 1661 1935 Hudson—Cleaned—ANACS. MS60 Details.** The central obverse has faint horizontal hairlines, and equally delicate vertical hairlines are present on the sails. Nonetheless, a lustrous pearl-gray example of this low mintage type. (#9312)
- 1662 1935 Hudson MS64 ANACS.** Pleasingly lustrous with typically pillowy detail at the centers. Soft pearl-gray toning prevails on each side, though the margins show hints of gold and rose. Minor, scattered flaws preclude a Gem designation. (#9312)
- 1663 1924 Huguenot MS66 NGC.** Like all Huguenots, this Premium Gem has frosty silver surfaces with a small polished area on the reverse. Both sides have exceptional mint luster with dark ivory surfaces that are accented by lovely iridescence. NGC has only certified 36 finer examples. (#9314)
- 1664 1946 Iowa MS67 ★ NGC.** Golden-brown and aqua-green endow this beautifully toned Superb Gem. The preservation is outstanding, and the strike is unimprovable. The final statehood commemorative prior to the 50 states quarter series. (#9316)
- 1665 1925 Lexington MS66 PCGS.** Lovely caramel-gold, rose-red, aquamarine, and ice-blue patina adorns this satiny and crisply impressed Lexington half. One or two possible fingerprint fragments fail to detract. (#9318)
- 1666 1925 Lexington MS66 PCGS.** Boldly impressed and essentially brilliant with vibrant luster. The Lexington half is highly elusive any finer, with only nine such pieces certified by PCGS (2/08). (#9318)
- 1667 1925 Lexington MS66 NGC.** This choice Premium Gem piece is nearly all-white, with shimmering luster, good strike detail, and few contact marks. NGC has certified only 10 pieces of the issue finer (3/08). (#9318)

Popular 1918 Lincoln-Illinois Half, MS67



- 1668 1918 Lincoln MS67 PCGS.** A sprinkling of dusty golden-brown dapples the obverse, with silver remaining in the protected legends around the rim, an unusual but attractive effect, while the reverse is largely brilliant. The Lincoln (or Illinois) commemorative is a popular one, and seldom seen in finer grade than here. *From The Good Humor Collection. (#9320)*

- 1669 1936 Long Island MS66 PCGS.** Splashes of reddish-orange and gold visit the margins of this luminous Long Island half. The centers are primarily silver-gray and pleasingly preserved. PCGS has graded only 24 finer pieces (2/08). (#9322)

Magnificent MS67 1936 Long Island Half



- 1670 1936 Long Island MS67 NGC.** Strongly lustrous for this local-interest issue with ample orange and brick-red patina that forms a tab pattern on the reverse. The detail is excellent, and the preservation is similarly impressive. A challenging issue that is highly elusive any better, with just two numerically finer pieces certified by NGC (3/08). *From The Good Humor Collection. (#9322)*

Memorable 1920 Maine Half, MS67



- 1671 1920 Maine MS67 PCGS.** The year before his Peace dollar design made its debut, Anthony de Francisci adapted a Harry H. Cochrane design and created the models for the Maine Centennial commemorative. The carefully preserved Superb Gem offered here showcases the work of those two men. Crescents of golden-orange patina grace the right rim on each side of this otherwise silver-gray example. Population: 16 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#9326)
- 1672 1934 Maryland MS67 NGC.** Swirling hazel, violet, and champagne patina graces both sides of this highly lustrous Superb Gem. The portrait of Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore is well-defined and beautifully preserved. NGC has graded only two MS68 pieces (3/08). (#9328)
- 1673 1921 Missouri MS64 PCGS.** Subtly lustrous with above-average definition, though the frontiersman's strap is ill-defined across his shoulder. Minimally toned and pleasing for this challenging issue. (#9330)

Attractive 1921 Missouri Half, MS67



- 1674 1921 Missouri MS67 ICG.** A kaleidoscope of colors graces this Superb Gem. Lime-green, magenta, sapphire, citrine and pearl adorn extremely clean and well-struck surfaces. The luster is scintillating and the eye appeal is magnificent. A marvelous example that shows only a handful of minuscule flaws, even under magnification. (#9330)

- 1675 1921 Missouri 2x4 MS64 PCGS.** Pinkish-gold patina covers both sides of this near-Gem. A couple of tiny ticks through the bottom of the 2x4 likely prevent a Gem grade, but much appeal is present on this always-popular commemorative-series key. (#9331)
- 1676 1923-S Monroe MS65 NGC.** Both sides of this captivating Gem offer soft, pleasing luster beneath rich patina. Silver-gray centers cede to captivating golden-tan, rose, and russet at the margins. (#9333)
- 1677 1923-S Monroe MS65 PCGS. CAC.** An uncommonly appealing Gem representative of this famous conditionally elusive issue. Elements of green-gold, lemon-orange, blue, and violet visit the margins, while the centers remain essentially untuned. A well-defined and pleasingly preserved survivor. PCGS has graded 51 finer examples (2/08). (#9333)
- 1678 1938 New Rochelle MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Shepherd.** Fire-red, lemon, sea-green, and cream-gray endow this highly lustrous and unabraded Superb Gem. A nicely struck and imposing representative of this silver type, one of several (Hudson, Long Island, Albany) that commemorated local New York anniversaries. Encapsulated in an early green label holder. PCGS has only graded two finer examples of this issue (3/08).
From The Good Humor Collection. (#9335)
- 1679 1925 Norse Thick Planchet MS65 NGC.** Despite its status as a medal, the Norse-American pieces are collected alongside the U.S. commemorative coins. This piece boasts lustrous silvery surfaces, with a tinge of gold on the reverse. (#9450)
- 1680 1926 Oregon MS67 NGC.** Rich golden-tan toning predominates on the obverse of this well struck Superb Gem, while subtler champagne-gray shadings grace the reverse. Beautifully preserved and remarkable for this first-year Oregon issue. (#9340)
- 1681 1926 Oregon MS67 PCGS.** Who wouldn't "Go West" in search of this delightful Superb Gem, a real treasure for color aficionados? The marvelous patination comprises gold, jade, and almond on the obverse, with pale pink, saffron, grape, and sage on the reverse. Lovely and distraction-free, as expected of the grade. PCGS has certified only three finer coins (3/08). (#9340)

**Magnificent MS68 1926-S Oregon Half
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 1682 1926-S Oregon MS68 NGC.** Lovely powder-blue, plum-mauve, and golden-brown invigorates the margins of this lustrous Superb Gem. The strike is crisp save for the back of the wagon and the second T in STATES. A loupe is required to locate a couple of trivial abrasions. Census: 7 in 68, 0 finer (3/08). (#9341)

Stellar 1926-S Oregon Half, MS68



- 1683 1926-S Oregon MS68 NGC.** When this attractive half was coined, it was an example of one of only two issues in the Oregon Trail series. Still, the stage was set for the abuses that followed. Powerful luster shines beneath dappled emerald-gold, orange, and silver-gray patina on this impeccably preserved piece. NGC has graded only seven examples in MS68 (3/08). (#9341)
- 1684 1936 Oregon MS67 PCGS. CAC.** A satiny and solidly struck Superb Gem that offers occasional hints of green against the silver-blue of its well-preserved surfaces. PCGS has graded only one finer representative (2/08). (#9345)
- 1685 1936-S Oregon MS67 PCGS. CAC.** An intricately struck Superb Gem has satiny luster and original chestnut-gold, orange-red, and forest-green patina. The preservation is exceptional. Only 5,006 pieces were struck.
From The Good Humor Collection. (#9346)
- 1686 1937-D Oregon MS67 NGC.** Whispers of gold-orange patina visit the margins of this softly lustrous Superb Gem. A well-defined later Oregon piece with pleasingly preserved silver-gray centers. (#9347)
- 1687 1937-D Oregon MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Deep tab toning comprises amber, jade, magenta, and bronze in an outer ring on the obverse, with mottled almond and forest-green toning on the reverse. PCGS has seen only 39 pieces finer (3/08).
From The Good Humor Collection. (#9347)

Wonderful 1937-D Oregon Trail, MS68



- 1688 1937-D Oregon MS68 NGC.** Peach and almond patina predominate on this wonderful Superb Gem, save for one coin each at NGC and PCGS among the few dozen finest certified of the issue. Close examination under a loupe expectedly reveals distraction-free surfaces, with a bold strike and enormous eye appeal. Census: 47 in 68, 1 finer (3/08). (#9347)

**Exemplary MS68 1938-S Oregon Trail Half
Tied for Finest Certified**



1689 1938-S Oregon MS68 NGC. A razor-sharp strike and vibrant luster confirm the immense quality of this well preserved Superb Gem. The reverse high points offer glimpses of russet toning. Only 6,000 PDS Sets were struck, discounting pieces relegated to assay. Census: 18 in 68, 0 finer (3/08). (#9350)

1690 1939-D Oregon MS67 PCGS. Champagne coloration on the obverse displays gold accents, while light gold dominates the reverse. Highly lustrous surfaces are well cared for, and exhibit well impressed design elements. (#9353)

1691 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS64 PCGS. FS-501. The mintmark is repunched southeast. Satiny and nearly brilliant with only minor contact. A better early silver commemorative type. (#9357)

1692 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS64 PCGS. Gray-gold centers cede to slightly more vibrant yellow-orange and powder-blue patina at the margins. Well struck and lustrous, though the eagle's breast shows softness. (#9357)

1693 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS64 NGC. The mintmark is faintly (but widely) repunched north. A flashy near-Gem with lovely autumn-brown and aquamarine peripheral toning. Boldly struck and unabraded. In a prior generation holder. (#9357)

1694 1920 Pilgrim MS66 PCGS. Boldly impressed with vibrant luster and splashes of golden-tan and blue patina. Carefully preserved with undeniable eye appeal, a marvelous Premium Gem. PCGS has graded 31 finer examples (2/08). (#9359)

Elegant Superb Gem 1920 Pilgrim Half



1695 1920 Pilgrim MS67 PCGS. CAC. The series enthusiast should find plenty to admire about this top-notch 1920 Pilgrim half. The strike is crisp, particularly on the often-nonexistent clasp on the Bible, and each side has vibrant luster beneath pastel silver-blue and gold toning that deepens to reddish-orange at the margins. A wonderfully appealing coin, tied with 30 others for the finest graded by PCGS (3/08).
From The Good Humor Collection. (#9359)

1696 1921 Pilgrim MS66 PCGS. Lovely ivory-silver surfaces exhibit faint traces of pale lilac toning on the obverse. This boldly defined Premium Gem is an exceptional example that is seldom trumped for quality. PCGS has only graded 17 finer Superb Gem pieces. (#9360)

1697 1936 Rhode Island MS67 PCGS. The obverse is silver-gold with iridescent jade, violet, and amber, while the reverse is largely brilliant with just a tinge of lilac at the rim. A loupe fails to reveal even the smallest distractions. Among the finest at PCGS. Population: 21 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#9363)

1698 1936 Rhode Island MS67 NGC. Subtly lustrous with small splashes of golden toning near the rims of this otherwise silver-white example. Carefully preserved with impressive eye appeal. NGC has graded only one numerically finer representative (2/08). (#9363)

1699 1936 Rhode Island MS65 Prooflike NGC. A sumptuous Rhode Island half dollar, displaying fully mirrored silver surfaces with only a faint trace of light gold color on each side, especially along the reverse border. NGC has only certified 85 prooflike 1936 Rhode Island half dollars, from a total population of 2,090 coins. Census: 44 in 65 Prooflike, 6 finer (3/08). (#89363)

Vibrant Superb Gem 1936-S Rhode Island



1700 1936-S Rhode Island MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: JFS Collection. Iridescent peach and steel-blue colors alternate across this satiny Superb Gem. A nicely struck and impressively unabraded example of this single year "folk art" type. Although the 1936-D and 1936-S Rhode Island issues have equivalent mintages, the 1936-S is undeniably scarcer in higher grades. As of (3/08), the combined forces of PCGS and NGC have certified 29 pieces as MS67 with none finer. (#9365)

1701 1936 Rhode Island PDS Set MS66 PCGS. This unabraded set includes: 1936, impressive emerald-green and autumn-gold toning; 1936-D, orange-gold and aquamarine patina; and a 1936-S, pearl-gray with peripheral glimpses of russet. The PCGS inserts have consecutive certification IDs. (Total: 3 coins) (#9366)

1702 1936-D San Diego MS67 PCGS. Frosty silver centers cede to saffron and amber at the rims on each side of this pretty Superb Gem. The obverse is boldly clashed from the reverse die on both side of the figure of Liberty. Among the finest at PCGS (3/08). (#9372)

Patinated Gem 1926 Sesquicentennial Half



1703 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 NGC. Fully toned in iridescent honey-gold, powder-blue, rose-red, and apricot. This satiny Gem exhibits minimal contact, and is boldly struck except for the unavoidable slight softness on Washington's cheekbone and eyebrow. Housed in an early pre-hologram NGC holder. A conditionally rare type. (#9374)

1704 1935 Spanish Trail MS64 PCGS. The typical Spanish Trail half dollar has soft or satiny luster, and that luster is visible beneath the faintest champagne toning. Spanish Trail half dollars are generally available in most Mint State grades, but elusive at the higher levels. (#9376)

1705 1935 Spanish Trail MS66 PCGS. A pleasing, high grade example, with subtle toning partially adorning the fields, and soft frosted luster across the exquisitely preserved surfaces. (#9376)

- 1706 1925 Stone Mountain MS67 PCGS.** Walnut-brown, olive-green, and plum-mauve hug the margins of this sharply struck and unabraded Superb Gem. Examples with the present quality are seldom encountered and PCGS has graded only six examples higher (2/08). (#9378)
- 1707 1934 Texas MS67 PCGS. CAC.** A delightfully toned Superb Gem representative that shows this issue's trademark halo luster. The obverse is predominantly silver-blue, while the reverse shows a ring of green-gold at the margins. PCGS has graded one finer example (2/08). (#9381)
- 1708 1935-D Texas MS67 NGC.** Well-defined and shining with surprising hints of frostiness on the reverse. Whispers of ice-blue and silver-gray patina visit carefully preserved and otherwise untuned surfaces. *From The Silver Spur Collection.* (#9383)
- 1709 1935-S Texas MS67 NGC.** A beautifully toned Superb Gem example of this Texas commemorative, generally conceded to have among the most crowded reverse designs on any of the series. Iridescent obverse jade and gold at the rims complement the silver center. The reverse offers deeper almond and gold peripheral patina. NGC has certified only two coins finer (3/08). (#9384)
- 1710 1935-S Texas MS67 NGC.** Light sea-green patina with scattered russet specks and a few spots of deeper toning. Well struck for the issue with superior visual appeal, as expected for the grade. *From The Silver Spur Collection.* (#9384)
- 1711 1935 Texas PDS Set MS66 NGC.** The set has consecutive serial numbers, and includes: 1935, dappled golden-gray toning, well struck; 1935-D, dusky pearl-gray toning, a sharp strike; and a 1935-S, satiny, medium chestnut and slate patina. (Total: 3 coins) (#9385)
- 1712 1936 Texas MS67 PCGS.** The obverse of this Superb Gem has typical "halo" luster, while the largely silver-gray reverse has more traditional luster. Hazy toning predominates in the fields around the well-defined eagle. (#9386)
- 1713 1936 Texas MS67 NGC.** A light blanket of lavender, cobalt-blue, and tan covers highly lustrous surfaces that exhibit well impressed design elements. A well preserved representative of the Texas type. *From The Silver Spur Collection.* (#9386)
- 1714 1936 Texas MS67 PCGS. CAC.** A highly lustrous and suitably struck Superb Gem example of this classic commemorative. On each side, a ring of rose-influence orange surrounds a soft silver-gray center. PCGS has graded only six coins finer (3/08). *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#9386)
- 1715 1936 Texas MS67 PCGS.** The dappled toning on each side is predominantly chocolate-brown, with intermittent areas of silver and much radiant luster remaining. Even under a loupe, there are few abrasions of any size perceived. PCGS has certified six coins finer (3/08). (#9386)
- 1716 1936-S Texas MS67 NGC.** This beautiful Superb Gem appears brilliant upon first sight, but the reverse displays hints of gold patina. Remarkably smooth, and nicely struck despite some softness on the Winged Victory's knee. Census: 54 in 67, 4 finer (2/08). *From The Silver Spur Collection.* (#9388)
- 1717 1937 Texas MS67 NGC.** Lilac, honey-gold, and lime patina invigorates this lustrous and gorgeously preserved Superb Gem. A good strike with any incompleteness limited to the knee of the Winged Victory. Encased in a prior generation holder. *From The Silver Spur Collection.* (#9390)
- 1718 1937-D Texas MS67 NGC.** Exquisitely detailed with only occasional whispers of silver-gray patina. Both sides show powerful luster; the obverse, which shows rotational luster rather than the more typical "halo" luster, is particularly noteworthy. Census: 67 in 67, 3 finer (3/08). *From The Silver Spur Collection.* (#9391)
- 1719 1937-D Texas MS67 NGC.** The obverse displays tan and crimson peripheral toning, while similar, mottled colors appear at the rims on the reverse. Small tendrils of toning reach into the complex reverse design. NGC has certified only three finer pieces (3/08). (#9391)
- 1720 1937-S Texas MS67 NGC.** A shining silver-white representative of this low-mintage Texas issue, boldly struck and beautifully preserved. NGC has graded only five coins finer (3/08). *From The Silver Spur Collection.* (#9392)
- 1721 1937 Texas PDS Set MS65 NGC.** The set has matching chestnut-gold toning, and includes: 1937, a good strike, well preserved; 1937-D, lustrous, two thin marks on the Winged Victory; and a 1937-S, boldly struck and gorgeous. Certified in early, pre-hologram holders that have consecutive serial numbers. (Total: 3 coins) (#9393)
- 1722 1938-D Texas MS67 NGC.** Subtle golden inflections visit the right margins of this eye-catching Superb Gem. Powerfully lustrous beneath the patina with bold definition and excellent eye appeal. NGC has graded only five finer pieces (3/08). *From The Silver Spur Collection.* (#9395)
- 1723 1938-S Texas MS67 NGC.** A subtly lustrous silver-white Superb Gem that offers pleasing definition and virtually pristine surfaces. NGC has graded a mere nine numerically finer pieces (3/08). *From The Silver Spur Collection.* (#9396)
- 1724 1925 Vancouver MS64 PCGS.** Gorgeous ivory luster is framed by pale gold toning around portions of the obverse and reverse. Faint and insignificant abrasions limit the grade. A desirable commemorative half dollar for the enthusiast. (#9399)
- 1725 1925 Vancouver MS65 PCGS.** A gorgeous Vancouver half dollar with brilliant and frosty silver luster, entirely untuned. The design elements are sharply impressed, within the context of this issue, and the surfaces are nearly flawless. (#9399)
- 1726 1925 Vancouver MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Blushes of autumn-gold and aquamarine embrace the margins of this lustrous and boldly impressed commemorative. Exceptionally preserved aside from a light graze on McLoughlin's forehead. *From The Good Humor Collection.* (#9399)
- 1727 1927 Vermont MS65 PCGS.** Boldly struck and lustrous with olive-gold, mint-green, and mustard patina across each side. A pleasingly preserved Gem with slightly softer toning on the reverse. (#9401)
- 1728 1946 Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** The premier issue of this series was produced to the generous extent of more than 1 million pieces, plus more than 700,000 together from Denver and San Francisco. This brilliant Superb Gem offers violet, rose, and jade-green surfaces with exemplary brilliance and much appeal. There are none graded finer at NGC (2/08). (#9404)
- 1729 1946-S Booker T. Washington MS67 PCGS.** Intense amber, gold, lilac, and emerald toning on each side of this Superb Gem masks the frosty silver luster. Pristine surfaces are nearly flawless surfaces, even Washington's face is free of the usual heavy flan marks. Population: 44 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#9406)
- 1730 1946-S Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** The rich russet, peach, and olive-gold patina that consumes the obverse appears only at the margins of the reverse. Pleasingly detailed with remarkable eye appeal. NGC has graded just five finer examples (3/08). (#9406)

**Dazzling 1947-S Booker T. Washington
Commemorative, MS67**



- 1731 1947-S Booker T. Washington MS67 PCGS.** Dazzling luster radiates from this startling Superb Gem commemorative. Barely discernible toning displays a delicate mix of champagne-gold and violet, and a powerful strike imparts virtual completeness to the design elements. Immaculate preservation characterizes both sides. (#9410)

**Superb Gem 1947-S Booker T. Washington
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 1732 1947-S Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** Light honey-gold patina graces this highly lustrous and undisturbed Superb Gem. A pinpoint golden-brown freckle resides on the N in CABIN. Well struck for the type, which usually comes with prominent planchet abrasions on the lower portion of the cheek. On the present piece, the planchet chatter is barely perceptible. Census: 14 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#9410)
- 1733 1948-S Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** An essentially brilliant and carefully preserved example of this mid-date Booker T. Washington issue, one of just 8,000 examples distributed in three-coin sets. A mark appears on Washington's chin, though this was present on the planchet prior to striking. NGC has graded only one numerically finer representative (3/08). (#9414)
- 1734 1949 Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** Brilliant luster and bold detail for the issue are this piece's strong suits. A splash of reddish-orange in the right obverse field contrasts with the essential brilliance of the reverse. Census: 13 in 67, 0 finer (2/08). (#9416)

**Well Struck 1949-D Booker T. Washington
Fifty Cent, MS67**



- 1735 1949-D Booker T. Washington MS67 PCGS.** Potent luster embraces each side of this commemorative half, and a well executed strike imparts virtual completeness to the motifs. Streaks of olive-green are somewhat more extensive and deeper in hue on the obverse. This piece has been carefully preserved throughout. Population: 13 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#9417)
- 1736 1949-D Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** Subtle gold-gray shadings visit the margins of this otherwise silver-white Booker T. Washington half. Powerful luster and a crisp strike add to the impressive eye appeal. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded an MS68 piece (3/08). (#9417)
- 1737 1949-S Booker T. Washington MS67 PCGS.** This is a wonderful Superb Gem commemorative that exhibits a veneer of low-intensity champagne-gold patina, sprinkled with olive-green along the borders. An exacting strike leaves strong detail on the design elements, and highly lustrous surfaces are devoid of significant marks. Population: 14 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#9418)
- 1738 1949-S Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** Soft silver-gray shadings drape each side of this elegant Superb Gem. Solidly struck with only a few planchet flaws visible in the unstruck areas of the portrait. NGC has graded no numerically finer examples (3/08). (#9418)
- 1739 1950-S Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** While hints of rouge and orange patina visit the obverse margins, most of this Superb Gem is essentially brilliant. A well-defined and carefully preserved piece, tied for numerically finest in the combined certified population (3/08). (#9422)
- 1740 1951-S Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a 1951-S BTW half numerically finer than the present piece (3/08). Its essentially untoned surfaces are beautifully preserved with vibrant luster. (#9426)

**Shimmering 1951-S Washington-Carver
Commemorative, MS67**



- 1741 1951-S Washington-Carver MS67 NGC.** Specks of golden-bronze and sapphire are sprinkled over both the obverse and reverse of this Superb Gem commemorative that reveals shimmering luster and well preserved surfaces. Just a few marks on Carver's cheek, as almost always seen on this issue. Washington-Carver half dollars are virtually unobtainable any finer than this. Census: 11 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#9432)

Colorful 1952 Washington-Carver Half MS67



- 1742** 1952 Washington-Carver MS67 NGC. CAC. Both sides are dramatically toned lemon-gold, cherry-red, and sea-green. Lustrous and unabraded with an above average strike for this often indifferently produced type. This issue has a high mintage, but emerges as a significant conditional rarity at the MS67 level. Census: 13 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#9434)

- 1743** 1952-D Washington-Carver MS66 PCGS. Pastel steel-blue and chestnut toning graces this satiny and suitably struck Premium Gem. Marks are minimal, particularly on the obverse. Population: 26 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#9435)

- 1744** 1952-D Washington-Carver MS66 PCGS. Soft, hazy silver-gray toning dominates the centers, while elements of gold appear at the margins. Strongly lustrous beneath the patina and pleasingly preserved. Population: 26 in 66, 0 finer (2/08). (#9435)

- 1745** 1952-D Washington-Carver MS66 PCGS. Incredible quality with mottled rainbow iridescence on each side. The underlying obverse and reverse surfaces appear to be nearly flawless, with few marks of any kind. Population: 26 in 66, 0 finer (3/08).
From The Good Humor Collection. (#9435)

- 1746** 1953-D Washington-Carver MS66 PCGS. This bold Premium Gem displays silver-white brilliance throughout, with a couple of almond-colored toning spots on the obverse. A few light marks preclude a finer grade, but MS66 is the highest certified grade assigned to this issue at both NGC and PCGS (3/08). (#9439)

- 1747** 1953-D Washington-Carver MS66 PCGS. Tan-brown and cream alternate across this satiny and nicely struck Premium Gem. This issue has a mintage of only 8,003 pieces, and surprisingly few have been certified in better Mint State grades. Population: 27 in 66, 0 finer (2/08). (#9439)

Lustrous 1954-D Washington-Carver Fifty Cent, MS66



- 1748** 1954-D Washington-Carver MS66 PCGS. Highly lustrous surfaces exhibit freckles of olive-green that are more intense on the reverse. A well executed strike brings excellent definition to the design features, and a few light ticks on the obverse and a couple of milling marks on the reverse likely prevent a higher grade. Population: 15 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#9443)

Pleasing Premium Gem 1954-D Washington-Carver Half



- 1749** 1954-D Washington-Carver MS66 PCGS. Subtle blue undercurrents grace the silver-gray surfaces of this well-defined and satiny Washington-Carver half. This final-year issue of 12,000 pieces was not particularly popular at the time of release, and high-end examples are elusive today. Just 21 MS66 pieces appear in the combined certified population, and neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a numerically finer example (3/08). (#9443)

- 1750** 1936 Wisconsin MS67 PCGS. Subtle ice-blue and pale green-gold patina drapes each side of this marvelous Superb Gem. Luminous and well struck, a pleasing example of this issue from the unofficial "Year of the Commemorative", 1936. PCGS has graded 16 finer pieces (2/08). (#9447)

- 1751** 1936 Wisconsin MS67 PCGS. CAC. Both sides of this enchanting Wisconsin half dollar display brilliant silver surfaces that are accented with lemon yellow and faint olive on both sides. It is essentially a flawless Superb Gem that will please any collector. (#9447)

- 1752** 1936 Wisconsin MS67 PCGS. Subtly lustrous with solid definition for this occasionally weak issue. Each side of this surprisingly well-preserved Superb Gem displays attractive blue-gray patina. PCGS has graded 16 finer pieces (2/08). (#9447)

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

- 1753** 1903 Louisiana Purchase/Jefferson MS64 PCGS. A luminous butter-yellow near-Gem example of this early gold commemorative issue, well struck and pleasingly preserved for the grade assigned. Hints of orange appear on and near the portrait. (#7443)

- 1754** 1903 Louisiana Purchase/Jefferson MS64 NGC. A delightful near-Gem representative of this early classic gold commemorative issue, well struck with impressive luster. Yellow-gold surfaces show faint undercurrents of green. (#7443)

- 1755** 1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley MS63 NGC. An attractive Select example of this early classic gold commemorative issue, solidly struck with comparatively strong luster on the yellow-gold surfaces. Wispy flaws on and around the portrait preclude a finer designation. (#7444)

- 1756** 1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley MS64 PCGS. This butter-yellow Choice dollar shows a small degree of reflectivity in the obverse fields. Strongly lustrous and boldly impressed for this early gold commemorative issue. (#7444)

- 1757** 1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley MS64 NGC. This canary-gold McKinley Louisiana Purchase dollar is well struck aside from a few right-side denticles. A small spot at 12 o'clock and a thin diagonal line on the cheekbone prevent a finer assessment. (#7444)

- 1758** 1904 Lewis and Clark MS62 NGC. A lustrous, pleasing example of this early commemorative gold dollar that seems conservatively graded. An interesting orange-peel texture (as struck) occurs near the peripheral letters, but abrasions are virtually absent on both sides. (#7447)

- 1759** 1904 Lewis and Clark MS62 PCGS. A full strike and brilliant yellow mint frost will captivate the collector, who will be unbothered by the few mostly hidden surface marks. (#7447)

- 1760 1904 Lewis and Clark MS63 PCGS. Semi-prooflike fields and pleasing lime-green and apricot-gold toning are evident on both sides of this Select example. A minor scrape in the lower left obverse field accounts for the grade. Still, a pleasing representative of this challenging classic gold commemorative. (#7447)

Brilliant 1904 Lewis and Clark Dollar, MS64



- 1761 1904 Lewis and Clark MS64 NGC. The obverse and reverse surfaces of this boldly defined Lewis and Clark gold dollar exhibit amazing lemon-yellow color with hints of deeper orange toning. The late die state exhibits some die erosion on each side, framing the devices and outlining the legends. (#7447)

Lustrous MS64 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar



- 1762 1904 Lewis and Clark MS64 PCGS. Struck to commemorate the 1804 Lewis and Clark expedition, an even that was also commemorated in 2004 on U.S. coinage. The surfaces are moderate yellow-gold with a couple of tiny luster grazes in the fields, but much luster remains nonetheless. Certified in a green-label holder. (#7447)
- 1763 1904 Lewis & Clark MS61 Prooflike NGC. A delightful example with full prooflike fields on both sides. The surfaces exhibit rich yellow gold with minor contact marks and hairlines. (#77447)
- 1764 1905 Lewis and Clark AU58 PCGS. A desirable example of this scarce and elusive commemorative gold dollar, kept below the Mint State grade level by the presence of slight highpoint wear on each side. (#7448)

Appealing Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar, MS64



- 1765 1905 Lewis and Clark MS64 PCGS. The 5 in the date is lightly recut. A rich satiny sheen and delicate amber and lime-gold toning ensure the superior eye appeal of this near-Gem Lewis and Clark gold dollar. An interesting orange-peel texture (as struck) is noted near the peripheral devices on both the right and left sides of the obverse and the reverse. Boldly struck with a few trivial pinscratches and contact marks that prevent a higher grade. (#7448)

Blazing Near-Gem 1905 Lewis and Clark Dollar



- 1766 1905 Lewis and Clark MS64 PCGS. An amazing near-Gem housed in an old green-label PCGS holder, this piece has brilliant lemon-yellow luster with frosty gold surfaces. Hints of pale lilac toning are evident on each side. A few wispy hairlines and minuscule abrasions prevent a higher grade. (#7448)

- 1767 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS64 PCGS. Apricot and olive-green toning enriches this splendid and unblemished commemorative. A tiny spot beneath the O in OF is barely worthy of mention. Encased in a green label holder. (#7449)

Great Superb Gem 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar



- 1768 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS67 NGC. CAC. Exquisitely lovely peach and mint-green colors are intermingled across the satiny, pristine surfaces of this great Superb Gem example. The individual elements of Charles Keck's artistic design are all boldly reproduced. This type was created in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915, a grand World's Fair that drew millions of visitors from America and abroad. Census: 46 in 67, 0 finer (2/08). (#7449)

Key 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS62



- 1769 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS62 PCGS. This key commemorative issue features one of the most unusual designs in all of American coinage. The obverse shows a female figure representing the Roman goddess Minerva, riding astride the back of a mythical hippocampus. Boldly struck with satiny luster and rich golden-orange toning, this piece only shows a few trivial marks that keep it from receiving a higher grade. (#7450)

Splendid 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS64



- 1770 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS64 PCGS.** A splendid near-Gem 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition quarter eagle, issued to mark the 1915 San Francisco celebration, marking the opening of the exposition, and celebrating completion of the Panama Canal. Housed in a green-label holder, this piece exhibits brilliant yellow-gold luster with frosty surfaces and sharp details. (#7450)

Gorgeous 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS65



- 1771 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 PCGS.** Part of the important gold set issued for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the gold quarter eagle was issued to the extent of just 6,749 coins. While survivors are rather plentiful in all grades, they remain at high levels of popularity and desirability. This lovely Gem is fully brilliant and highly lustrous with delightful light yellow-gold surfaces. (#7450)
- 1772 **Ribbon and Inserts From a Panama-Pacific Commemorative Cased Set.** This lot includes the purple silk ribbon that would be mounted across the top of the cased set, as well as the five informational cardboard inserts mounted near the appropriate pieces. An interesting lot that should appeal to ephemera collectors and those who own a cased set with damaged or missing accessories. (Total: 6 items)
- 1773 **1916 McKinley MS64 PCGS.** A shining yellow-gold example of the second gold commemorative issue to honor President McKinley, well-defined with pleasingly preserved fields. Elegant eye appeal is the key to this coin. (#7454)
- 1774 **1916 McKinley MS64 PCGS.** The beautiful apricot-gold surfaces intermingle with hazel-gray on the near-pristine obverse. The reverse shows about 20 degrees of clockwise rotation with respect to the obverse, surprisingly for this issue. A couple of stray obverse ticks determine the grade, but much appeal is present. (#7454)
- 1775 **1916 McKinley MS64 PCGS.** Orange and lime shades confirm the originality of this decisively struck and lustrous Choice gold dollar. Aside from minor ticks near the eye, the preservation is unassailable. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#7454)
- 1776 **1917 McKinley MS64 PCGS.** Yellow-gold centers cede to peach-gold rims on the obverse this, the scarcer of the two McKinley issues, while the reverse is deep amber-gold. A couple of tiny cheek marks are responsible for the near-Gem grade. (#7455)
- 1777 **1917 McKinley MS64 PCGS.** This beautiful pumpkin-gold near-Gem features coruscating luster and an exacting strike. A faint thin mark on the cheekbone is all that denies an even finer grade. Certified in a green-label holder. (#7455)

Exemplary 1917 McKinley Gold Dollar MS66



- 1778 **1917 McKinley MS66 PCGS.** This lustrous yellow-gold Premium Gem has an immaculate reverse and a well preserved obverse. The portrait is well struck, while peripheral legends exhibit occasional incompleteness. Martyred President McKinley was born in Niles, Ohio, but his tomb is in the McKinley National Memorial in Canton, Ohio. (#7455)
- 1779 **1922 Grant no Star—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc Details.** The strike on this butter-yellow piece is uncommonly sharp. Though a past cleaning has subdued the luster, the coin maintains a sense of eye appeal, and aside from light hairlines, the fields are pleasingly preserved. (#7458)
- 1780 **1922 Grant no Star MS62 NGC.** Ex: ANS Museum. Despite the presence of a couple of tiny marks on General Grant's cheek, this lovely orange-gold piece offers much to commend itself, with good luster and a well-executed strike. A tiny, dotlike planchet lamination is noticed in the right obverse field. (#7458)

Splendid Superb Gem 1922 Grant with Star Gold Dollar



- 1781 **1922 Grant with Star MS67 NGC.** Both sides of this popular issue are draped in rich orange-gold hues and are dripping with thick, full mint luster. The reverse displays several interesting die cracks, including one at 3 o'clock and another thin sliver of a crack that nearly vertically bisects the reverse. Nary a mark is seen on either side and the eye appeal is superior, even for this issue, which frequently is seen in grades of Gem and finer. PCGS has graded only a single example higher (2/08). (#7459)
- 1782 **1926 Sesquicentennial MS63 PCGS.** Boldly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces cede to tinges of jade in the obverse fields. While both sides show a couple of stray marks each, there is much appeal remaining. (#7466)
- 1783 **1926 Sesquicentennial MS64 PCGS.** This strongly lustrous Sesquicentennial quarter eagle has a lemon-gold obverse with bolder yellow-gold shadings on the reverse. Well-defined with just a few too many small flaws to achieve Gem status. (#7466)
- 1784 **1926 Sesquicentennial MS64 NGC.** Strongly lustrous for this final classic gold commemorative issue. The sun-gold surfaces host well-defined devices that show just a few too many flaws for a finer designation. (#7466)
- 1785 **1926 Sesquicentennial MS64 PCGS.** Sharply defined with frosty yellow-gold luster and exceptional eye appeal for the grade. The surfaces have a few insignificant marks that prevent a Gem analysis. (#7466)

MODERN ISSUES

Flawless 1984-D Olympic Ten Dollar Gold PR70 Deep Cameo



- 1786 1984-D Olympic Gold Ten Dollar PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The gleaming mirrors and richly frosted devices supply absolute black-and-gold contrast on this impressive specimen. A perfect representative of the only modern gold commemorative proof struck at Denver, which has a net mintage of only 34,533 pieces. This is one of just 12 examples assigned the ultimate grade by PCGS (3/08). (#9615)

- 1787 1996-W Olympic/Cauldron Gold Five Dollar MS69 PCGS.** Near-pristine surfaces exhibit beautiful brassy-gold luster. Exquisitely struck throughout. (#9738)

- 1788 1996-W Smithsonian Gold Five Dollar MS70 NGC.** Deep yellow-orange hues prevail on this technically perfect modern commemorative. A sharply struck and immensely lustrous example, one of just 9,068 pieces in the issue's net mintage. (#9744)

- 1789 1997-W Franklin D. Roosevelt Gold Five Dollar MS69 PCGS.** A virtually perfect honey-gold example of this elusive modern issue, boldly impressed as always with strong eye appeal. Even under magnification, the tiny flaws that preclude perfection are difficult to spot.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#9748)

- 1790 1997-W Franklin D. Roosevelt Gold Five Dollar MS69 PCGS.** A shining representative of this notable modern commemorative issue, yellow-orange on the obverse with a slightly paler reverse. Flawless to the unaided eye. PCGS has graded 59 finer examples (3/08). (#9748)

- 1791 2000-W Library of Congress PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC.** A striking, nearly perfect representative of this singular bimetallic modern commemorative. It gleams with impressive contrast, not only between the fields and devices, but between the outer golden ring and the inner platinum circle. Marvelous eye appeal. (#99784)

- 1792 2001-W Capitol Visitor's Center Half Eagle MS69 NGC.** Decisively struck and shining with satiny and virtually perfect surfaces. With its net mintage of just 6,761 pieces, the Capitol Visitor's Center five dollar gold is one of the most elusive modern commemoratives.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#9792)

- 1793 2001-W Capitol Visitor's Center Half Eagle MS70 NGC.** A flawless rendition of this Elizabeth Jones design, exactly struck with smooth, untroubled yellow-gold surfaces. A satiny and delightful piece from an issue with a four-figure net mintage. (#9792)

MODERN BULLION COINS

- 1794 1988 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** A sharply struck example with flawless yellow-gold centers and honey-tinged margins. Immensely appealing and highly elusive in this ultimate grade, with only five examples certified by PCGS (3/08). (#9822)

- 1795 1989 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** Vibrant sun-gold surfaces with potent luster, decisive detail, and impressive visual appeal. Even the most critical inspection under magnification fails to turn up a flaw. A singular piece, the only example of its issue awarded the ultimate grade by PCGS (3/08). (#9832)

- 1796 1992 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** An immaculate honey-gold example that boasts a needle-sharp strike and coruscating satin luster. Both PCGS and NGC have been remarkably stingy in assigning MS70 grades to this issue. Population: 2 in 70 (3/08). (#9862)

- 1797 1995-W 10th Anniversary American Eagle Proof Set.** This set contains the key date of the silver eagle series, the proof 1995-W. Also included are the tenth-ounce, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, and one-ounce proof gold eagles. All five pieces are practically immaculate. The certificate of authenticity, maroon box, and presentation case of mint issue accompany. (Total: 5 coins) (#9887)

- 1798 1995-W 10th Anniversary American Eagle Proof Set.** The set includes the key date silver eagle, in addition to the tenth-ounce, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, and one-ounce gold eagles. All coins appear immaculate but are Uncertified and reside in the mint box and case of issue. The certificate of authenticity is also included. (Total: 5 coins) (#9887)

- 1799 1995-W Tenth Anniversary American Eagle Proof Set.** Housed in the original box and including the certificate of authenticity, all coins are essentially as struck. Included are the tenth-ounce, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, and one-ounce American Eagle gold issues in addition to the undisputed highlight of this visually impressive set, the 1995-W proof Silver Eagle. (Total: 5 coins) (#9887)

Key 1995-W Silver American Eagle, PR69 Deep Cameo



- 1800 1995-W Silver Eagle PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The key to the modern Silver American Eagle set, a coin coveted by a new generation of collectors. Issued by the Mint only in the special 1995-W four-piece Gold American Eagle set, a situation that maddened many and led to the small mintage of 30,125 coins. This piece offers the expected virtually perfect surfaces, with enormous contrast and equal appeal. (#9887)

- 1801 1999-W Half-Ounce Platinum Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A flawless specimen with absolute contrast between the fields and the exactly struck devices. One of just 44 examples (out of a mintage of 11,098 pieces) assigned this ultimate grade by PCGS (3/08). (#99775)

- 1802 2002 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** A boldly struck one-ounce lot of golden perfection, decisively struck with the strong, satiny luster characteristic of the American Eagle series. Primarily yellow-gold surfaces show occasional honey accents. One of 16 pieces so graded by PCGS (3/08). (#9963)

- 1803 Three-Piece 2006 20th Anniversary Silver Eagle Set.** This set includes the desirable 2006-P reverse proof PR70 PCGS, the 2006-W regular proof PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS, and the 2006-W Uncirculated MS70 PCGS. All three pieces appear pristine, and remain in the silver and black box and case of mint issue. The certificate of authenticity accompanies. (Total: 3 coins) (#799977)

- 1804 2006-W One-Ounce Gold PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** This gleaming and technically perfect proof American Eagle is decisively struck with richly frosted devices. A sizable masterpiece from the newest Mint, West Point. (#99988)

- 1805 2006-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle Three-Coin Set.** Certified by ICG as First Day of Issue, set 6 of 149. The set includes the 2006-W One-Ounce Gold 20th Anniversary Set SP70, the 2006-W One-Ounce Gold 20th Anniversary Set PR70 Deep Cameo, and the 2006-W One-Ounce Gold Reverse Proof 20th Anniversary Set PR70 Deep Cameo. (Total: 3 coins)

1806 2006-W American Eagle 20th Anniversary Gold Coin Set. This scarce set contains the Uncirculated finish, regular proof, and reverse proof one-ounce gold eagles. The three coins are immaculate, Uncertified, and housed in the black case and gold box of mint issue. A certificate of authenticity is included. (Total: 3 coins) (#89995)

1807 2006-W Platinum Eagle Set MS70 NGC. The set includes the \$10 tenth-ounce, \$25 quarter-ounce, \$50 half-ounce, and \$100 one-ounce. A one-year type with a legislative branch allegory reverse. All four coins are designated as "Early Releases" by NGC. Accompanied by the box and certificate of authenticity of mint issue. (Total: 4 coins) (#21125)

COINS OF HAWAII

1808 1847 Hawaii Cent MS63 Brown PCGS. Crosslet 4, M. 2CC-2. A strikingly sharp example of this popular Hawaiian issue, particularly well-defined on the portrait's epaulets and hair. Deep mocha surfaces show occasional rose undercurrents. (#10965)

1809 1847 Hawaii Cent MS62 Red and Brown PCGS. Plain 4, M. 2CC-5. An unworn piece that shows a blend of peach-orange and mahogany at the centers. Splashes of deeper walnut-brown are present at the margins. A well struck and interesting example of this early Hawaiian issue. (#10966)

1810 1883 Hawaii Quarter MS64 NGC. A lightly toned and highly lustrous example of this popular type coin, an issue that is rarely seen in such a superior grade. The striking details on this piece are especially noteworthy. (#10987)

Desirable Select 1883 Hawaii Half



1811 1883 Hawaii Half Dollar MS63 PCGS. An uncommonly high-end survivor from this heavily melted issue, boldly struck with the intricate details of Kalakaua's beard particularly well-impressed. Soft gold and lavender shadings mingle with the prevailing silver-gray on each side. Pleasingly preserved on the devices, though an abrasion is noted to the left of the neck. (#10991)

1812 1883 Hawaii Dollar AU55 NGC. Deep, even brown-gray toning blankets each side of this well struck Choice AU example. Despite light wear across the central devices, the surfaces are largely mark-free. A great example of the most elusive 1883 Hawaii denomination. (#10995)

Near-Mint 1883 Hawaiian Dollar



1813 1883 Hawaii Dollar AU58 NGC. A splendid Hawaiian dollar struck at the San Francisco Mint on behalf of the island nation, this piece has a trace of highpoint wear, but retains nearly full luster beneath attractive and natural toning. Both sides exhibit pale gold and delicate blue, lighter on the reverse. (#10995)

ERRORS

1814 1908 Indian Cent—Struck 5% Off Center—MS65 Brown NGC. The impression is off center at 5 o'clock, but the only features missing are some of the denticles along the lower right obverse and upper right reverse rims. This is an attractive Gem with hints of orange-red luster remaining on the glossy golden-brown surfaces. Well-defined with minimal carbon.

1815 1921 Lincoln Cent—Flipover Double-Strike, Second Strike 85% Off-Center—AU58 PCGS. A striking and attractive error piece, chocolate-brown with just a touch of highpoint friction. After the first (centered) strike took place, the newly minted coin did not completely clear the dies; rather, it flipped over and was struck a second time, well off-center. The ends of the wheat ears from the reverse appear where IN GOD should be on the obverse, while the reverse shows the top of Lincoln's head on a protrusion centered at 7 o'clock.

1816 1941 Lincoln Cent—Struck on a Netherlands Colonial 25 Cents Planchet—AU50 NGC. A briefly circulated example struck on a .640 fine silver planchet. While the reddish-gold and champagne obverse is well-defined overall, the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the reverse are weak. The holder describes this piece as being on a planchet intended for coinage of Curacao or Suriname, though the Netherlands East Indies is an additional possibility.

Reverse Die Cap Lincoln Cent Struck on a Dime Planchet MS66



1817 Undated Lincoln Memorial Cent—Reverse Die Cap on Dime Planchet—MS66 NGC. 2.1 gm, slightly less than the 2.27 gm expected of a clad dime. The lustrous and unabraded reverse has a rim of widely irregular height. The rim is absent altogether near 1 o'clock, but is several mm high near 7 o'clock. The obverse has a textured but featureless surface, as it was pounded by a series of planchets fed between it and the obverse die.

Obverse Die Cap 1970-D Cent
Struck on a Dime Planchet MS66



- 1818 1970-D Lincoln Cent—Obverse Die Cap Struck on a Dime Planchet—MS66 NGC.** 2.2 gm. A typical clad dime weighs 2.27 gm. The obverse rim widely ranges in height. It is only a couple of mm high near 9 o'clock, but near 1:30, the obverse rim is so high that it can barely fit within the standard NGC holder. The reverse image is surprisingly clear, although the upper peripheral legends are faint, and border displays metal flow toward the obverse rim.

- 1819 1998 Lincoln Cents—Mated Pair of Errors—MS64 to MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** Two pieces in consecutively numbered holders. The first piece (MS64 Red and Brown) was struck, but failed to clear the dies; another planchet (MS65 Red and Brown) entered the dies, and the impact impressed both the previously minted coin and the new planchet. The first coin shows an additional obverse impression with a flattened area on the opposite side, whereas the second piece is broadstruck with an obverse indentation and full reverse detail. The surfaces of each piece are dusky reddish-orange and mahogany with zinc-blue where the copper plating has cracked. (Total: 2 coins)

1998 Lincoln Cent Mated Pair
Deep Die Cap, Cupped Bockage, MS64



- 1820 1998 Lincoln Cent Mated Error Pair PCGS.** The lot includes coin #1—Deep Die Cap—MS65 Red and Brown; and coin #2—Cupped Bockage—MS65 Red and Brown. Coin #1 stuck to the obverse die after its first strike. It then rotated nearly 180 degrees clockwise between strikes, and a new planchet was fed in, to become coin #2. Coin #2 was struck between the reverse die and coin #1, and the obverse received a brockage impression from the reverse of coin #1. (Total: 2 coins)

1966 SMS Cent on a Dime Flan, MS64



- 1821 1966 SMS Lincoln Cent—Struck on a Blank—MS64 NGC.** Intended for inclusion in a Special Mint Set, and possibly issued as part of such a set, this is a impressive error on a mirrored finish planchet intended for a Roosevelt dime. Only slightly smaller diameter than a cent planchet, all detail is present except for part of the borders. (#3291)

- 1822 1864 Large Motto Two Cent Piece—Struck 10% Off-Center—MS63 Brown PCGS.** A surprising odd-denomination error that should draw plenty of attention from enthusiasts. The strike is shifted toward approximately 8 o'clock on the obverse, cutting off the tip of the left arrow, parts of the left leaves, and much of the first two digits of the date, as well as elements of UNITED STATES on the reverse. The deep chocolate-brown surfaces show occasional olive undercurrents.

- 1823 1865 Three Cent Nickel—Flipover Double-Strike In Collar—MS61 NGC.** Light golden toning graces each side of this first-year three cent nickel. Well struck with distinct, ghostly traces of a previous strike present on each side. On the reverse, hints of the portrait appear on the column-like III.

Liberty Nickel Struck Fragment, MS63



- 1824 Undated Liberty Nickel—Struck on a Planchet Fragment—MS63 ANACS.** Just enough of the design is present to identify the type, being the With Cents Liberty Nickel coined from 1883 to 1912. E and P of the motto are present below ST of STATES, ruling out the 1883 No Cents variety. Characteristics of this piece are a strong strike, a full rim on the reverse, frosty luster, and hints of pale champagne toning.

- 1825 Undated Jefferson Nickel—Reverse Die Cap—MS65 PCGS.** The center of the reverse has absolute detail, while the peripheral lettering shows degradation, particularly at UNUM. A prominent wedge-shaped split extends into the field near 1 o'clock. Lightly toned gold and violet with only a hint of Jefferson's portrait on the obverse.

**1944-P War Nickel, VF30
Struck on a Copper-Nickel Planchet**



- 1826 1944-P Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a Copper-Nickel Planchet—VF30 PCGS.** The PCGS insert describes the alloy as 79.6% copper, 19.9% nickel, and 0.5% aluminum. All 1944-dated nickels should have a copper, silver, and manganese alloy. The pre-1942 alloy for the Jefferson nickel was 75% copper and 25% nickel. This may be an obsolete alloy error, similar to the famous 1943 copper cent and its 1944 zinc-plated steel successor. An evenly circulated example with a smooth tan-gray appearance aside from an inconspicuous thin mark near the second 4 in the date. (#4022)

- 1827 1953-S Jefferson Nickel—Struck 65% Off Center—MS66 NGC.** Widely off center toward 9 o'clock, but both the date and mintmark are complete. The struck portion is satiny, sharply defined, and has light tan toning.

**Deep Die Cap, Multiple Struck
1964-Dated Nickel, MS63**



- 1828 1964-? Jefferson Nickel—Multiple Struck, Deep Die Cap—MS63 PCGS.** This die cap is too deep to fit within a PCGS holder, although a PCGS insert accompanies the lot. The initial strike adhered the nickel to the obverse die. Subsequent strikes thinned the piece and caused it to partly wrap around the collar of the obverse die. The reverse is featureless, as it struck against a series of newly fed planchets that blocked the reverse die.

- 1829 1966 Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a Dime Planchet—MS67 NGC.** 2.26 gm. Subtle nickel-blue and gold shadings grace each side of this captivating and carefully preserved error. Well struck in light of the smaller planchet, which shows most of the portrait and Monticello but virtually none of the peripheral elements to the left.

1971-D Capped Jefferson on Dime Blank, MS64



- 1830 1971-D Jefferson Nickel—Obverse Die Cap on Dime Planchet—MS64 NGC.** A multiple error, this dime planchet made its way to the coining press for Jefferson nickels, then became lodged to the obverse die, forming a die cap. Due to the spreading effect of multiple strikes, the diameter is nearly the same as a standard nickel, with authentication based on weight.

**1999-P Nickel Mated Error Pair
Die Cap and Broadstrike, MS66 and MS62**



- 1831 1999-P Jefferson Nickel Mated Error Pair PCGS.** Coin #1, MS66 PCGS, is an obverse die cap with beautiful powder-blue and gold obverse toning. The reverse is featureless, as it was struck against a series of planchets that blocked the reverse die. One of those planchets became coin #2, MS62 PCGS, a broadstrike with a nearly featureless obverse. The reverse of coin #2 has an unrelated die clash error with prominent "flames" above Monticello. Reverse marks near 9 o'clock limit the grade of coin #2. (Total: 2 coins)

- 1832 1965 SMS Jefferson Nickel—Struck 5% Off-Center—SMS MS64 PCGS.** Well-defined overall, though the peripheral lettering shows distortion, and the tops of the letters in TRUST on the obverse and the bottoms of the letters in STATES on the reverse are missing. Hints of nickel-blue and gold toning visit the watery surfaces. (#4197)

- 1833 1902 Barber Dime—Multiple Strikes Evident on Obverse—PR61 NGC.** Ex: W.J. Skiles. While proof Barber dimes received multiple strikes as a matter of course, a loose obverse die led to doubling on Liberty's profile, most evident at the nose. The reverse has a normal appearance. Light streaks of lilac color accompany navy-blue borders. A few faint hairlines are present.

- 1834 Undated Roosevelt Dime—Reverse Half of Clad Layer—PR67 NGC.** 0.38 gm. When viewed from the reverse, this proof dime appears normal. The obverse, however, shows a blurry, incused, and reversed image of the reverse. The reverse outer clad layer cleanly separated from the copper core after the strike.

- 1835 1973-D Roosevelt Dime—Struck on a Philippine 10 Sentimos Planchet—AU58 NGC.** Nearly the same size as a regular dime, but the planchet is a combination of copper, nickel, and zinc. Subtle golden shadings visit each side of this otherwise silvery piece.
- 1836 1975 Roosevelt Dime—Struck on a Panama 2 1/2 Centesimo Planchet—MS63 NGC.** Though the last two digits of the date are cut off, enough remains to identify the coin. Strongly lustrous and well struck overall with attractively preserved surfaces.
- 1837 1997-P Roosevelt Dime—Struck on a Coreless Clad Planchet—AU55 ICG.** 28.51 grains. A luminous, underweight dime struck on a planchet that lacks the inner copper core common to clad coinage. Light golden toning visits the surfaces of this softly struck piece.

**Gem 1999-P Dime
Bonded Three-Piece Obverse Die Cap**



- 1838 1999-P Roosevelt Dime—Bonded Three-Piece Obverse Die Cap—MS65 ANACS.** This Roosevelt dime adhered to the obverse die during its first strike. It was struck at least two additional times, bonding with two planchets fed between strikes. The reverse design appears blurry, as it was struck against at least two planchets following the initial strike. The obverse has attractive gold toning.

1951 Quarter on a 1951 Cent, MS66 Brown



- 1839 1951 Washington Quarter—Struck on a 1951 Lincoln Cent—MS66 Brown NGC.** Traces of the undertype are visible on both sides. Faint lines from the wheat ears are present on the obverse above IN GOD WE TRUST and near 3 o'clock. The 51 in the cent date is legible near the eagle's right (facing) wingtip, and the cent's Y in LIBERTY is ghostly apparent above the arrowheads. A well struck and satiny chocolate-brown Premium Gem with carbon-free and unabraded surfaces. The cent-on-dime is the most common double denomination mint error. The quarter-on-Wheat cent is rare, especially in such exemplary quality.

**Reverse Die Cap Washington Quarter
Struck on a Dime Planchet MS67**



- 1840 Undated Washington Quarter—Reverse Die Cap on a Dime Planchet—MS67 NGC.** 2.23 gm, very close to the 2.27 gm standard weight of a clad dime. The reverse is well struck, although UNITED and QUARTER have the stretched appearance typical of peripheral legends on wrong planchet errors. The reverse rim is of irregular height, perhaps 4 mm near 10 o'clock and nearly absent opposite near 4 o'clock. The obverse is featureless aside from a faint image of the reverse, allowed by the thin flan.

**Matched Error Pair 1967 Quarters, MS62 and MS64
Broadstruck, Reverse Struck Through Clad Layer**



- 1841 1967 Washington Quarter Matched Error Pair PCGS.** Coin #1, MS64 PCGS, is broadstruck and has prominent spreading of the peripheral obverse legend. The reverse is softly impressed, and the border legends are so distorted they are nearly illegible. Coin #2, MS62 PCGS, is a broadstruck clad layer. The obverse displays a brockage impression from the reverse of coin #1. The reverse of coin #2 has moderate peripheral spreading. Apparently, a planchet and a clad layer were fed in together, which impeded the collar die. The reverse impression of coin #1 was struck through coin #2. (Total: 2 coins)

- 1842 1985-P Washington Quarter—Mated Pair of Errors—MS64 and MS65 PCGS.** This mated pair of quarters offers fascinating insight into the striking process. One piece (listed as Coin #2, MS64) received a centered blow from the dies, but then failed to clear the press; a second planchet (listed as Coin #1, MS65) then partly entered the dies with a small part of that planchet below the previously struck piece. The two items then received a strike. Coin #1 shows an off-center strike with a small indent at the upper obverse; Coin #2 shows a secondary impression to the left, turned 90 degrees, and shows an imprint at the top of the reverse's secondary impression. (Total: 2 coins)

Double Struck Die Cap Statehood Quarter MS64



1843 Undated P-Mint Statehood Quarter—Double Struck Die Cap—MS64 PCGS. The first strike was between the obverse (portrait) die and the obverse of an already struck quarter (not included). This strike created a brockage reverse, with an incused, reversed, and expanded version of the obverse design. The strike also forced the obverse border to partly wrap around the obverse die, causing a deep die cap. The die cap dislodged after the first strike, but remained in the coinage chamber. It was struck a second time, approximately 20% off center toward 5 o'clock. A planchet (not included) was fed in between strikes. The second strike was between the obverse die and the planchet. The die cap is too deep to fit in a PCGS holder, but the PCGS insert comes with the lot.

1844 1937 Walking Liberty Half—Struck Twice in Collar, No Rotation—AU58 PCGS. Richly toned violet and russet-gray with only a hint of friction. This strongly lustrous piece shows a slight shift at the rims, indicative of multiple strikes within the collar, and while the central devices show no doubling, the atypically bold strike is suggestive. (#6601)

1845 Undated Kennedy Half—Die Adjustment Strike—NGC. Remarkably reflective despite the poor overall definition, which suggests that this piece may have been a die adjustment strike for a proof production run. At the lower reverse, the third digit shows a lower loop that could belong to a 6 or an 8, but the last digit is invisible.

30% Off Center 1964 Kennedy Half MS64



1846 1964 Kennedy Half—Struck 30% Off Center, Cupped—MS64 PCGS. Most of the date is off the flan, but the absence of a copper core confirms it is a 1964 half. Struck widely off center toward 5 o'clock. The force of the strike bent the unstruck portion of the coin, and contributed to a lamination (on the unstruck portion) on the reverse near 9 o'clock. A crack on the reverse holder has no effect on the coin itself.

1976 Bicentennial Half Struck Four Times on Scrap MS64



1847 1976-? Bicentennial Half—Struck Four Times on 10 gn Scrap—MS64 PCGS. The partial legend "NDENCE HA" helps identify the type, which was struck only in 1975 and 1976. Multiple sets of the leftmost letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM determine the number of strikes. The obverse shows portions of Kennedy's hair. Lustrous with slate-gray and copper-red surfaces. (#6726)

1848 1979 Kennedy Half—Struck on an SBA Planchet—MS66 PCGS. Lightly toned champagne and gold with lovely luster. The strike is generally pleasing, though the reverse peripheral elements show the spreading often evident on wrong-planchet errors. An interesting error dating to the first year of the Susan B. Anthony dollar.

1849 1877-S Trade Dollar—Partial Collar Strike—AU55 PCGS. A prominent wire rim and other peripheral disturbances hint at the partial collar strike on this Trade dollar. While errors involving the edge can be difficult to appreciate when certified, a planchet void between 1 and 2 o'clock on the obverse permits insight when viewed under magnification.

1850 1901-S Morgan Dollar—Tilted Partial Collar—XF45 PCGS. Natural charcoal-gray color with lilac tendencies. While the edge itself is not visible, the prominent rim at the lower right obverse and the thin rim opposite confirm the nature of this error.

1851 1903 Morgan Dollar—Struck Twice in Collar With Overlap—XF45 PCGS. Pronounced doubling appears on Liberty's profile, the denticles and stars on the left side of the obverse, the date, and the lettering on the left side of the reverse. An interesting error caused when the coin failed to eject from the collar, rotated very slightly, and was restruck. An unusual and desirable piece that spent a brief time in circulation.

Broadstruck 1921 Peace Dollar MS60



1852 1921 Peace Dollar—Broadstruck—MS60 NGC. Broadstruck Peace dollars are rare in any event, but a 1921 example is especially desirable. It is the first year of design, and is the only high relief date struck for circulation. It is a low mintage date, barely exceeding 1 million pieces. Most 1921 Peace dollars have softly struck centers, but the present piece has unusually bold definition, since the absence of the collar die allowed the obverse and reverse dies to closely approach. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA displays spreading toward the rim, and the rim is uncommonly broad from 12 to 3 o'clock. Satiny with medium gold, rose, and ice-blue toning.

Denver Mint Ike on Half Dollar Blank, MS62



- 1853 Undated Eisenhower Dollar—Struck on Clad Half Dollar Blank—MS62 PCGS.** Struck on a clad planchet for a Kennedy half dollar in such a manner that the date is absent, however, the Denver mintmark remains legible. The standard reverse with the eagle landing on the moon confirms the choice of possible dates, 1971 to 1974, or 1977 to 1978. A few surface imperfections, perhaps mint made, limit the grade of this desirable error. (#7406)

- 1854 Undated Philadelphia Susan B. Anthony Dollar—Struck 35% Off-Center on a Proof Planchet—MS65 NGC.** Faint golden tints visit the gleaming surfaces of this gorgeous SBA error, which shows the design 35% off-center toward 4 o'clock on the obverse. Crisply struck with the 11-sided inner rim providing a fascinating effect. Error pieces from this short-lived series are exceedingly rare in the marketplace, and the piece offered here is particularly desirable.

- 1855 1999-P Anthony Dollar—Struck on Quarter Dollar Planchet—MS64 PCGS.** A lustrous light golden-brown representative that lacks relevant marks. All legends are complete, but the strike is slightly uncentered toward 10:30. The mintage for the 1999-P Anthony dollar was less than 30 million pieces, and wrong-planchet errors are seldom encountered.

- 1856 1999-P Susan B. Anthony Dollar—Uncentered Broadstrike on Type One Planchet—MS65 PCGS.** This broadstrike, impressed upon a planchet without upset rim, shows a very narrow rim at upper left and a broad margin to the lower right, with the angles of the inner polygon intact. Light gold-green toning graces each side.

2000-P Sacagawea Struck on Maryland Quarter, MS64



- 1857 2000-P Sacagawea—Mint Error, Struck on Struck Maryland Quarter—MS64 PCGS.** The double strike is obverse to obverse and reverse to reverse, but rotated almost 180 degrees between the quarter and subsequent dollar strikes, so that the quarter's visible 2000 date, flanking oak leaves, and E PLURIBUS are near the top of the Sacagawea reverse. The UNITED ST from the quarter obverse is visible at the bottom of Sacagawea's drapery. This interesting coin shows lovely golden and aqua toning on both sides, unusually intense color for a quarter planchet! (#9584)

- 1858 1914-D Indian Half Eagle—Curved Clip—MS62 NGC.** A small, curved clip is noted near 5 o'clock on the obverse of this strongly lustrous, pleasingly preserved yellow-gold half eagle. A well-defined piece that is readily appreciated as either an error or an attractive representative of this sometimes-elusive issue. (#8528)

- 1859 1986 Silver Eagle—Struck Through Sand Disk—MS64 PCGS.** The reverse of this gleaming first-year piece is gleaming and essentially untuned with smooth surfaces. On the obverse, the softly struck devices and fields are distorted with a finely granular texture, the result of a strike through an emery disc used to polish the dies before use.

MEDALS AND TOKENS

- 1860 1837 Feuchtwanger Cent MS63 NGC.** HT-268, Breen 6-I, Low-120, R.1. Wisps of tan-brown patina visit the pale olive-green surfaces. Well struck aside from the EN in CENT, and with mildly prooflike luster. The reverse field has a few subtle slide marks that partly define the grade. (#20001)

EXPOSITIONS AND FAIRS

- 1861 1905 1/4 Oregon Gold MS65 Prooflike NGC.** Struck for the 1905 Lewis & Clark Exposition, held in Portland, Oregon. A flashy Gem with noticeable cameo contrast between the mountain and the obverse field.

MINT SETS

- 1862 Uncertified 1947 Double Mint Set.** The coins in the set remain housed in the original cardboard holders of issue. The coins are moderately toned, and grade between MS63 and MS66. No 1947-S Walking Liberty half dollars were struck. (Total: 28 coins) (#2752)

GSA DOLLARS

- 1863 1878-CC MS64 Prooflike NGC.** A brilliant Carson City dollar that has a penetrating strike and flashy fields. The obverse field is well preserved, and the reverse lacks mentionable marks. (#7081)

- 1864 1880-CC—Obverse Strike-Through—MS63 NGC.** A minimally toned Select piece that shows a hard-edged strike-through of an unidentified object through the UM of UNUM on the obverse. Band-certified in the original holder of issue with matching case and related ephemera. (#7100)

- 1865 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS62 NGC.** VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. This mildly prooflike Carson City dollar is sharply struck and nearly untuned. The reverse is well preserved, while the left obverse displays distributed small marks. The box and certificates of GSA issue accompany the lot. (#7108)

- 1866 1881-CC MS64 NGC.** VAM-2. This intricately struck Carson City near-Gem has prominent cartwheel sheen and wisps of tan toning. The cheek possesses only incidental grazes. (#7126)

- 1867 1881-CC MS65 NGC.** VAM-2, with die fill within the second 8 reminiscent of the 1880-CC Top 100 VAM-6. Delicate gold toning visits this thoroughly lustrous and precisely struck Gem. A minor graze inside the right-side stars is all that limits the grade. (#7126)

- 1868 1882-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** Magnificently mirrored fields and moderate cameo contrast ensure the eye appeal of this suitably struck Gem. Light yellow-gold toning graces the portrait. Impressively unabraded, and a high quality Carson City type coin. (#97135)

- 1869 1884-CC MS66 NGC.** A beautiful and essentially brilliant representative that has a clean cheek and good eye appeal. An exactly struck Carson City type coin. (#7152)

- 1870 1885-CC MS63 NGC.** VAM-4. A Hot 50 Variety. A large chip beneath the second 8 in the date is suggestive of the base of a 7. This lustrous and exactly struck Carson City GSA Morgan has light to medium gold and apricot reverse toning. Housed in the holder of issue. (#7160)

- 1871 1885-CC MS65 NGC.** This untuned and lustrous Gem is crisply struck and has minimal grazes. An impressive, low mintage Carson City souvenir of the famed GSA hoard. (#7160)

End of Session Three

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Main Exhibition of Lots

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Tuesday, April 15 10:00 AM CT – 7:00 PM CT
Wednesday, April 16 8:00 AM CT – 7:00 PM CT
Thursday, April 17 8:00 AM CT – 7:00 PM CT
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Session 2Wednesday, April 16 6:00 PM CT Lot 508-1413
Session 3Thursday, April 17 1:00 PM CT Lot 1414-1871

THE QUELLER FAMILY COLLECTION OF SILVER DOLLARS, 1794-1935

Session 4Thursday, April 17 6:30 PM CT Lot 2000-2212

PLATINUM NIGHT – Immediately following Queller Collection

Session 5Thursday, April 17 Approx. 8:00 PM CT Lot 2213-2553
Session 6Friday, April 18 1:00 PM CT Lot 2554-3143
Session 7Friday, April 18 6:00 PM CT Lot 3144-4032

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HERITAGE AUCTION GALLERIES

Dear Platinum Night Bidder,

Welcome to Heritage Auction Galleries' presentation of The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars, 1794–1935. This is an extraordinary collection, counting among its highlights the Mickley-Hawn 1804 silver dollar (pedigreed to Joseph J. Mickley, W. Elliot Woodward's 1867 auction, William A. Lilliendahl, William Sumner Appleton, the Massachusetts Historical Society, a private Chicago Collection, and Reed Hawn), an 1802 Bust dollar in Gem Cameo Proof, and a prohibitively rare 1870-S (with less than one dozen coins surviving) reportedly from the Matthew Adams Stickney Collection, with a pedigree that includes Col. E. H. R. Green, Kelly, Roe, Williams, Kosoff, Wolfson, and Miles.

While the collection includes every major rarity, it is even more impressive in its completeness. After four decades of dedicated collecting, Mr. Queller's collection is worthy of many superlatives; more than one numismatist, evaluating quality and scope, has called it the greatest collection of dollars ever assembled. Included are:

- Over 100 different Bust dollars, mostly different BB numbers
- Complete Seated dollars in Mint State (except 1870-S)
- Complete Seated dollar Proofs (many from the Amon Carter Collection)
- Complete Trade dollars in Mint State
- Complete Peace dollars in Mint State

During the 1930s, David Queller would sell copies of the *Saturday Evening Post* to his schoolteachers to clear a quarter-dollar profit, and he delivered the Sunday edition of the *NY Daily News* to his classmates (during the wee hours) for a one-dollar profit. His father offered to pay him two dollars to give up the scheme and get a proper night's sleep, but David already recognized the importance of earning to motivate saving. Understanding the importance of one dollar led to this collection.



Libbie and David Queller

Mr. Queller bought his first Redbook in 1954, but didn't begin collecting coins until the 1960s. Since his collecting experience as a boy had been limited to philately, he didn't begin pursuing rare coins until he was well grounded in the basics. His first collecting interest was half dollars, and over several decades he assembled what was arguably the finest collection of halves ever assembled. By the late 1960s, he had expanded his interests into the dollar denomination, and the Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars became a family effort. And a family effort it was – when he bought Reed Hawn's 1804 dollar, David attended the auction with his son, who pushed him to buy it – and helped provide some of the financing with the help of his sisters! That's family at its finest!

When combined with the main catalog for Platinum Night, our Thursday night session at the Central States Numismatic Society show will be a thrilling event, featuring the very finest of the thousands of submitted for auction at Chicago. Tonight certainly follows in our four-year tradition of excellence, presenting the very finest coins that Heritage Auction Galleries offers. As the Official Auctioneer of the CSNS, Heritage works with the finest regional numismatic club in America – and the success of that relationship is demonstrated every year. If you are joining us in Chicago to participate in this historic event, please stop by the lot viewing room or at the Heritage tables on the bourse to greet us. We also welcome your bids placed through the new Heritage Live system at HA.com, which allows you to bid through the Internet at the live session. Many of our 350,000+ registered bidder-members in our online community have used it to participate live during the auction to great success – and are now using it auction after auction. Good luck with your bidding, however you participate!

Sincerely,

Greg Rohan
President

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Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
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\$10 - \$29	\$2	\$30,000 - \$49,999	\$2,500
\$30 - \$49	\$3	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$200,000 - \$299,999	\$20,000
\$200 - \$299	\$20	\$300,000 - \$499,999	\$25,000
\$300 - \$499	\$25	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$50,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$100,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$2,000,000 - \$2,999,999	\$200,000
\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$200	\$3,000,000 - \$4,999,999	\$250,000
\$3,000 - \$4,999	\$250	\$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$500,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>\$10,000,000	\$1,000,000
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EARLY DOLLARS



Near-Condition Census 1794 B-1, BB-1 Silver Dollar, AU58

2000 1794 AU58 NGC. B-1, BB-1, R.4. In the Mint Act of April 2, 1792, Congress established a bimetallic coinage system based on the silver dollar and the gold eagle as the “unit” measurement against which all fractional pieces were established. However, it was some time before any silver or gold coins were struck, due to “problems.” The major hurdle, often called the “Mint Impediment,” was the inability of the assayer (Albion Cox) or the chief coiner (Henry Voigt) to post the \$10,000 bond required by the government. Eventually, the bond was reduced to \$5,000 for Voigt and \$1,000 for Cox, amounts both could meet. Risk was minimized through the due diligence of Director David Rittenhouse and his officers, who only released small amounts of precious metal at one time.

All 1794 dollars, 1,758 coins delivered by the Chief Coiner, were struck from a single pair of dies. Between three and five die states of the 1794 dollars are known, depending on the source consulted. Dave Bowers records three basic die states in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*: I. Perfect dies; II. Lightly clashed dies; III. Lapped dies. In *The Flowing Hair Silver Dollars of 1794*, Martin Logies described five die states: I. Perfect dies; II. Lightly clashed dies; III. Lapped obverse with clash marks still faintly visible; IV. Relapped obverse with clash marks entirely removed; V. Lapped reverse die.

With no evidence of clash marks on either side, the Queller specimen apparently represents Logies’ Die State V. Based on his examination of previous catalog plates, Logies attributed this piece as Die State III. Indeed, a small surface mark below the chin that is visible in earlier plates looks nearly identical to clash marks found in the same location, until the actual coin is examined. Logies presented estimated populations for each die state as follows: Die State I: two coins; Die State II: seven coins; Die State III: 84 coins; Die State IV: 29 coins; and Die State V: three coins. The present specimen is a fourth example of the latest die state, and second best of the group.

Based on an earlier unpublished study of the date by Jack Collins, Logies records every known 1794 silver dollar, in their approximate census ranking. Due to various grading systems used at different times, it is impossible to place all known coins in their exact order. For example, the last time this coin was offered was in March 1981, long before NGC or PCGS began grading coins. It is included in Logies’ book as XF45 based on the Stack’s catalog grade nearly 30 years ago. Today, it deserves a rightful spot immediately behind the eight Mint State coins, placing it among the top 10 examples known.

Nicely detailed on both sides with weakness along the lower left portion of the obverse border, the result of adjustment marks in that area. A small oval mark between stars 14 and 15 helps identify the provenance. The obverse has fine adjustment marks extending in from the border by stars 1 through 7, stars 9 through 14, and at the date. Two tiny rim bruises are evident at 7 o’clock on the obverse. The devices on each side are displayed against a lustrous background of light gold and rose, with peripheral steel-gray toning. This remarkable dollar ranks about 12th finest of all known 1794s.

Ex: California State Numismatic Association Sale (Numismatic Enterprises, 10/1964), lot 937; Stack’s (3/1981), lot 512.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6851)



Sharp 1795 B-9, BB-13 Dollar, AU Details

2001 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. B-9, BB-13, R.4. Die State I. While the surfaces of this example are slightly roughened from the condition of the original die, there is no evidence of clash marks or cracks on either side of this early state example.

The existing details suggests a strong AU coin with evidence of remaining luster on both sides, especially in the protected areas. In addition to light evidence of cleaning on this ivory and steel toned piece, the upper obverse rim has minor imperfections.

The B-9 die combination is scarcer than the Bowers estimate of 300 to 500 coins, but more plentiful than Bolender's estimate of 31 to 75 coins. This piece, despite minor challenges, still qualifies as one of the better known specimens of the die marriage.

Stack's described this coin in their catalog as:

" 802 1795. B.9. Choice About Uncirculated, virtually Mint State. An outstanding specimen of this issue and one securely lodged high in the Condition Census. In the recent Bowers roster of high grade examples this coin would place second. Both sides are deeply and evenly toned in a medium shade of silver gray. There are very faint traces of original mint lustre that can be seen around the rims. The roughness in the field behind Liberty's head appears to be typical of the variety in the pre-clash state of the obverse. The reverse planchet surface, which appears to be somewhat striated, shows how difficult it was for the early Mint to prepare its planchets for the denomination."

Ex: Stack's (3/1999), lot 802.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6853)

Conditionally Scarce 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, AU50, B-4, BB-14

2002 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves AU50 NGC. B-4, BB-14, R.3. Die State I. The conditional scarcity of this AU example is readily apparent when one examines the Population Distribution for this variety that is outlined by Bowers, in his silver dollar and trade dollar *Encyclopedia*. Bowers estimated that there were approximately 350 to 550 coins in existence (in 1993), with up to 525 of those pieces surviving in circulated grades through XF45. In AU condition or finer, however, he estimated that there were only a maximum of 29 coins extant. The current example displays ample luster for the grade, and lusciously deep rose-brown toning that is accompanied by golden accents in the fields and near the periphery. Modest highpoint wear on both sides leaves a substantial degree of design detail, and, other than a faint horizontal adjustment mark on Liberty's cheek, surface flaws are minimal. A darker toning streak that extends from near star 11 across Liberty's jaw area may be explained by this additional comment from Bowers: "A few pieces I have seen have had black carbon streaks, the result of improper alloy mixing."

Ex: Stack's (unknown sale), lot 5863.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6853)



1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves Dollar
Unc Details, B-2, BB-20

2003 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves—Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc Details. B-2, BB-20, R.2. Die State II. The first U.S. Mint at Philadelphia had a great deal of trouble in producing silver coinage, especially the large silver dollars. After an abbreviated mintage in 1794 of 1,758 coins, 1795 was the first year of multiple deliveries requiring the usage of more than one pair of dies. In 1993, Bowers estimated the number of survivors for this particular die variety to be 300 to 500 pieces, noting: "The variety is typically encountered in lower grades but is rare above EF." This coin has been harshly cleaned and shows a couple of fairly deep scratches in the left obverse field, but there are substantial design details remaining, unlike on the typically seen Fine example. Light hair-lines and pale greenish-silver coloration are observed on each side.

Stack's described this coin in their catalog as:

"1795 Flowing hair. Two leaves below each wing. Choice About Uncirculated. A tiny old scratch just touching the 6th star, otherwise the coin is 'perfect.' A magnificent strike with natural prooflike surfaces. Pale golden toning."

Ex: Stack's (3/1984), lot 1075.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6853)

Reflective 1795 B-1, BB-21 Dollar, AU55

2004 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves AU55 NGC. B-1, BB-21, R.2. Die State I. The popular blundered date variety is always from perfect dies. The obverse die made its first appearance on the B-1 die combination, and continued with two other reverse dies for the B-10 and B-16 rarities. The reverse die was first used for B-2, followed by its appearance here in the B-1 marriage, and finally for B-13.

Bright silver surfaces with hints of steel and gold toning on each side. The fields are reflective with considerable original luster, the reverse fully mirrored.

Ex: Stack's (10/2003), lot 2707.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6853)



Exceedingly Rare 1795
B-10, BB-22 Dollar, MS61
Likely Finest Known Example

2005 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves MS61 NGC. B-10, BB-22, High R.6 or Low R.7. Die State I. The date is blundered with a 7 punched over an errant 1; "1795 over 1195." The obverse die was used to coin B-1, 10, and 16. The right branch has one berry beneath the tail feathers, and one berry beneath the C in AMERICA, a combination that is diagnostic. Few examples of B-10 have been seen or identified in past auction catalogs over the years, and when they do make an appearance, the grade is likely to be Very Fine or lower. This piece is **the finest example of the die marriage**, and the only piece that grades better than XF, to the best of our knowledge. Only about a dozen examples of B-10 are known, including this Mint State specimen, two XF examples, and a handful of Fine or VF coins.

The obverse is perfect with the blundered date details still readily visible, and no evidence of lapping, clash marks, or die cracks. The reverse is also free of clash marks or die cracks, but some fragmented leaves suggest the die may have been lapped, possibly before it was put in the press for the first time.

Both sides have exceptional gray-gold surfaces with deeper blue and steel toning at the peripheries. The underlying surfaces are prooflike and free of any distractions, other than the usual tiny surface ticks that tend to gather over two centuries, even with the best care. All design elements are boldly detailed with excellent centering and full, wide borders on both sides.

Ex: H.O. Granberg; F.C.C. Boyd ("World's Greatest Collection," Numismatic Gallery, 1/1945), lot 12; 1949 ANA (Numismatic Gallery, 8/1949), lot 146; Harold Bareford (Stack's, 10/1981), lot 404; Stack's (400th Sale, 1988), lot 1166; David Queller.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6853)



Desirable 1795 B-5, BB-27
Silver Dollar, MS61



2006 1795 Flowing Hair, 3 Leaves MS61 NGC. B-5, BB-27, R.1. Die State II. The die combination is immediately recognized by a diagonal die line in the left obverse field near the upper hair curl. All die states have this short, diagnostic die scratch. Since the obverse was only used for this single variety, the die scratch is the only necessary identification trait. The early die states of B-5 are usually weak at the centers, much like this example. Later die states are more sharply struck.

The number of coins that this die pair actually struck is estimated to be as high as 100,000 coins, nearly half the calendar year mintage, but probably only about one-quarter the actual mintage of 1795 silver dollars. It is probably the case that about 8,000 1795 Flowing Hair dollars still exist today, including approximately 2,000 1795 B-5 dollars, and another 1,500 B-1 dollars.

Undoubtedly the most plentiful die variety of the year, yet only about a dozen B-5 silver dollars survive in Mint State grades, including this piece. Dave Bowers once estimated as many as 50 to 100 Mint State examples survive today, however, we feel that his estimate is much too liberal.

An outstanding example with full underlying mint luster, the surfaces have gorgeous gold, heather, and pale blue toning, especially on the obverse. The strike is well centered with bold obverse and reverse borders. Both sides have the usual scattered surface marks that undoubtedly limited the grade of this piece, yet there are no unusual individual marks.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6852)



Desirable 1795 B-14, BB-51 Draped Bust Dollar, MS61

2007 1795 Draped Bust, Off Center MS61 NGC. B-14, BB-51, R.2. Die State I. Among early silver coins, the Draped Bust design appeared only on silver dollars in 1795. Gilbert Stuart, the famous portrait artist, is credited with the design for the obverse, a major improvement over the previous Flowing Hair design. It is said that the model for the obverse was Anne Bingham, nee Willing. The couple was married at Christ Church in Philadelphia on October 26, 1780.

In *Memorial History of the City of Philadelphia* (New York History Company, 1895), editor John Russell Young discussed Mr. and Mrs. Bingham in the chapter "Society After the Revolution:"

"Among the numerous dinners of which Washington partook during his stay in Philadelphia as a member of the Federal Convention of 1787 were those given with a splendor that only fell short of ostentation by William Bingham and his beautiful and accomplished wife. Mr. Bingham had amassed a great fortune during the Revolution and before its close had married Anne, the daughter of the opulent Thomas Willing. His bride was only sixteen years old at the time of their marriage. In 1784 The Binghams went abroad where Mrs. Bingham became a great favorite in the highest circles of French and English society. After their return Mr. Bingham built a splendid mansion, in Third street below Spruce, modeled after that of the Duke of Manchester, in Manchester Square, London. It was in and around this mansion that centered what has been called the court circle of Philadelphia society after the removal of the Federal Government from New York."

This gorgeous example is sharply detailed and extremely well centered with full satin luster beneath lovely gold and steel-blue toning on each side. The usual light surface marks are evident on each side, with several criss-cross adjustment marks and toning lines on the reverse.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#96858)



Impressive 1795 B-15, BB-52 Dollar, AU58

2008 1795 Draped Bust, Centered AU58 NGC. B-15, BB-52, R.2. Die State V. A faint hairline crack is evident over the R, continuing to the tops of ICA as described in the Superior Gillhousen Catalog (October 1973), there described as one of the last pieces made. The Queller specimen is in a similar late die state, and is a finer example, approaching the Mint State category.

A trace of wear on Liberty's cheek and shoulder, and rub on the eagle's body, are the only traits that prevent a Mint State grade for this lovely piece. Reflective silver surfaces are enhanced by steel and iridescent toning. Perhaps 10 or 12 Mint State coins exist, followed by this piece and a few other exceptional AU coins. In their 1991 catalog, Stack's called this piece Brilliant Uncirculated.

Ex: Stack's (10/1991), lot 837.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6858)





Early State 1796 B-4, BB-61 Dollar, AU58

2009 1796 Small Date, Large Letters AU58 NGC. B-4, BB-61, R.3. Die State I. The obverse may have been lightly lapped at the top of the die, as indicated by the detached curl near the forehead, consisting of three joined arcs. All other curls are bold and fully defined. The die chip above the 1 is bold, with tiny rust pits nearby.

The 1796 B-4 dollar is the most plentiful variety of the date. Perhaps six or eight full Mint State examples are known, followed by a dozen or more AU pieces. This coin, nearly Mint State quality, still ranks among the 10 finest known of the variety.

RARCOA described this piece as "About Uncirculated, toned pale gold in centers, purple and orange around peripheries. An attractive specimen with semi proof-like fields." To their concise description, we would add that the strike is bold, especially at the center of the obverse. The surfaces are exceptional with pristine fields, and both sides exhibit nearly full frosty mint luster. The reverse has the typical appearance with some weakness on the eagle, although this piece is even more boldly defined than usual. In his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, Bowers wrote: "Due to unsatisfactory impressing of the eagle punch in the working die, specimens of 1796 BB-61 are not as well defined on the reverse as are most others of this general design type. Even AU or Mint State coins are apt to have the feathers appear 'fuzzy' or indistinct."

Ex: Auction '84 (RARCOA, 7/1984), lot 1703.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6860)



Important 1796 B-2, BB-63 Dollar, AU Details

2010 1796 Small Date, Small Letters—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. B-2, BB-63, R.4. Die State I. The existing obverse and reverse details are well formed and complete, meaning that this die remained in its original state when the Queller specimen was struck. Although Dave Bowers records a second die state in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, he writes that Die State II may not actually exist for this die combination.

Although probably cleaned and recolored long ago, this remarkable piece has exceptional surfaces beneath its olive and steel toning. It is boldly struck and remarkably well-centered, with complete obverse and reverse borders. It appears to rank among the top half dozen known examples of the die marriage.

This coin was described in the following Stack's sale as:

"1796 B.2. Small date, small letters. Extremely Fine and a superb specimen. Pale russet-gray toning. Sharply struck, with the slightest wear on the bust and leg of the eagle. The obverse is really exceptional."

Ex: Stack's (3/1983), lot 926.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6859)





Condition Census 1796 Dollar B-5, BB-65, MS61

2011 1796 Large Date, Small Letters MS61 NGC. B-5, BB-65, R.2. Die State II. The diagnostic reverse die lump is attached to the right upright of I in AMERICA, but does not yet join the adjacent C. The obverse die was only used for B-5, and shows signs of lapping, especially among the upper hair curls that are incomplete. The lowest curl is also incomplete, with no central detail. No examples are known in an earlier die state with these features boldly defined, indicating that the die was lapped or polished prior to its first service at the Mint.

The B-5 dollar is the second most plentiful 1796 variety, following the B-4 die pairing. Examples are generally available in all circulated grades, but seldom in Mint State grades like this piece. In fact, this is one of just three Mint State pieces recorded in the Notable Specimens section of Bowers' *Encyclopedia*. One of the three is now part of the Eric Newman Educational Foundation museum, and unavailable to the current generation of collectors. An MS62 example appeared in the Cardinal Collection, the Newman coin is considered MS61, and this piece from the Alto Collection is certified MS61. It is either second or third finest known.

This deep lilac toned specimen has splashes of gold and blue on each side. The strike is exceptional with every hair detail on the obverse and every feather detail on the reverse boldly delineated. In fact, even the eagle's eye is boldly evident. *Ex: Stack's (12/1970), lot 1063; Stack's (9/1972), lot 978; Stack's (4/1975), lot 154.*

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6861)



Probable Census Level 1796 Dollar B-1, BB-66, XF40

2012 1796 Small Date, Small Letters XF40 ANACS. B-1, BB-66, R.4. Die State I. Struck before the reverse die was lapped, and apparently extremely rare in this early die state. Bowers stated that Die State I may not exist for the BB-66 variety.

The 1796 B-1 die combination is somewhat scarcer than the B-2, and is probably a borderline R.5 variety. Just four coins are recorded in Bowers' Notable Specimens for the variety, including one AU, one XF, and two damaged VF coins. While an updated Census is currently unavailable, we believe this coin is easily among the top six known.

Light silver surfaces are accented by splashes of faint blue and iridescent toning, slightly deeper along the obverse borders. Traces of luster remain in the protected areas on each side.

Stack's described the coin in their catalog as:

"1796 Bolender 1 (R-4). Choice Extremely Fine, virtually a grade finer. This distinctive variety shows two star points touching hair, 7 reverse berries. Very light circulation, considerable flash remains in the lightly toned fields."

Ex: Stack's (9/1999), lot 750.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6859)



Condition Census 1797 10x6 Stars Dollar B-3, BB-71, MS63

2013 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters MS63 NGC. B-3, BB-71, R.2. Die State III. The obverse and reverse dies were paired to produce the B-3 of 1797, and neither die was used for any other variety. Die State III is the usual die state for the variety, with both dies lapped resulting in incomplete hair curls on the obverse and weakened palm leaves on the reverse.

The emission sequence of 1797 dollars is unknown, and Bolender placed this variety last among the three varieties. Dave Bowers placed the coin first. Since it is an unconnected die pair, it could have been struck in either position. Both of the other 1797 varieties were coined from reverse dies that carried over into 1798, and the Small Letters reverse was used in all four years from 1795 to 1798.

We believe this lovely dollar ranks among the two or three finest known coins. The typical 1797 B-3 dollar is apt to be found in XF or lower grades. Bowers notes: "As is the case with dollars of the two other varieties of this year, examples of 1797 BB-71 are usually seen in lower grades. However, several have been called Uncirculated over the years. Undoubtedly, most would not merit the grade by today's stricter interpretations of standards."

Although slightly weak at the centers as usual, the details are generally bold on both sides with strong hair and drapery details, in addition to bold feather details. Both sides have amazing silver luster visible beneath the deep gold, heather, and blue-green toning along the borders, with additional splashes of lilac. The reverse is lighter gold with iridescent splashes.

Ex: Stack's (12/1982).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6865)



Toned 1797 9x7, Small Letters Dollar
B-2, BB-72, XF45



2014 1797 9x7 Stars, Small Letters XF45 NGC. B-2, BB-72, R.4. Die State I. Just the one die state of B-2 is known, with the reverse die lapped after its previous use in 1796. Most numismatists believe that about 100 to 150 of these coins survive today, although at one time the B-2 dollar was considered a major rarity. Since the days of John Haseltine and his ground breaking reference on the early dollars, this variety has been known as an elusive marriage when compared to the other two 1797 varieties. At one time, estimates as low as 20 coins were published.

The present example has splendid steel-blue and pale gold toning with lighter tan color on the devices. The fields, especially on the obverse, are somewhat reflective. Just outside the Condition Census, but still highly desirable.

Ex: Stack's (1983).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6866)



Impressive 1797 AU58 ★ B-1, BB-73 Dollar

2015 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters AU58 ★ NGC. B-1, BB-73, R.3. Die State I. An early die state with a pellet-shaped die flaw in the upper left obverse field, and die file marks and roughness near the neck. The obverse die was used to coin both B-1 and B-2 dollars, the B-1 dollars coined after B-2. The reverse die carried over for use on the 1798 Small Eagle Dollars, B-2 of that date.

Among the best known pieces of the variety, this dollar was graded MS60+ in the April 1978 Stack's Spring Sale: "But for a minute touch of cabinet friction on the cheek and the eagle's leg, this would certainly be in the 65 category. One of the best struck 1797 Silver Dollars this cataloguer has ever seen. The coin has full blazing mint luster with light streaky toning." Today, we can easily place it among the top 10 examples, and it most likely ranks as one of the six finest. In circulated grades, the 1797 B-1 dollar is plentiful, and ranks as the most common 1797 variety. It is easy to locate in grades below AU, but full AU or Mint State coins are rare.

A gorgeous, highly lustrous near-Mint example with only a trace of wear on the highpoints of the design. A few minor surface marks and faint scratches are of little consequence. The surfaces have light gold toning with hints of pale lilac. A sharply defined piece with full obverse and reverse borders, however, with some slight weakness at the center of the obverse.

Ex: Stack's (4/1978), lot 716.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6863)



1798 Small Eagle, 15 Stars, MS60
B-2, BB-81, Unrecorded Die State

2016 1798 Small Eagle, 15 Stars MS60 NGC. B-2, BB-81, R.3. Unrecorded Die State. The 1798 Draped Bust, Small Eagle BB-81 silver dollar is the only die marriage of the issue that has 15 stars. It is well known that Tennessee, the 16th state, joined the Union on June 1, 1796, so only dies produced before that date would logically have had 15 stars. Numismatists theorize that the 15 Stars die was produced in 1795 without a final digit, then finished with an 8 in 1798 and pressed into service. (Bowers and Borckardt note an alternative explanation, a simple die-cutting error similar to the 1817 15 Stars cent.)

The 8 in the date is distinctive, with the top loop an oval lying on its side and the bottom loop a circle. This 8 is different from the 8 punches used for early-1800s dollars, and in fact is identical to the 8 punch used for the 1798 eagle gold coins.

The Small Eagle reverse began to disappear from some coinage denominations, for example the gold half eagle and eagle, as early as 1797, but this Small Eagle reverse for the silver dollar was used in four consecutive years (at least according to the obverse dates), from 1795 through 1798, in pairings with six different obverse dies: the 1795 BB-51; the 1796 BB-62, BB-63, and (after relapping) the BB-66; the 1797 BB-72; and the 1798 BB-81. The reverse is easily distinguished by the presence of a berry under the A of STATES, but in this final incarnation for the reverse, the reverse definition is weak because of the noted relapping.

This coin is in an unrecorded die state according to Bowers-Borckardt. While there is no evidence of a crack from under the chin to the border below star 15, there is a prominent die crack from between stars 6 and 7 to Liberty's hair ribbon. The highest hair curl is lapped and shows considerable incompleteness. This example displays numerous small contact marks on the central obverse, most of them only visible under a loupe, and elsewhere the light field chatter resolves only under magnification into wispy contact marks. The coloration on the obverse is predominantly grayish-gold with a touch of pink on the highpoints, but on the reverse there is a pinkish cast covering much of the coin save for the silvery rims.

Ex: Stack's (privately, 3/1979).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)





Choice AU 1798 Small Eagle Dollar
13 Stars, B-1, BB-82

2017 1798 Small Eagle, 13 Stars AU55 NGC. B-1, BB-82, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. The die crack through the second T in STATES is heavy, and numerous other slender cracks are present. Medium peach, cream-gray, and olive-green patina graces this final-year Small Eagle dollar. Luster fills the legends, wreath, wings, and hair. Careful study beneath a loupe locates occasional inconspicuous marks, including a thin line on the cleavage. The eagle's breast displays minor wear, but several breast feathers are present. BB-82 is the sole Small Eagle, 13 Stars variety, and thus receives its own *Guide Book* listing. NGC BB-82 Census: 3 in 55, 2 finer (3/08).
Ex: Stack's (12/1984), lot 1082.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6867)



Condition Census 1798
B-4, BB-92 Dollar, AU50

2018 1798 Knob 9, 5 Lines AU50 NGC. B-4, BB-92, R.4. State II. The B-4 die combination is elusive in higher grades, and the present piece may rank as the finest known, or nearly so. The finest examples listed in the Bowers-Borckardt survey grade just XF45. While much has changed in the past 15 years since that reference was published, the listing of Notable Specimens remains useful.

A gorgeous example with scintillating luster that is accented by splashes of pale gold and lilac toning on each side. The strike is a trifle weak at the centers, although nicely centered on the flan, with only the lower reverse dentils absent.

Ex: Stack's (10/2003), lot 2719.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#40008)



Desirable 1798 B-6b, BB-96 Dollar, XF45

2019 1798 Knob 9, 5 Lines XF45 PCGS. CAC. B-6b, BB-96, R.3. Die State V. This piece appears to have certain characteristics of Die States IV and V in the Bowers *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*. The die cracks of State V are present on both sides, yet the reverse has not been relapped. Both of the headless arrowshafts are visible among the 10 complete arrows. For purposes of comparison, 1798 B-17 in this sale is an example from the same reverse die with the arrowshafts entirely absent due to die lapping.

A delightful light silver example with considerable luster for the grade. In fact, the luster is fully adequate for an AU grade, but a little too much wear is present for such a grade. Traces and splashes of pale amber and iridescent toning are present on each side.

Ex: Stack's (3/2006), lot 2812.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#40008)



Outstanding 1798 B-6b, BB-96 Dollar, AU55

2020 1798 Knob 9, 5 Lines AU55 NGC. B-6b, BB-96, R.3. Die State V. The obverse die is shattered and the reverse die is relapped, now with the two headless sticks entirely absent. While this example and the other B-6 in the present sale are both described as Die State V, this example is a later stage, and should be distinguished as an additional die state.

Lustrous light silver surfaces are accented by splashes of pale gold and iridescent toning. A highly desirable piece despite a few tiny handling marks on each side.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#40008)



Condition Census 1798
B-20, BB-102 Dollar, AU50

2022 1798 Large Eagle, Wide Date AU50 PCGS. B-20, BB-102, R.5. Die State IV. The area between two parallel cracks below ERI on the reverse has raised slightly to form an internal retained cud. There is no evidence of the State V crack through ICA. The reverse is usually recognized by the heavy rim break below the eagle's tail. An attractive piece with light silver surfaces that are accented by hints of pale gold toning on each side. Considerable luster remains, especially near the devices. The B-20 die combination is scarce in all grades, and usually found below XF. This example, a lovely AU coin, ranks among the finest known.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6877)



Terminal State 1798
B-17, BB-101 Bust Dollar, XF45

2021 1798 Pointed 9, 5 Stripes, 10 Arrows XF45 NGC. B-17, BB-101, R.5. Die State V. The left obverse field is noticeably bulged in this late die state. The obverse is cracked through and outside the stars at the left. In addition to the late die state, this piece is one of the finer known examples, probably at the low end of the Condition Census. It is deeply toned with mostly dark gray and steel surfaces. The usual quota of tiny handling marks are present on this piece, consistent with the grade.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6874)



Important MS61 1798 Dollar
Large Eagle, Wide Date B-22, BB-104
Rare Late Die State

Richly Toned MS61 1798 Dollar
B-23, BB-105 Large Eagle
Pointed 9, Wide Date

2023 1798 Large Eagle, Wide Date MS61 NGC. B-22, BB-104, R.4. Bowers-Borckardt Die State V, with a faint crack through UNITED in addition to the more obvious reverse vertical die crack from 12 o'clock to the shield. That crack has formed an internal retained die break from the base of the E through the star directly below. The obverse die is clashed but lacks any cracks. This die state was considered unverified in 1993.

The present example has satin luster and is moderately toned cream-gray and almond-gold. A faint mark is detected beneath Liberty's chin, but there are no other remotely relevant abrasions. The strike is sharp aside from the first U in UNUM and the eagle's breast feathers. An exceptional representative of this elusive variety. In his 1993 *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, Bowers stated that "above XF, specimens are very rare. The variety may be unknown in Mint State." NGC BB-104 Census: 1 in 61, 1 finer (3/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6877)

2024 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Wide Date MS61 NGC. B-23, BB-105, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. The reverse die is lapped near cloud 3, but the curl atop Liberty's hair is complete. A crisply struck and highly desirable Mint State representative. Ice-blue and sea-green intermingle across both sides, and satin luster encompasses the devices and legends. Impressively free from the marks that generally accompany Bust dollars, aside from a thin, faint line in the field in front of the profile.

BB-105 is relatively available in terms of the total number of survivors, but as Bowers noted in 1993, "most are in lower grades. In AU and Mint State grades it is rare." As of (3/08), NGC has certified only two Mint State examples as BB-105, the present lot and an MS65.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6877)



Elusive 1798 B-19, BB-106 Dollar, XF45

2025 1798 Large Eagle, Wide Date XF45 NGC. B-19, BB-106, R.5. Die State III. The obverse has a vertical bisecting crack through the E and across the hair, down to the 1 and the border below. The crack is barely visible from the E to the border, and also faint across most of the bust, obscured by light wear in some places. The obverse was only used for the scarce B-19 variety. The life of the die was undoubtedly shortened by the die crack. Despite modest wear on the highpoints of this pewter and steel-gray example, considerable luster remains on each side. It is probably at the low end of the Condition Census.

Ex: Stack's (1/1996), lot 615.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6877)



Delightful 1798
B-21, BB-107 Silver Dollar, AU50

2026 1798 Large Eagle, 10 Arrows AU50 NGC. B-21, BB-107, R.5. Die State II. The usual die state, although on this example the reverse die crack is extremely faint, and easily missed without careful examination. Deep gray-brown surfaces exhibit splashes of lighter tan color and hints of luster in the protected areas. Weak definition is evident at the center of the obverse, characteristic of the B-21 die combination. The balance of the obverse and the reverse are boldly struck.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6876)



Impressive 1798
B-21, BB-107 Dollar, AU Details

2027 1798 Large Eagle—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. B-21, BB-107, R.5. Die State II. This is the usual die state for B-21, perhaps the only existing die state. The obverse has a small die chip between the 9 and the drapery, with a short crack extending toward the 7. The reverse is cracked from the right wing tip to the tops of AM and the border.

Although cleaned and retoned with dark iridescence on the obverse and lighter gold on the reverse, the surfaces retain considerable luster. Slight weakness of the strike is evident on the centers, with the balance boldly defined. Virtually Mint State sharpness with only a trace of high-point wear.

Stack's described this coin in their catalog as:

"1798 B.13 (R-3). Pointed 9. Choice About Uncirculated, and on the cusp of a full Mint State grade. The obverse is awash in beautiful jade, olive and deep gray toning, bathing decidedly lustrous surfaces. The reverse is much lighter in tone, with gold and peach joining light olive amidst frosty mint luster. The strike is fairly strong for the issue, with some minor weakness noted at the dead center of each side as well as at Miss Liberty's ribbon tie. Here is an overall very attractive specimen of this variety that would make a fine addition to a date or variety set of Silver Dollars."

Ex: Stack's (5/2006), lot 1840.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6876)



Scarce 1798 B-10, BB-109 Dollar, XF Details

2028 1798 Large Eagle—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. B-10, BB-109, R.4. Die State III. An interesting point for study is the relative border size on the obverse and the reverse. Border dentils on the obverse are narrow around the entire circumference, in some places almost completely missing. The reverse dentils are complete, and much wider around nearly the entire coin. The comparison indicates that the obverse field diameter was slightly larger than the reverse field diameter.

Deep gray surfaces on both sides accompany lighter silver-gray on the highpoints of the devices. The surfaces have the usual quota of tiny abrasions that are consistent with the grade, including a few tiny rim bruises at 3 o'clock on the obverse. Perhaps cleaned as stated by NCS, but still attractive and desirable.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)



Extraordinary Terminal Die State 1798 Dollar, B-16, BB-110, MS63

2029 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9 MS63 NGC. B-16, BB-110, R.6. Die State IV. **Terminal Die State.** The die state is later than the last state described in the Bowers *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*. It is interesting that this example, with the full rim break at the date, was actually described in the list of Notable Specimens, but the die state was not recorded in the Die States section of that reference. It is probably the only known example with a full rim break behind the lowest hair curl, and it is just a matter of chance that it survived in such amazing condition. Few if any could have been struck after this piece. As both the finest known example of B-16, and the terminal die state, this amazing dollar ranks among the most highly desired coins in the Queller Family Collection. In his update of the Bolender reference, Jules Reiver mentioned the presence of a tiny cud below star 1, but described nothing of the magnitude seen here. Because of the heavy rim break, the obverse was taken out of service, but the reverse remained in use for three additional varieties.

Although a few border dentils are weak, the balance of design definition on both sides is bold. Full mint luster is visible beneath deep heather, gold, and blue. The surfaces are impressive, with only a tiny reverse rim tick near the D to serve as a pedigree marker. This is an amazing piece that will undoubtedly be a prized possession of its next owner.

Ex: H. Roland Willasch (Superior, 5/1990), lot 492; Stack's (10/1993), lot 733.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6877)



Borderline Uncirculated 1798 Dollar
Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-15, BB-112

2030 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9 AU58 PCGS. B-15, BB-112, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. A beautiful Borderline Uncirculated silver dollar with exquisite powder-blue, apricot, and dusky forest-green toning. Both the fields and devices are lustrous, and high points such as the cloud centers and Liberty's shoulder show only a whisper of friction. The eagle's neck is bluntly struck, as are the curls opposite below the ear, but the remainder of the designs show pleasing sharpness. The surfaces are splendidly unperturbed by contact, and a minor obverse graze near star 1 is mentioned solely for those interested in researching the pedigree of this exceptional example. Concerning BB-112, Bowers wrote in 1993, "most specimens are in grades up through VF and XF. AU or finer pieces are very rare." *From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)*

Conditionally Scarce 1798 Dollar
AU58, B-27, BB-113

2031 1798 Large Eagle AU58 NGC. B-27, BB-113, R.2. Die State II. Bowers' Collecting Notes on this die variety, contained in his *Encyclopedia of silver dollars* (1993), include his estimate of 500 to 800 survivors. He also provides a breakdown of this estimate, however, which indicates an approximate population in AU grades of just 25 to 40 coins, and a maximum of around 25 pieces in Mint State. Beautiful reddish golden-tan patina is highlighted by a substantial degree of vibrant, coruscating mint luster on both sides of this impressive near-Mint example. Only the slightest amount of high-point wear and a few wispy contact marks and pinscratches prevent this visually delightful specimen from receiving a Mint State grade. *Ex: Stack's (5/1994), lot 348.* *From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)*



Near-Mint 1798 Dollar
Rare B-26, BB-114 Marriage
Pointed 9, Close Date

2032 1798 Large Eagle AU58 NGC. B-26, BB-114, R.5. Bowers-Borckardt Die State I. The 1993 Bowers reference notes a "heavy die crack on the reverse from the upper right top of the second T in STATES into the rim" under Die State III. This is a die defect instead of a die crack, and is visible on the present early dies example. The reverse die for BB-114 shattered early in life, which explains the rarity of the variety. The obverse die was of more hardy stock, and lasted through BB-119.

This impressive near-Mint example is attractively toned in peach-red, lime, and steel-gray. The major devices are well struck, with incompleteness limited to the breast feathers and drapery folds. The area near OF is slightly soft, due to metal flow to the high relief bust truncation, which is opposite. Both sides are remarkably void of marks. Faint hairlines cross the obverse, and hints of aqua debris are limited to the left-side reverse stars. In 1993, Bowers wrote, "[BB-114] is one of the classic rarities of the year. All or nearly all specimens are in grades from XF downward. I am not aware of any AU or Mint State coins." NGC BB-114 Census: 1 in 58, 1 finer (3/08).

Ex: Stack's (3/1996), lot 500.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)



Late State 1798 B-31a, BB-115 Dollar, AU55

2033 1798 Large Eagle AU55 NGC. B-31a, BB-115, R.4. Die State IV. The latest described die state for the variety with reverse die cracks including a heavy crack from the border to the right side of O. Strike weakness at the drapery and through the stars at the upper right reverse are typical characteristics of the late die state. Both sides have pale gray surfaces with variegated steel toning over frosty mint luster. A splendid Choice AU example that easily qualifies for the B-31 Condition Census.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)



Rare Late State 1798 Large Eagle Pointed 9
Dollar, B-30, BB-116, AU Details

2034 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. B-30, BB-116, High R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State VI, Bolender-30a. The three prominent obverse cracks on this variety are a carryover from the B-31, BB-115 pairing. On the reverse, this piece is in the latest die state recorded in both Bolender and Bowers-Borckardt. The BB reference says that "Bolender noted that he knew of just one coin, the VG specimen in his own collection, but he called it R-6, implying that over a dozen exist." Given the low grade of the Bolender coin, it was likely a slip of the pen, and in a larger sense it is difficult to imagine many more coins being struck from a reverse die exhibiting so many cracks, clearly close to shattering. This coin has drab olive-brown surfaces that lack luster to match the wonderful detailing present, a clear sign of cleaning. Still, a fascinating coin from what is likely an extremely rare die state.

Stack's described this coin in their 67th Anniversary Sale catalog of October 17, 2002 as follows:

"1798 B.30a. Pointed 9, Close Date. Extremely Fine and exhibiting a bold reverse shield as well as plenty of detail in the hair curls on the obverse. The wing feathers and legends, likewise, are quite distinct. Medium gray toning is accented by hints of russet at areas of the peripheral devices. This late die state is categorized as 'extremely rare' by Bolender."

Ex: Stack's (10/2002), lot 1272.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)

QUELLER FAMILY COLLECTION



Rare Terminal 1798
B-30a, BB-116 Dollar, XF40

2035 1798 Large Eagle XF40 PCGS. B-30a, BB-116, R.5. Die State VI. Bolender only knew of one example in the terminal die state, a VG piece in his collection. More have been discovered since, but it is still a very rare die state. A pleasing, nicely detailed example with some weakness at the lower obverse and upper reverse due to die bulging in the latest die state. Attractive pewter gray surfaces exhibit splashes of darker peripheral toning on each side.

Ex: Stack's (unknown sale), lot 1272.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)



Intermediate State 1798
B-28, BB-118 Dollar, AU50

2036 1798 Large Eagle AU50 ANACS. B-28, BB-118, R.3. Die State III. The obverse die was used for seven varieties, here in its sixth use. The reverse die has several die cracks, but it is far from the terminal die state. Two parallel cracks extend up from the lower border through the arrows, and another curves up through UN to the feathers just below the ribbon. Probably Die State III, as it is later than Die State II, and lacks certain cracks described for Die State IV. Dark grayish-brown and lilac toning covers satiny luster on each side. The reverse has a small rim bruise over M.

Ex: Stack's (3/2004), lot 374.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)



Terminal Die State 1798 B-12, BB-120
Dollar, XF Details

2037 1798 Large Eagle—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. B-12, BB-120, R.4. Die State IV or V. Possibly the terminal die state for the variety, with extensive die failure at the drapery and reverse stars. The obverse die has several stars, and the reverse is cracked from ED through the left wing, up through STA, and continuing through the denticles over TES, OF, the right wing tip, and AME. The latest die state was described in the Bowers Silver Dollar Encyclopedia from the Gilhousen Collection catalog. The present example is a different and slightly finer coin.

The surfaces are slightly rough beneath intermingled gray-gold and steel toning. Traces of die failure show at the lower obverse, and among several stars on the reverse. Imperfectly centered with the right obverse and reverse borders much wider than the left borders.

Stack's described this coin in their catalog as:

"1798 BB-120, B-12. Rarity-4. Extremely Fine-40. Toned with medium to dark silver, a bit mottled, with lighter areas on the high points of the design such as Liberty's cheek. This is a later die state with a thin die crack between the 79, another up the left side of the stars, two more at the bust with one extending up through the right stars. On the reverse the strike is soft on nearly half the stars over the eagle and sharp elsewhere as usual for this later die state. A thin die crack extends through most of the denticles and the legend starting at the edge above U, down through NITED, up STA to the rim and wandering through denticles above TES OF AMERIC. A scarce die pairing and difficult to obtain in grades of Very Fine or higher."

Ex: Stack's (3/2007), lot 1032.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)



Attractive 1798 B-25, BB-123 Dollar, XF45

2038 1798 Large Eagle XF45 PCGS. CAC. B-25, BB-123, R.4. Die State III, early. Intermediate between States II and III, with a light crack through ERTY, star 8, and star 9. The reverse is equal to State III. Pleasing light gold is intermingled with pale gray, both sides retaining traces of luster. A few faint adjustment marks and other minor blemishes are evident on each side.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)



Terminal 1798 B-24, BB-124 Dollar, AU58

2039 1798 Large Eagle AU58 NGC. B-24, BB-124, R.2. Die State V. The latest die state recorded for B-24 with the obverse die shattered. The reverse has a heavy crack from the stem to border, and evidence of lapping at the branch. It is possible that examples of this die state were struck in 1799, after the reverse die was used for 1799 B-15.

Heavy horizontal striations at the upper right reverse resemble adjustment marks, except they appear to be raised above the surrounding surface. The stars in this area are weakly defined, as is the drapery on the obverse.

A lovely dollar that is very nearly Mint State, with deep grayish-lilac surfaces and attractive gold overtones. The surfaces beneath the toning exhibit nearly full mint frost. Graded AU58 by our firm in 1980, and Brilliant Uncirculated by Stack's in 2003. Almost certainly a low Condition Census specimen.

Ex: 1980 ANA (Steve Ivy, 8/1980), lot 2506; Stack's (3/2003), lot 437. From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)

Early State 1798 B-8, BB-125 Dollar, AU Details

2040 1798 Large Eagle—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. B-8, BB-125, R.2. Die State II. The four berry reverse is diagnostic, the only reverse die in the 1798 series that has less than five berries in the branch. Aside from the characteristic die flaw in the left obverse field, this early die state example has only a short die crack from E to the hair. No evidence exists of any obverse or reverse die failure. The surfaces are lightly hairlined and recolored with considerable bright blue and iridescent toning.

Ex: Stack's (privately).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6873)



Near-Mint 1799/8 15 Stars Reverse Dollar
B-3, BB-141

Attractive 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse
B-1, BB-142 Dollar, XF45

2041 1799/8 15 Stars Reverse AU58 NGC. B-3, BB-141, R.3. Die State III. The last 9 in the date was punched over a previous numeral 8. There are 15 stars on the upper reverse, but, as Bowers notes in his *Encyclopedia*, "to the uninitiated the two extra stars are not readily seen, at least at first." It seems that the engraver punched in too many stars, and attempted to cover his mistake by grossly enlarging two of the clouds above. He mostly succeeded, but telltale bits of the excess stars' points remain evident. This is a highly impressive specimen, despite the few minor flaws that prevent it from receiving a Mint State grade. The predominant russet-gold toning across both sides is interspersed with areas of steel-gray color. The design elements are crisply struck, except for parts of the eagle's head, breast feathers, and shield. This die variety is the most available of the three overdates of the year, and AU examples are only very scarce, rather than rare.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6883)

2042 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse XF45 NGC. CAC. B-1, BB-142, R.4. Die State III. The usual late die state has advanced die flaws in the vicinity of RIC. Medium gray is intermingled with splashes of steel and dark brown toning, and traces of luster on each side. A splendid example of the popular *Guide Book* listed overdate.

Ex: Stack's, privately.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6884)



Conditionally Rare 1799/8
13 Stars Reverse Dollar
AU58 B-2, BB-143

2043 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse AU58 NGC. B-2, BB-143, R.4. Die State II. This variety shares an obverse die with the two other 1799/8 overdates, but the three versions show subtle differences in the state of the obverse. As noted in the Bowers-Borckardt silver dollar *Encyclopedia* of 1993: "Die flaws as on BB-141, plus some new die flaws in and around the date and between star seven and the L in LIBERTY extending to the hair above the ribbon." The reverse shows 13 stars above the eagle, and a thick die crack down through curved part of D and showing at base. This is a gorgeous near-Mint example that displays considerable luster and lovely original toning that incorporates reddish-gold and gray hues that are pleasingly intermingled together. The coin is well struck with only minor wear and scattered, faint marks and pinscratches. This variety is rare in AU condition or finer.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6884)



R.5 1799 Irregular Date Dollar
13 Stars Reverse, XF45
The Reiver Plate Coin for B-13, BB-151

2044 1799 Irregular Date, 13 Stars Reverse XF45 NGC. B-13, BB-151, R.5. Die State II. Irregular date, first 9 high, leans left; die flaws at two rightmost stars. Reiver die state a. **This is the Reiver plate coin for the variety, both obverse and reverse.** This R.5 piece is one of the rarest of the 1799 varieties. Few are found at this grade level, and perhaps two or three qualify in AU and a half-dozen or so in XF.

The present specimen is attractive medium gray with splashes of copper-gold around the periphery. Scattered handling marks, but none are deep or distracting. An important coin for the specialist, and worthy of any top-notch variety collection. This reverse die was only used to coin this variety, although none reported have any significant die breaks. In this die state, however, there are "die flaws" (Bowers-Borckardt) near the rightmost stars, in the form of lumpish fillings between stars 6 and 11.

Ex: Batchelder (3/1968); Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 23578.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6880)



Appealing AU53 1799 Dollar
Irregular Date, 13 Stars Reverse
B-15, BB-152

2045 1799 Irregular Date, 13 Stars Reverse AU53 PCGS. B-15, BB-152, R.3. Die State II. This is among the earliest die states known for the pairing. Early dollar expert Milferd H. Bolender's own personal specimen was of this die state, marked by a hairline crack extending from the left of the date through stars 1-4 and to the rim above star 5. There is no crack from star 9 into the field above star 11. The Bowers-Borckardt reference records four die states, although the authors actually observed only States III and IV. The two earlier states were unknown through observation.

This exceptionally eye-appealing example offers considerable ivory luster and wispy lilac-gold toning on each side. As always with the Blundered Stars Reverse, the central stars are weakly struck, but the coin overall provides much to recommend itself. Comes with previous sale envelope.

Ex: Stack's (3/2006), lot 2825.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6880)



Impressive 1799 Irregular Date
15 Stars Reverse, B-4, BB-153 Dollar, AU53

2046 1799 Irregular Date, 15 Stars Reverse AU53 NGC. B-4, BB-153, R.4. Die State II. The obverse die is shattered with numerous extensive die cracks, and clashed dentil marks outside the left side stars. Highly lustrous grayish-brown surfaces are enhanced by splendid pale blue and light gold toning, the fields slightly reflective. A few minor adjustment marks are visible on the shield. This variety is a rarity in grades finer than XF, and the present example easily ranks in the Condition Census.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6879)

Wonderful Early State 1799 Dollar
B-18, BB-154, AU58

2047 1799 7x6 Stars AU58 NGC. CAC. B-18, BB-154, R.5. Die State II. The reverse has a die crack between ED to the left wing, but no evidence of any other die cracks that appear in later die states. A few perfect reverse coins are known, perhaps two or three, struck just before these pieces with the minor reverse crack. A wonderful, sharply defined piece with nearly full luster beneath attractive medium gray and variable light to deep gold and russet toning. This example appears to be one of the four or five finest known pieces behind two Mint State coins recorded in Bowers' Notable Specimens.

Ex: Bowers and Merena (8/1996), lot 207.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Choice VF 1799
B-19, BB-155 Dollar, Rare Die State

2048 1799 7x6 Stars VF35 NGC. CAC. B-19, BB-155, R.5. Die State IV. This piece is in the latest die state—one that is rare—observed for the variety, one apparently undescribed by Bolender, despite his having a specimen of the die state in his own collection. In this latest die state, a crack extends on the obverse from star 2 to the hair, and on the reverse there is a crack from the right side of the D in UNITED.

This lovely example offers smooth deep gray surfaces complementing peripheral iridescence and a light wash of golden color. A few light adjustment marks are evident near the central reverse.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Lovely 1799 B-16, BB-158 Dollar, MS62
Unusual Die State

2049 1799 7x6 Stars MS62 NGC. B-16, BB-158, R.2. Intermediate Die State II/III (Bolender 16-a). The left-side stars are distant from the curl and L, while the right-side stars are close to the Y and bust tip. The Close 17 obverse.

While this coin shows bold clashing, most of it recorded in Bowers-Borckardt, some of the die cracks listed for Die State III are not present. In addition, especially bold clashing is visible between the bust tip and star 13 from (O)F on the reverse. The incuse “waves” above the date are prominent, and clashing is visible in several other areas of both obverse and reverse. But what makes this coin interesting is that it appears to be one of the first strikes after the initial clashing that apparently later caused some of the many die cracks this variety is noted for—but before most of those cracks formed.

In addition to its technical appeal, this piece boasts superlative silver-gold, lustrous surfaces dappled with steel-blue and pinkish-gold. A truly lovely early dollar.

Ex: Stack's (6/1999), lot 2295.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



1799 B-16, BB-158 Dollar, Terminal Die State, MS63

2050 1799 7x6 Stars MS63 NGC. B-16, BB-158, R.2. Die State IV (late), Bolender-16b. The obverse date is spaced 17 9 9, with the first two digits much closer than the last two, and while the left-side stars are distant from the hair curl and L, the right-side stars are close to the bust and Y. This obverse die was used only to strike the BB-158 die pairing, while the reverse was used in several marriages.

The U on the reverse is missing its upper left serif due to a defective punch, and a star point touches the lower point of the eagle's beak. The star under cloud 1 is visibly smaller than any other cloud, and the upper right star has only a single point embedded in the rightmost cloud.

This lovely silver dollar was struck from dies that, at least on the obverse, were clearly close to shattering, even though the Bowers-Borckardt reference notes that examples from Die State IV are fairly plentiful (and also mentions that some transitional pieces do not show all cracks fully developed). Nonetheless, this piece shows every die crack as enumerated in that reference—and several not noted there. It strains credibility to believe that the obverse die could have survived much longer after production of this wonderful piece.

Innumerable die cracks appear on the obverse, including: from near rim through both sides of star 1, the leftmost dividing into two, one terminating at star 2, one passing through star 1, through the field, curving downward above the hair curls and to the neck; from rim straight downward to star 2; from rim above star 2, through stars 3-6, curving before star 7 downward into the field; from star 5 to rear of hair ribbon, thence to lowest curl; from star 6, down through middle of ribbon, joining the curving crack from star 1; from star 8 to rim; from star 9 downward to the nose, cheek, neck, and bust, intersecting other cracks; from the field in front of star 10 downward to the bust point; a four-branched crack to the left of the date; clash marks above the date, with cracks branching off in three directions; and a fine network of small cracks near the date and lower bust, too numerous to mention individually (or even count)!

On the reverse, bold die clashing from the obverse bust and date (fully legible, and reversed) are seen at ES OF, and the berries are somewhat weak, likely from relapping.

This wonderful Select Uncirculated coin is considerably prooflike on both sides, with gorgeous original coloration in shades of gray-gold with dappled sky-blue. Even among the many memorable dollars in the Queller Family Collection, this piece stands out in many ways.

Ex: Stack's (3/2003), lot 441.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Impressive 1799 B-23, BB-159
Silver Dollar, 8x5 Stars, AU58

No Berries 1799 B-12b, BB-160 Dollar, AU58

2051 1799 8x5 Stars AU58 NGC. B-23, BB-159, R.4. Die State II. This intermediate die state example has an intermittent die crack from the left top of E through the lower right curve of B and into the field below that letter. Although called a crack, it actually has the appearance of a series of tiny die chips.

Although below the Condition Census for the variety, this is an exceptional example with nearly full satiny luster visible beneath light gold and sky blue toning. With eight stars crowded along the left obverse border, and only five to the right, the B-23 is a popular engraving error and a major *Guide Book* variety.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6881)

2052 1799 7x6 Stars AU58 NGC. B-12b, BB-160, R.3. The obverse die is shattered with cracks through the date, in the field, through several stars, and through Liberty. There is little defective on the reverse, aside from die lapping that removed all of the berries in the branch. When this die was used for B-16 and B-23, it had all berries present during those uses. Then the die was lapped to remove clash marks or other defects, and the shallow little berries went away.

This is a remarkable piece with nearly full luster broken only by a trace of high point wear. The surfaces have exceptional mint frost that is accented by delicate gold and iridescent toning. Just outside the Condition Census for the variety.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Stunning 1799 B-11, BB-161 Dollar, MS63 High in the Condition Census

2053 1799 7x6 Stars MS63 ANACS. B-11, BB-161, R.3. Die State III. The Obverse 4 of this variety was first used to strike the BB-156 die pairing (which shows clash marks), then the BB-161 through BB-164 varieties. The Reverse I was also used to strike several previous varieties, during which time two die lappings served to efface the berries from the branch on the reverse, leading to the No Berries reverse seen on the present pairing and the BB-160.

The present coin is a perfect demonstration of why some numismatists prefer the term “die stage” to “die state.” After all—and this truism persists to this day of modern high-speed coinage—*each blow of a die produces at least some change in that die, no matter how small or imperceptible.* At certain points, when enough changes are visible, coins struck from that die are said to be from a given die state—a discrete and frozen moment in time, a defined increment of a given size. But in between those defined increments are all the intermediate die stages, truly a continuum rather than a series of discrete steps.

Here is the Bowers-Borckardt *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia* description of Die State III (italics added for emphasis):

“Die State III: Cracks enlarge, and now crack from border goes through wing, star, eagle’s head, and now continues upward behind head. Crack from D to ribbon now continues downward along edge of eagle’s wing to shield (and is remarkably similar to a crack on 1799/8 BB-143). New crack goes from arrow feathers upward through UNITE to border. *This die state, or a slightly less advanced version of it, is the state most often seen for BB-161.*”

In the case of the present coin, while the cited crack extends to the eagle’s head, it does not yet extend upward behind the head, and yet the rest of the coin fulfills all of the “state” definition given by Bowers and Borckardt. Both sides of this strictly Mint State piece demonstrate lustrous, fairly proof-like surfaces, with light tinges of gold in the fields, deepening to sunset-orange near the rims, and with steel-blue on the obverse highpoints. This stunning coin is undoubtedly at or near the top of the Condition Census for the variety.

Ex: Stack’s (12/1998), lot 1405.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Early State 1799
B-10a, BB-163 Dollar, AU Details

2054 1799 7x6 Stars—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. B-10a, BB-163, R.2. This is the scarce early die state with an extremely faint die crack connecting stars 11 through 13. The reverse is perfect with no trace of any die cracks. Retoned with attractive olive and steel surfaces. Smooth surfaces retain traces of luster on each side.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Desirable 1799 B-10b, BB-163
Dollar, Unc Details

2056 1799 7x6 Stars—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc Details. B-10, BB-163, R.2. Die State IV, early. Technically the same die state as another example in the present sale, but this piece is a much earlier stage with most or all of the same cracks present, but much lighter. Although cleaned at one time, and attractively recolored, the central obverse and reverse are pleasing golden-brown, surrounded by iridescent blue, sea-green, and amber toning.

Stack's described this coin in their catalog as:

"1799 B-10. The reverse with a myriad of die cracks. Brilliant Uncirculated and sharply struck. A small patch of roughness by star 6. A lustrous example with an amber center and blue iridescence about the periphery. The reverse is incredible both in strike and toning."

Ex: Stack's (9/1991), lot 416.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Terminal 1799
B-10c, BB-163 Dollar, AU Details

2055 1799 7x6 Stars—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. B-10c, BB-163, R.2. Die State IV or even later. The obverse has a faint crack connecting stars 10 through 13 to the drapery. The reverse die is shattered with extensive die cracks even more advanced than the latest state described in the Bowers *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*. There appear to be at least 10 to 12 individual die cracks on the reverse. This piece has been cleaned and recolored with sea-green, pale blue, gold, and iridescent toning on each side.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



1799 7x6 Stars Dollar, B-17, BB-164, AU53

2057 1799 7x6 Stars AU53 NGC. B-17, BB-164, R.2. Die State II. The early die state is seldom seen, accounting for fewer than 5% of the surviving population of this variety, according to Dave Bowers. Die State II is scarce as well, as on the present piece, which shows a reverse crack extending from the right side of U through NITE, but not quite yet touching the D.

The obverse displays deep gray-gold patina with darker high-points, while the reverse is more enticing, with some lustrous silvery areas complementing the pink and blue mottled shadings.

Ex: Stack's, privately.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Satiny 1799 B-17, BB-164 Dollar, MS62

2058 1799 7x6 Stars MS62 PCGS. B-17, BB-164, R.2. Die State V, with the terminal crack from the lower reverse border at about 5 o'clock, angling up to the left to the eagle's tail feathers. The crack continues entirely through the tail feathers to the arrow knock closest to the tail. Not only is this the latest die state recorded, but the present example from the Queller Collection is possibly the finest known.

This remarkable piece is fully defined, even at the centers, with wispy champagne toning over satiny silver luster. Splashes of pale gold add to its aesthetic appeal.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Sharp 1799 7x6 Stars Dollar
MS62, B-8a, BB-165

2059 1799 7x6 Stars MS62 NGC. B-8a, BB-165, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II. The following diagnostics confirm the variety: Liberty's mouth is open, a die chip is located between star 9 and the border, the highest curl is centered more under the right half of the E in LIBERTY, there are die flaws inside and to top right of final S in STATES, AME of AMERICA join at lowest part, and the N of UNITED was first punched in upside down, or the I was punched too close as an extra serif shows on the lower right of the N. Both the obverse and reverse display the cracks indicated in the 1993 Bowers-Borckardt reference, confirming Die State II.

NGC has currently (3/08) certified 23 coins of the BB-165 variety, mostly in grades from Very Good through Extremely Fine 45. Four examples rate About Uncirculated grades, and three Mint State (including the present and one other MS62, and an MS63).

Dusky, medium-intensity golden-gray patination adorns both sides, each of which displays soft luster and whispers of sky-blue and lavender. A well executed strike leaves strong definition on the design elements, save for the usual softness on the breast feathers and on the upper-right reverse stars. The devices are nicely centered, and most of the dentilation is strong. The few minute contact marks scattered over the obverse do not detract from this coin's overall eye appeal. We mention those in front of the forehead solely for pedigree purposes.

Ex: Stack's (3/1996), lot 503.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)





Late State 1799
B-8b, BB-165 Dollar, XF Details

2060 1799 7x6 Stars—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. B-8b, BB-165, R.3. Die State III. Both dies have multiple cracks and clash marks in this late die state. Lustrous light silver surfaces exhibit a few splashes of coppery toning. A few faint adjustment marks are evident below the clouds.

Stack's described this coin in their catalog as:

"2818 1799 B.8b (R-3). About Uncirculated. A rather vibrant coin, however there is evidence of a very light past cleaning. Some striking weakness is found over the eagle's head in the star field, typical of this later die state. Die rust is found on the obverse near the first couple of stars, and die cracks are seen through LIBERTY and the reverse legends and devices. This later die state is scarcer than the early unbroken state."

Ex: Stack's (3/2006), lot 2818.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Delightful Late State 1799
B-14, BB-167 Silver Dollar, AU50

2062 1799 7x6 Stars AU50 NGC. B-14, BB-167, R.3. Die State IV. The obverse has small die chips in the upper right field, called "tears" in Bowers' *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*. The late die state with a thin die crack joining the tops of AME. Deep blue-gray toning is accompanied by traces of gold. A delightful example with smooth surfaces and excellent eye appeal. This piece just misses the Condition Census for B-14.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Wonderful 1799 B-9, BB-166 Dollar, AU58

2061 1799 7x6 Stars AU58 NGC. B-9, BB-166, R.1. Die State V. The obverse has prominent die cracks in the field before Liberty's face. The prominent "apostrophe" break following the final S is diagnostic for the die marriage. A splendid near-Mint example, this piece is outside the Condition Census, but probably among the top dozen examples known. The surfaces have a lovely mix of olive, blue, gold, and steel toning over subdued mint frost. Both sides are boldly defined with only faint traces of highpoint wear.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)



Intermediate State 1799
B-21, BB-169 Dollar, AU58

2063 1799 7x6 Stars AU58 PCGS. B-21, BB-169, R.3. Die State III. This intermediate die state appears to have some of the State IV cracks, but not all of them. It is an impressive near-Mint example with frosty silver luster and lovely ivory surfaces that are accented by traces of gold and iridescent toning. Slight weakness at the center, especially on the reverse, is typical for all early dollars from the Although not the finest known example of B-21, this piece ranks high in the Census. Only three or four Mint State pieces are known, followed by this example and a few other AU coins.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6878)

Perfect State 1800 B-1, BB-181 Dollar, AU58

2064 1800 AU58 NGC. B-1, BB-181, R.5. Die State I. Perfect dies, apparently as always. The obverse die was used to coin B-1, and the reverse die was used for B-1 and B-2. A single Mint State example is recorded in the Bowers-Borckardt Census, and this example ranks next. Behind these are a few XF40 coins and several VF pieces. There was no example in the Cardinal Collection.

Fully reflective surfaces are visible beneath faint gray-gold toning. Only a trace of highpoint wear is evident on either side of this remarkable Condition Census coin. It is sharply struck with excellent centering.

Ex: Stack's (10/2003), lot 2725.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6887)



Technical Mint State 1800 B-2, BB-182 Dollar

2065 1800—Damaged—NCS. Unc Details. B-2, BB-182, R.6. Die State II. Fine die cracks on the reverse connect the first A in AMERICA to the border and the wing, and join OF to the wing.

The surfaces of this essentially Mint State coin are marred by countless small ticks, nicks, and punch marks. A large blemish is near the upper leaf on the reverse. Otherwise, it would be far and away the finest known, with full luster, a sharp strike, excellent centering, and lovely toning. Both sides have pleasing ivory-brown color with peripheral steel and pale blue toning on both sides. It may still qualify as finest known, depending on how much is deducted for the problems.

The authors of the Bowers-Borckardt reference claim that there are no uncirculated pieces known, and certainly at the time that reference was published, this example was unknown to them.

Stack's described this coin in their catalog as:

"1800 B.2. Brilliant Uncirculated. An amazing coin for many reasons. Both sides are brightly reflective, with hints of gold, rose, and pearl gray toning. The strike is sharp, as well, with good definition in Liberty's hair and the eagle's breast feathers. Original mint lustre can be seen on the obverse and reverse. In terms of technical and sharpness grade this piece far exceeds any previously known, including even the French Family coin (Choice Extremely Fine). Both sides of this piece show many scattered nicks and ticks and there is one small deep flaw on the reverse. Moderate die states."

Ex: Stack's (12/1998), lot 1410.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6887)

Interesting, Heavily Clashed 1800 Dollar AU58, B-12, BB-184, Unrecorded Die State

2066 1800 AU58 NGC. B-12, BB-184, R.3. Unrecorded Die State (according to Bowers-Borckardt). While this coin shows none of the usual die cracks recorded in BB for Die State II, it shows bold clashing, from the reverse die, along the obverse periphery from beneath the last 0 in the date, all the way around to between stars 6 and 7. In other words, portions or all of UNITED STATES and the three intervening feathers of the eagle's left wing are boldly visible, clashed on the obverse.

The reverse shows little in the way of die clashing, but lapping is beginning to efface the tops of some clouds, and a small die lump appears near the rim, to the right of the U in UNITED.

This coin displays lovely, lustrous pink-gray surfaces throughout, with few distractions save for a pinscratch in the obverse field below IB.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6887)



Premium 1800 B-16, BB-187 Dollar, AU58

2067 1800 AU58 NGC. B-16, BB-187, R.2. Die State III. The obverse shows an arcing die crack through the crook of the neck, into the right f field and to star 10. Clash marks appear above stars 3 through 6, and on the reverse the roughness between ES has developed into a periodlike crack between the letter tops.

Although this is a fairly common variety within the context of early dollars, this piece is far and away finer in terms of overall eye appeal than the usually seen specimen. Just a trace of rub is visible on the obverse highpoints, and gorgeous orange-gold and ice-blue patina coats the still-lustrous surfaces on both sides. A premium coin worthy of a premium bid.

Ex: Stack's (privately).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6887)

Remarkable MS62 1800 Dollar Scarce B-8, BB-188 Variety

2068 1800 MS62 NGC. B-8, BB-188, R.4. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II with a light die crack through the AMER in AMERICA. A magnificent coin with unbroken luster across the devices and fields. The dappled chestnut-gold and olive obverse toning is attractive. The reverse features rich steel-blue, straw-gold, and forest-green. A couple of faint obverse marks near the first three stars are mentioned solely as identifiers. Generally well struck, although the centers show minor incompleteness. This is likely due to the sinking of the reverse die, which in turn presumably caused an early retirement of BB-188 and explains its scarcity.

As of (3/08), NGC has certified just eight examples of BB-188. The present piece is the **single highest graded** among those, and is the only one graded Mint State. The next finest NGC-certified examples of BB-188 are both AU55. Of course, there are likely a number of BB-188 dollars lurking unattributed in NGC holders, particularly those graded more than five years ago.

Ex: Stack's (3/1996), lot 506.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6887)



Appealing Choice AU 1800 Dollar
B-5, BB-189

Borderline Uncirculated 1800 Dollar
Wide Date, Low 8, B-10, BB-190

2069 1800 AU55 NGC. B-5, BB-189, R.5. Die State I. The obverse was also used to strike BB-188 previously, of course paired with a different reverse. A "die dot" inside the lower portion of the R in LIBERTY identifies the obverse, while the reverse show a somewhat similar die defect to the left of the second T in STATES. In this early die state, there are no visible die cracks on either side. Considerable luster remains on both sides, accented by light to medium gold in combination with peripheral blue on the obverse rim. A few inconsequential surface marks are noted, none worthy of singular mention. A nice coin with much eye appeal.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6887)

2070 1800 Wide Date, Low 8 AU58 NGC. B-10, BB-190, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. Light die cracks connect ITED and pass through the C in AMERICA. This is a partly lustrous early dollar with deep lilac-red, sea-green, and cobalt-blue toning. Liberty's cheek and the eagle's neck show slight wear, but design details are bold aside from minor incompleteness of strike on the upper right portion of the shield. Thorough evaluation locates only a couple of faint obverse field marks. The Wide Date, Low 8 obverse was used on only two varieties, BB-190 and BB-191, but BB-191 is usually instead classified as an AMERICA variety. NGC BB-190 Census: 3 in 58, 0 finer (3/08).

Ex: Stack's (privately).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6888)



Spectacular 1800 AMERICA! Dollar B-11, BB-191, MS62 Extremely Rare Die State I

2071 1800 AMERICA! MS62 NGC. B-11, BB-191, R.5. Die State I, perfect obverse die showing no signs of relapping. The date is wide, with the two zeros spaced far apart, and the 8 is entered too low. Star 8 is quite close to the Y, with star 13 not quite so close to the bust. This obverse was first used to strike the BB-190 die pairing, which has a different reverse from the AMERICA! reverse die. Die clashing on that obverse was relapped (on almost all specimens seen!) before the mating with the AMERICA! reverse.

The AMERICA! reverse, even if not well-named, is a popular *Guide Book* variety (actually two varieties, BB-191 and BB-192) and a mainstay of early dollar collecting.

So, then, this BB-191 die marriage is defined by the so-called Low 8 obverse combined with the AMERICA! reverse (all noted, along with the BB variety, on the NGC encapsulation). However, what is *not* noted on the encapsulation is the rare die state. Quoting Bowers-Borckardt, "Die State I. Perfect obverse die, without relapping. Reverse die without cracks. May not exist with obverse not showing relapping."

The present coin contradicts that last statement, as clash marks in the field near stars 12 and 13 are prominent, in two places both appearing to be from the area where the eagle's wing on the reverse joins the rightmost cloud.

In addition to the unusual and extremely rare die state—which, while we cannot conclusively say is unique, we can say is the only example we have ever seen—this specimen of the very rare BB-191 variety is also distinguished through its truly amazing appeal and state of preservation. Both sides shows enormous amounts of luster penetrating through a fairly generous helping of pinkish-gold patina in the centers, deepening at the rims to steel-blue. This is one of those truly outstanding 19th century coins that appears to be essentially untampered with in more than two centuries of existence, and as such it is a rarity in every sense of the word.

Ex: Amon Carter Sale (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 228.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6892)



Possible Finest Known 1800
B-19a, BB-192 AMERICA! Dollar
A Fabulous MS64 Example

2072 1800 MS64 NGC. B-19a, BB-192, R.2, Die State III. A significant offering of what is surely one of the finest known of the variety. Bowers lists nine coins under "Notable Specimens" in his 1993 *Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States*, with the finest an MS64 example sold as part of Paramount's Auction '85 sale, lot 1264. He completes the list with two MS63 pieces, an MS62, and a lone MS60, with the balance being AU examples. NGC has certified two MS64 coins with none finer (3/08), although the possibility exists that the same coin was submitted twice, yet not reflected as such in the *Census Report*. The next closest example at NGC is a solitary AU55. The PCGS *Population Report* indicates that one specimen has been certified at the MS63 level, with one piece grading MS61 and four coins deemed AU58. The current coin matches the photo for the Auction '86 example, which was called the finest known at that time.

The AMERICA! variety is somewhat of an enigma; what was the cause of the reverse die flaw that slightly resembles an I without serifs? Bowers opines that the stray mark is "perhaps from a punch or from a stray piece of metal during the die making process" Breen, in his *Complete Encyclopedia*, suggested that the errant letter was "the right leg of a mostly effaced A," although close examination of the mark indicates that this is not the case. Whatever the cause, the desirability of this variety has continued to increase throughout the years. And, although BB-192 is the more common of the two AMERICA! 1800 dollar varieties, both are legitimately rare in Mint State. Rich, satiny luster blankets both sides of this boldly impressed early dollar. The underlying dove-gray toning is elegantly framed by russet coloration that clings to the devices. Those seeking a conditional standout of this popular variety will pay careful attention to the current offering.

Ex: Auction '86 (RARCOA's session, 7/1986), lot 734.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6892)



Outstanding 1800 Dollar
MS62, B-13, BB-193

2073 1800 MS62 NGC. B-13, BB-193, R.4, Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. Star 13 is slightly closer to the bust than star 8 is from Y, and the upright of E in STATES is between clouds 4 and 5. The obverse clash marks are faded away, and die cracks are lacking, while the reverse shows raised lines through F and clouds 6 and 7 and the stars below, and a crack along the top of AMERICA.

Medium-intensity gold-brown toning dominates the central areas of this MS62 example, yielding to cobalt-blue concentrated at the peripheries. An attentive strike emboldens the design features, with the sole exception of the eagle's breast feathers. Both surfaces exhibit soft luster and are quite well preserved, though a small mark occurs on Liberty's cheek and another on the jaw. A truly outstanding coin for the grade designation.

Ex: Stack's (12/1998), lot 1412.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6887)

Significant Near-Mint 1800 Dollar
Dotted Date, B-14, BB-194

2074 1800 Dotted Date AU58 NGC. B-14, BB-194, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State IV with a panoply of spindly die cracks. The "Dotted Date" has long been separately listed in the *Guide Book*, and is immediately identified by prominent die chips near the first 0 in the date.

The present piece ranks among the finest known examples. Light golden-red toning visits the borders, and the high points are gunmetal-gray. Luster dominates all but the open fields and Liberty's cheek and neck. There are uncommonly few abrasions, and none that can be listed even for pedigree purposes. In 1993, Q. David Bowers (1993) wrote, "most known examples of 1800 BB-194 are in lower grades. In Mint State, the issue is a major rarity." NGC BB-194 Census: 2 in 58, 1 finer (3/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6889)



Beautiful 1800 12 Arrows Dollar
B-17, BB-196, AU55

Lovely 1801 Dollar, B-1, BB-211, AU55
Unusual Die State

2075 1800 12 Arrows AU55 NGC. B-17, BB-196, R.1. Die State IV. Known as the “collar” variety due to the distinctive clash mark along Liberty’s upper bust line that marks Die State II. The B-17, BB-196 is almost always found in at least Die State II, although at least one piece is known from Die State I, without the clash mark.

This Die State IV is the latest observed for B-17. The markers for Die State III are present: On the obverse there is a hairline crack right of star 1 passing slightly into the field; there is a small crack between stars 11 and 12. On the reverse bold clashing from the obverse drapery is noted at S OF, but only the lower portion of the listed “crack from border through top of A, lower part of M, to end of branch” is present. The confirmation of Die State IV, however, moves back to the obverse, in the form of a prominent, smoothly curving die crack from star 6 to the back of the hair ribbon.

Pale rose and gold toning is evident over outstanding silver surfaces with nearly full luster on each side. A beautiful, sharply struck, and well-preserved early dollar.

Ex: Stack’s (10/2003), lot 2726.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6890)

2076 1801 AU55 NGC. CAC. B-1, BB-211, R.3. Die State II-III. On the obverse a tiny die line is noted to the left of the date, slanting downward toward the border. On the reverse there is an arcing die crack from the rim above the eagle’s left wing, through STA and the clouds, ending at the top of the right wing. This crack is paralleled between the wingtip and S by a second crack just below. There is *no sign* of clashing from the obverse star points at TED, as usually seen in Die State III. Once again, this Queller coin appears to be from an unusual and likely rare die state. This piece displays lustrous, somewhat prooflike surfaces with appealing gray-gold coloration and lots of eye appeal.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6893)



Lovely 1801 B-2, BB-212 Dollar
Near-Mint State

2077 1801 AU58 NGC. B-2, BB-212, R.3. Die State II. The "double collar" above the bust of Liberty is diagnostic of this die state, as is the extremely bold incusation of a single cloud above the date, followed by fainter incusations into the obverse left field. On the reverse a tiny die crack extends from the second-highest left wing feather to the rim. LIBERTY and the eagle's tail, in particular, are weakly struck. Bowers-Borckardt suggests this is due to clashing causing misalignment of the faces.

This lovely near-Mint State piece boasts premium appeal, a combination of the consistent, smooth grayish-gold surfaces and a relative lack of any singular signs of contact, save for a tiny field tick before Liberty's nose.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6893)



1801 Dollar, B-3, BB-213, MS62 One of the Finest Examples Known



2078 1801 MS62 NGC. B-3, BB-213, R.3. Die State II, with the curved clash mark above and to the right of the M in UNUM and light clash mark from the O to cloud 6. Two obverse dies were paired with four reverse dies to produce four distinct varieties of dollars dated 1801. A comprehensive die progression study by Bowers and Borckardt (1993) reveals that three of the four 1801 variants were actually struck in 1802, although the other variety, BB-211, may have been struck after 1801 as well. To paint a simpler picture for collectors, Bowers states: "... 1801 B-213 has broken T letters on the reverse from the employment of a broken T punch. 1802 BB-241 has the same broken T on the obverse. As the 1802 obverse die could not have been made in 1801, nor would it have made sense to have made it in 1803, this isolates the year 1802 for the production of the reverse used to coin 1801 BB-213, another verification that 1801 BB-213 was struck in 1802 at the earliest." The practice of recording the number of coins struck during a specific year, regardless of the actual date on the dies used to produce the coins, was actually common during the early years of the first Mint. As such, official government mintages are of tangential value.

Of course, when dealing with unusually high grade coins such as the current piece, the Condition Census is of greater interest to collectors. For that information we turn to numismatic researchers and early dollar specialists to help determine the conditional rank of certain specimens. Bowers lists the Condition Census for BB-213 as 60-58-58-58-55, although some suggest that grading standards have loosened since his 1993 opinion. What is clear to us, however, is that the current example is certainly anchored well within the roster of the finest known BB-213 dollars—an opinion that is bolstered by published population data. For example, as of (3/08) the highest grade awarded to this variety by NGC is a sole MS62—this piece—although we add the disclaimer that five others have been certified at the same level without distinction of the variety. Being that BB-213 is the third scarcest of the four 1801 dollar varieties, it is probable that the other MS62 coins represent the two more common die marriages.

The new owner of this specimen will revel in its splendid eye appeal. Radiant luster serves to amplify the rich, variegated amber and gunmetal-gray coloration throughout. The details are well defined on both sides, with bold star details on the obverse and full feather definition on the eagle's breast. Truly a coin for the connoisseur.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6893)

AU Sharpness 1801 B-4, BB-214 Dollar, R.4, Rare Late Die State



2079 1801 AU50—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. B-4, B-4, BB-214, R.4. Die State III. This is the scarcest 1801 variety, slightly scarcer than the BB-213 that is in second place. In this terminal state, a tiny die crack is seen extending down into the field and slightly to the left from the rim above cloud 6 and to the right of the last S in STATES. The Bowers-Borckardt reference notes that this die state is "five to 10 times scarcer than the preceding."

While this is an obviously cleaned coin, the effect is not all that displeasing, save for somewhat flat, lackluster reverse. The obverse, while brilliant, is not garish or lacking in appeal. A couple of small scrapes are concealed in the hair, but the strike is bold, and in terms of wear the piece shows limited highpoint rub.

Ex: A.N.A. Sale (Heritage, 8/96), lot 7974.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6893)



Exceptional MS63 1802/1 B-4, BB-232 Bust Dollar A High Condition Census Example

2080 1802/1 Narrow Date MS63 NGC. B-4, BB-232, R.3. Die State II. Although five of the seven known die varieties of 1802-dated early dollars are overdates, the majority of extant survivors are of the perfect date type, with the relatively common 1802 BB-241 skewing the population dramatically. Why five 1801 obverse dies were modified with the 1802 date is not exactly clear. Bowers conjectures that the five obverse dies—which were never used to strike 1801 dated dollars—had not yet been hardened, thus allowing for the feasible application of an overdate. He furthers this train of thought by noting that three of the four 1801 varieties were actually struck in 1802, but not overdated for the simple fact that those particular dies were probably already hardened. Whatever the reason, collectors have always been attracted to the 1802/1 varieties for the dramatic visual appeal of the overdate. However, the fact that they are scarcer than the 1802 normal date coins adds to the collector's challenge of finding a nice example.

The quest becomes more difficult for those in pursuit of high grade specimens of an 1802/1 BB-232. Bowers notes that most examples "are in lower grades, although a few AU and Mint State coins have been reported." The present piece has claims to Condition Census status, based on the information provided in the Bowers-Borckardt reference and current population data of the two main grading services. NGC, the certifier of the current example, has graded only one 1802/1 dollar at the MS63 level, regardless of attribution (3/08). PCGS does not differentiate between the five different overdate varieties for this issue, but their *Population Report* reveals that a single piece has been certified as MS63, with one finer, an MS64. The top coin in the Bowers' reference Condition Census is an MS63, with a string of MS60s and an AU58 rounding out that roster, which was compiled in 1993.

Lustrous surfaces and stunning coloration coalesce to define this aesthetically pleasing early dollar. A halo of steel-blue toning graces the peripheries of both sides, especially on the obverse and bold pull-away toning on the letters of the reverse legend attests to the originality of this coin's patination. Although the reverse and central obverse details are well struck, slight weakness is noted on the obverse legend and left stars. A shallow patch of adjustment marks affect the first five letters of LIBERTY and is perhaps responsible for this strike anomaly. This piece is the only Mint State specimen of an 1802/1 dollar that we have offered at auction since the introduction of our Internet archives in 1993. With that in mind, and considering that so few Uncirculated pieces are known, this may be the last opportunity to acquire an example of this popular early overdate dollar for many years to come.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6898)



Finest NGC-Certified B-3, BB-234 1802/1 Wide Date Dollar, MS62

2081 1802/1 Wide Date MS62 NGC. B-3, BB-234, R.3. The overdate is wide, with the most space between the 8 and 0, there is a die chip in the field opposite the space between stars 8 and 9 about level with Liberty's eye, star pairs 1 and 2 and 6 and 7 are more widely spaced than any others on the left, stars 8 and 9 are more widely spaced than any others on the right, the point of the leftmost arrowhead is under the center of the left upright of the N in UNITED, there is a spur on the curved part of the D, and the leaf point is under center of the I in AMERICA.

David Bowers, in his *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*, estimates 400 to 750 specimens exist of the BB-234 overdate, mostly in circulated grades, with Very Fine being average. Two MS60 coins are identified in a listing of "Notable Specimens," along with four About Uncirculated coins.

NGC reports having certified 10 examples of the BB-234 variety to date (3/08): one in Very Good, three coins in Fine, three pieces in Extremely Fine, two About Uncirculated examples, and a solitary Mint State specimen, the MS62 in the current offering!

Bright silvery surfaces display champagne-gold patina imbued with blushes of sky-blue and tan-gray, and an attentive strike brings out uniformly bold delineation on the design elements; even the eagle's breast feathers are sharp! A few minor obverse handling marks likely preclude a finer grade. A small carbon spot to the upper left of the first A in AMERICA identifies the coin. Overall, this piece displays great technical quality and aesthetic appeal.

Ex: Stack's (privately, 2/1982).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6899)





Impressive 1802 Narrow Date Dollar MS63, B-6, BB-241

2082 1802 Narrow Date MS63 NGC. B-6, BB-241, R.1. The missing right foot of the T in LIBERTY, the wider space between the 8 and 0 of the date, the 2 distant from the bust, and the spur protruding from the third cloud from the left confirm the variety.

The Bowers-Borckardt reference gives an estimated population of 1,500 to 2,750 1802 BB-241 examples, saying it is more plentiful than all other varieties of 1802. They list 33 "Notable Specimens" (some of which the author's suggest are probably duplications), the highest grade being MS63. NGC has certified 43 examples of the variety, including eight Mint State coins: two MS62s, five MS63s, and one MS65.

This highly attractive Select example displays pleasing luster and a medley of light golden-tan, orange-red, light green, and violet-gray patination. An impressive strike results in strong definition on the design features that are nicely centered on the planchet. Strong dentilation is apparent on both obverse and reverse, each of which is devoid of adjustment marks. A few trivial obverse marks likely preclude a higher grade. A great coin for the aficionado of early dollars.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6895)





Gorgeous 1803 B-5, BB-252 Dollar, MS64

2083 1803 Small 3 MS64 NGC. B-5, BB-252, R.3. Die State I, the usual state as always seen on this die combination. The obverse die was only used for 1803 B-5, while the reverse die was used for seven varieties in 1801, 1802, and 1803. Although the reverse die remained in a constant state for all examples of B-5, it went through several stages or states during its life. The present variety represents the final use of the reverse die, with cloud 6 almost entirely missing.

Approximately 400 examples of this variety have survived in all grades, according to its current rarity factor, but nearly all of the survivors grade less than AU. This piece is finer than any others that we are aware of, and is almost certainly the finest known example of the variety. Called the May Sale specimen, it was merely graded Brilliant Uncirculated in the Stack's catalog, as is listed in Bowers' Notable Specimens as MS60. Two examples are recorded as MS63 NGC, and ranked first in that list.

Called a "top-drawer specimen" by Stack's, this near-Gem has brilliant and frosty silver surfaces with exceptional gold and iridescent toning near the borders. The overall appearance is similar to many old-time collection coins with delicate, original surfaces. The central design elements are a tad weak, but the balance of details are fully defined, including complete obverse and reverse borders.

Ex: Stack's (5/1991), lot 593.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6900)



Conditionally Rare Mint State
1803 Dollar, B-4, BB-254

2084 1803 Small 3 MS61 NGC. B-4, BB-254, R.3. Die State I: perfect obverse die, mated with Reverse B (previously used to strike several 1801 and 1802 varieties, as well as BB-212 from 1803). This piece is sharply struck and lustrous, with rich original toning across both sides. A horizontal abrasion on Liberty's cheek is the only individually noteworthy surface mark on the obverse, while the reverse shows a shallow diagonal line across the upper right region of the shield. In 1993, Bowers noted in his silver dollar *Encyclopedia* that he did not know of any Mint State examples of this variety, but since then NGC has certified two coins as Uncirculated: this piece and another at MS63, as of (3/08).

Ex: Stack's (10/2000), lot 1165.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6900)

Enticing B-6, BB-255 1803 Dollar, AU58

2085 1803 Large 3 AU58 NGC. B-6, BB-255, R.2. Die State I. The top of the 3 in the date is thick, and the last star is close to the bust. The 3 is double-punched at its base, and low compared to the other digits. Stars 1-2 and 5-6 are close. The obverse shows no trace of the later die crack connecting stars 10 and 11. On the reverse, only 12 arrows show plainly, although a 13th is faintly visible.

This coin offers enticing surfaces lightly tinged grayish-gold, deepening at the rims to a darker hue. Much luster is still present, and both sides are quite prooflike and distraction-free.

Ex: Stack's (6/1981).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6901)



Marvelous 1803 B-6, BB-255 Dollar, MS62

2086 1803 Large 3 MS62 NGC. B-6, BB-255, R.2. Die State II+. The obverse has an extremely faint hairline crack connecting stars 8 through 11. The Large 3 in the date is diagnostic for this plentiful variety, probably the commonest variety of the date. It is available in all grades through AU, but full Mint State examples are extremely rare. The reverse is a multi-year die, like that on BB-252. Like the other reverse, this die was used to coin seven different varieties dated 1801, 1802, and 1803, and here it is in the latest stage of use. Aside from some minor flowlines that were a part of general use, the reverse seems to remain in remarkable condition, with no evidence of die clashing, lapping, or cracking.

Undoubtedly a Condition Census example, this piece might arguably be called the finest of the variety. Only five Mint State coins are listed in Bowers' record of Notable Specimens. This example is unlisted in the *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia* due to its conservative grade of AU in the Stack's catalog.

A boldly defined piece with exceptional detail on each side, although the lower left obverse border is narrow and indistinct. Aside from the usual scattered surface marks that are entirely consistent with the grade, the surfaces are extraordinary with full luster and prooflike fields. Both sides have deep steel-blue, lilac, and heavy gold toning, with iridescent splashes.

Ex: Stack's (10/1986), lot 104.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6901)



Marvelous 1803 Small 3 Dollar, AU55
B-3, BB-256, R.6
Likely Condition Census

2087 1803 Small 3 AU55 NGC. B-3, BB-256, R.6. Die State I, the only state known. Perfect dies. An extremely appealing coin on an absolute basis, irrespective of the extremely rare variety. The Bowers-Borckardt *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia* notes concerning the BB-256:

"The 1803 BB-256 is the second rarest die variety of the year (after BB-253, if BB-253 exists). I estimate that 30 to 60 are known. Examples seldom surface on the market. This issue is one that the specialist would be well advised to acquire in any condition, using leisure time to upgrade if the opportunity is presented."

Although reliable census information for early silver dollars is woefully lacking, according to the BB reference this piece would rank high in any Condition Census, perhaps third to fifth behind a couple of specimens in the MS60-62 range and perhaps one or two pieces in higher AU grades. Both sides show much prooflikeness (undesignated by NGC) beneath appealingly toned surfaces with light pinkish-gold patina. The fields are remarkably smooth, and the flan is well-centered. This piece is the finest example attributed at NGC by five grade points, although of course there are many unattributed 1803 dollars (3/08). Simply a marvelous coin!

Ex: Superior (2/1987), lot 1338.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6900)



PROOF EARLY DOLLARS



Extremely Rare 1802 Novodel Dollar, PR65 Cameo The Newcomer-Carter-Queller Specimen, B-8, BB-302

2088 1802 PR65 Cameo PCGS. B-8, BB-302, High R.7. The 1802 proof novodel silver dollar is an issue that is usually grouped by numismatists with three others: the 1801 proof novodel, the 1803 proof novodel, and the famous 1804 silver dollars. Like the 1804 dollar, which has been referred to as the “King of American Coins” for more than a century, the 1802 proof novodels were manufactured in a minuscule quantity, sometime after 1832. No more than a dozen of the 1802 proof novodels were struck, and only four pieces are definitely confirmed to exist, based upon the following roster of auction appearances:

- 1. The Boyd Specimen:** Captain John W. Haseltine; Virgil Brand; F.C.C. Boyd “World’s Greatest Collection” Sale (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1945), lot 119; Milfred H. Bolender (M.H. Bolender’s 183rd Sale 2/1952), lot 175; New York Collection; “Groves” Collection sale (Stack’s, 11/1974), lot 443; Four Landmark Collections Sale (Bowers and Merena, 3/1989), lot 1981; Superior Galleries, 1/1993, lot 615; The Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 245. **(Plate coin in Breen’s *Proof Encyclopedia* and his *Complete Encyclopedia*.)**
- 2. The Cleneay Specimen:** Captain John W. Haseltine; Thomas Cleneay Sale (S. Hudson Chapman and Henry Chapman, 12/1890), lot 949; Peter Mougey Sale (Thomas Elder, 9/1910), lot 962; John P. Lyman Sale (S. Hudson Chapman, 11/1913), lot 14; H.O. Granberg Sale (B. Max Mehl, 7/1919), lot 30; Virgil Brand (journal id #92339); B. Max Mehl private treaty sale 1/1937 to Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb; Norweb Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3770; Don Hosier (Superior, 2/1991), not sold; Jack Lee Collection III (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 2199.
- 3. The Wilharm Specimen:** Ex: Captain John W. Haseltine; Dr. G.F.E. Wilharm Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1921), lot 592; Virgil M. Brand Estate, via B.G. Johnson; William Forrester Dunham Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1941), lot 1055; 1942 ANA Convention Sale (Abe Kosoff); Michael F. Higgy Collection (Abe Kosoff, 9/1943), lot 817; Beverly Hills Stamp & Coin Co. (Max L. Justus FPL, 8/1957); Abe Kosoff; Ken Nichols; Newport Balboa Savings and Loan; Abe Kosoff; unknown intermediaries; Autumn Sale (Stack’s, 9/1978), lot 304; Ellis H. Robison Collection (Stack’s, 2/1982), lot 1884; Larry Whitlow; Larry Hanks (Superior, 7/1984), lot 171, not sold; subsequently sold by Larry Hanks to Pennsylvania collector; Harry Einstein Collection (Bowers & Merena, 6/1986), lot 1734; The Worrell Collection (Superior, 9/1993), lot 1301; Seymour Finkelstein Collection (Stack’s 10/1995), lot 696; Philip Flanagan Collection (Bowers & Merena, 11/2001), lot 4297.
- 4. The Newcomer Specimen:** Captain John W. Haseltine; Waldo C. Newcomer; Colonel E.H.R. Green via B. Max Mehl (ca. 1932); Jack Roe Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1945), lot 427; Will W. Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 29; Amon Carter, Sr.; Amon Carter, Jr. (Stack’s, 1/1984), lot 239; L.R. French, Jr.-French Family Collection (Stack’s, 1/1989), lot 13; David Queller-Queller Family Collection. **The present specimen. (Plate coin in Newman and Bressett’s *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar*.)**

Much confusion has reigned in the numismatic universe where these problematic coins are concerned, which is unsurprising when one considers the deliberately clandestine nature of the 1801-1803 proofs, as well as the 1804 dollars. Numismatic heavyweights such as Walter Breen, Q. David Bowers, Eric P. Newman, and John Danneuther (among many others) have attempted to deconstruct the history of these fascinating pieces, and have drawn at least some conclusions that seem logical and supported by the relatively few known facts of the case.

In his monumental 1993 work *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, Q. David Bowers outlines the following sequence of events: He believes the novodel dollars were produced from dies that Mint Director Samuel Moore instructed Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt to prepare in 1831, in anticipation of a resumption in the coining of silver dollars that never actually occurred. Since the Draped Bust motif had not been used on any U.S. coin since the 1808 half cent, Eckfeldt had to consult old Mint records to ascertain that 1804, 1803, and 1802 were the last years that dollar production featured this design. (What he did not know, however, was that the 1804 delivery contained dollars dated 1803.) By the end of 1831, the Philadelphia Mint had on hand one incomplete obverse die, three obverse dies dated 1802, 1803, and 1804, respectively, and two distinct reverse dies (designated X and Y by Eric P. Newman and Kenneth E. Bressett in their 1962 book *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar*). Between that year and 1836, the so-called Class I 1804 silver dollars, of which the King of Siam and Imam of Muscat specimens are the most famous examples, were produced.

The Bowers theory continues that after their completion sometime in 1831, the Mint locked the novodel dollar dies away for several decades, retrieving the 1804 obverse die along with reverse die X to strike the Class I or “Original” 1804 dollars between 1833 and 1836. The 1804 obverse die was reused, circa 1858, along with reverse die Y to strike the Class II and Class III specimens. The remaining four dies remained tucked away until the early 1870s. Sometime during 1873-1876, Mint Director Henry R. Linderman entered the story of the novodels. Under his direction, a Mint employee retrieved the 1802, 1803, and undated obverse dies from the vault, added stars and the 1801 date to the previously incomplete obverse die, mated the three obverses with reverse die X of the Class I 1804 dollar, and produced fewer than 25 novodels dated 1801-1803. To support this assessment, Bowers cites these facts:

“The Class I 1804 dollars all have weights that conform to the pre-1837 standard of 416 grains. The Class III 1804 dollars (produced sometime circa 1858) all have weights that conform to either the pre-1837 standard of 416 grains or the post-1837 standard of 412.5 grains. The 1801-1803 novodels, however, weigh between 419.5 and 423 grains. This spread is within the legal tolerance range of the 420 grain standard. Since the Trade dollar of 1873-1883 is the only coin that conformed to this standard, it seems nearly impossible that the Mint would have had planchets of this weight on hand during and earlier than the 1870s.”

Excerpts from pcgs.com, "Thoughts on Proof 1804 *Original* and *Restrike* Silver Dollars (and Their Cousins, the Proofs of 1801-1803)" by John Dannreuther, follow:

"The term that best seems to fit these coins is novodel, which denotes a coin struck from copy dies that are very similar but slightly different than original dies used for a particular series. ... The 1801-1803 Proof dollars have long been called 'Restrikes,' but again this is a misnomer—they should also be called novodels as original dies were not employed in their striking, thus they are not restrikes of a previous coin. ... Their striking quality seems to indicate a striking date of 1858 or later. They may have been made earlier but their weights indicate an even later period. However, I will give the three scenarios as I see them for the striking of the 1801-1803 coins...

"First scenario: These could have been struck between 1834 and 1849 (or pre-1858 as Breen speculates) around the same time as the Class I 1804 dollars with the same reverse. ... Why would the post-1873 weight standard planchets be used is the main, and fatal, flaw with this theory. Also, the progressive rust pits on Reverse X make this time frame highly unlikely.

"Second scenario: Snowden (or the 'Midnight Minters') struck them in 1858-60. He could have seen the 1802 and 1803 dies, as well as the unfinished die. He had the unfinished die prepared with whatever was available to create the anomalous 1801-dated die. ... The weight bugaboo again makes this an unlikely scenario. (All 1801-03 dollars are closer to the pre-1837 weight standard than the 412-grain standard in use during 1858-60.) The rust pits on Reverse X could have developed by this time, so the weight variance is the primary reason for doubting this era as the striking period. Also, none of these coins appeared on the numismatic marketplace until the mid-1870s.

"Third scenario: The X reverse die was the one stolen or 'hidden in the Mint' and Snowden destroyed Reverse Y thinking it was the 'original' as it was the one used on the plain-edge strikes of 1858-1860. Snowden may have not even known about the real 'original' Reverse X die. That the 'Restrike' reverse (Reverse Y) still existed until 1873 seems unlikely, as there are no Class III 1804 dollars struck on 420-grain planchets, while all 1801-03 Proofs are of the past-1873 standard. The fact that several Class III 1804 dollars are circulated and that virtually all 1801-03 coins are Proof 63 or higher makes one conclude that 1873 or later is the striking period for the 1801-03 dollars. The progressive rust pits on Reverse X lend even more credence for a much later striking date for the 1801-03 dollars than for the Class I 1804 dollars

with that reverse. Since the size of the rust pit increases, a two or three year time frame is indicated for their striking.

"In summary, I think the case is very strong that all of the 1801-03 Proofs were made circa 1873-76, 1804 Class I dollars circa 1834-35, 1804 Class II and III dollars circa 1858-60, but one never knows! ... If technology ever advances to the point that exact dating of coinage can be ascertained, we will have the answer to when these, and other restrikes/novodels, were struck. Until that time, the coin sleuths will have to expand on the theories and discoveries of their predecessors."

Another of the more persistent theories concerning the origin of the 1801-1804 novodel dollars is the one that Walter Breen proposes in his *Complete Encyclopedia*. Breen asserts that, while the Class I 1804 novodel dollar dies were produced in the 1830s, those of the 1801-1803 pieces trace their roots to the 1850s. Sometime no later than 1858, an unknown party or parties retrieved the "original" 1804 dies of the 1830s from the chief coiner's vault, along with Robert Scot's old device punches, and created three new obverse dies backdated 1801, 1802, and 1803. On the latter two dies, the tip of a broken hair curl on the top of Liberty's head was repaired by hand. The edge lettering on the 1801, 1802, and 1803 novodel proofs is "blundered" (like that on the Class III 1804 dollars), suggesting that this edge lettering was added to the coins by a Castaing machine at some later date, after they were first struck with plain edges. The pieces that these new dies produced remained in the hands of coin dealer William Idler for an unspecified period of time. In 1876, Idler's son-in-law, Captain John W. Haseltine, revealed the coins to the numismatic community. He was unable to sell the pieces, according to Breen, because collectors dismissed them as fantasy pieces produced within the previous few months.

The current offering is a beautiful specimen with an impressive pedigree that originates, naturally, with Captain John W. Haseltine (the source for all known examples of the 1801-1803 novodel proofs.) The superb toning is a mixture of russet-gold, electric-blue, and deep rose-brown. The design elements are struck with razor-sharp precision throughout. Obverse stars 12 and 13 are joined at the latter's highest point, as made. There are no distracting surface marks on either side, but a tiny, superficial disturbance directly beneath the eagle's left (facing) claw may help to identify this piece in the future. Also noteworthy is the lovely cameo contrast that exists between the lightly frosted central devices and the watery, darker proof fields on both obverse and reverse. In summary, this is a visually captivating Gem proof novodel dollar that shows remarkable preservation, and is unquestionably an extremely rare and historically important specimen.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#86905)

THE 'KING OF AMERICAN COINS'

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**Heritage Auction Galleries Proudly Offers
The 'King of American Coins'
The Mickley-Hawn-Queller 1804 Silver Dollar
Class I Original, PR62 NGC**

*First Auction Appearance of a Class I Original Since the Year 2000,
When the Dexter-Dunham PR64 Specimen Brought \$1,840,000*

It is currently not the most expensive American coin—merely the most famous. Heritage Auction Galleries takes enormous pride in its first public auction offering of a Class I Original 1804 silver dollar. Possessing a long and historic provenance that extends back to noted 19th century collector Joseph J. Mickley, this coin, graded PR62 by NGC, is one of eight Original Class I 1804 silver dollars known today. Of those eight coins, only five are in private collections, with the remainder in institutional holdings.

The Heritage offering marks the *first time a Class I Original 1804 dollar has appeared at auction in nearly a decade*, since the PR64 Dexter-Dunham example brought \$1,840,000 in the year 2000.

The 1804 silver dollar has long been renowned as the “King of American Coins.” Well before such latter-day rarities as the 1913 Liberty nickels, the 1894-S Barber dimes, or the 1907 Ultra High Relief double eagles, the 1804 silver dollars were acknowledged as the most famous U.S. coins, yardsticks by which great American numismatic collections were measured.

Acquisition of an 1804 silver dollar—especially an Original or Class I example—bestows immediate numismatic immortality upon its possessor. The Class I Originals were legitimately struck in proof format at the U.S. Mint, apparently intended for presentation to foreign dignitaries. Some, however, soon found their way into commercial and collector channels. Their long and illustrious pedigrees have names tying them to foreign royalty, exotic destinations, captains of industry, and the luminaries of U.S. numismatics: the King of Siam, the Sultan of Muscat, Joseph J. Mickley, Matthew Stickney, Louis Eliasberg, John Work Garrett, Col. E.H.R. Green, Lorin G. Parmelee.



The first 1804 silver dollar to reach collectors' hands is also the first—and most famous—numismatic transaction that most American collectors know of: In 1843 collector Matthew Stickney traded the U.S. Mint a unique 1785 Immune Columbia cent overstruck on a 1775 British gold guinea, along with some other pieces, for an 1804 silver dollar. The *Guide Book of United States Coins (Red Book)* has included the story since its first edition was published in 1947, edifying generations of young U.S. collectors and providing the stuff of dreams.

Class I 1804 silver dollars have regularly set one coin auction record after another over the last century and a half. The present Mickley specimen brought the staggering sum of \$750—a record for the entire 1860s—when legendary collector William A. Lilliendahl bought it from the 1867 W.E. Woodward sale. The second-highest auction price of the decade, from the same sale, was “only” \$340 for an 1802 half dime, one of the most coveted American coin delicacies.

Class I 1804 dollars appear regularly in the top auction records for the ensuing decades, according to a March 2008 *Coin Values* compilation by P. Scott Rubin. Three of the top four auction records in the 1870s are for Class I 1804s—the first, second, and fourth spots. After the Class III Restrikes made their appearance around 1876, the Adams Class III Restrike sold by John Haseltine set the third-highest auction price for the decade.

In the 1880s the Chapman Brothers sale of the Dexter specimen marked the first time that a Class I 1804 dollar—and likely any other U.S. coin at auction—crossed the \$1,000 threshold.

The trend for 1804 Class I Originals to break auction records continued. In 1890 the Parmelee specimen sold for \$570, second for the entire decade only to the \$900 that an incredibly rare 1822 half eagle (one of three known) brought. In 1907 the Stickney specimen took top honors for the 1900s, selling for \$3,600.

1804 silver dollars marked new auction records all the way through the 1980s as prices rose steadily, first to five digits in the 1960s, then to the upper six-digit range by 1989, when the Dexter Class I Original sold for \$990,000.

More recently the prices for these most regal and renowned U.S. coins show no signs of slowing: In 1999 the fabulous Sultan of Muscat-Brand-Childs 1804 Class I silver dollar, the finest known and graded PR68 by PCGS, realized \$4,140,000—a record price for a U.S. coin, one that stood for nearly three years and then exceeded only by the 1933 double eagle that sold in 2002 for \$7,590,020.

Today of the top 10 auction price records as listed in the 2008 *Guide Book*, three are Class I Originals, including the piece just mentioned and the Stickney-Eliasberg and Dexter-Dunham specimens. The present Heritage offering of the Mickley coin is exciting not only because it will almost certainly rank among the top auction price records, but also because it is the first auction of a Class I Original 1804 silver dollar in nearly a decade. Its long provenance from Joseph J. Mickley forward provides not merely a rich numismatic history, but a real sense of the history of numismatics itself.

The 1804 Silver Dollar: King of American Coins

The Object of Desire Among Collectors for More Than 150 Years

The 1804 silver dollar has been the object of intense desire among American collectors for more than 150 years. Before the 1894-S dimes were struck, before the 1913 Liberty nickels appeared, and before President Franklin Roosevelt's gold recall set the stage for the 1933 double eagle to become America's most controversial coin, numismatists coveted the 1804 dollar. As a silver coin, it was a worthy collectible in the eyes of mid-19th century numismatists—an unparalleled challenge among American issues.

In his 1999 volume *The Rare Silver Dollars Dated 1804 and the Exciting Adventures of Edmund Roberts*, Q. David Bowers wrote that soon after numismatics as an organized discipline blossomed in America in the late 1850s, collectors gravitated to certain issues: "By the early 1860s, specialists in the United States series were prepared to give the proverbial eyetooth for a splendid 1793 cent, or 1802 half dime, or 1804 silver dollar. By 1867 the 1804 silver dollar had become America's most famous, most discussed, most talked about rarity."

The Crowning of "The King"—Most Famous and Publicized U.S. Coin

Precisely when America's foremost coin garnered the accolade of "King" is lost to time. Two 1885 auction descriptions, however, set the latest limit. One notes that the usage had been around for at least a few years, suggesting an origin somewhere between the close of the Civil War and 1880.

What is certain is that the "King of American Coins" earned its title well before it had serious challengers. In the years since, the legend of the 1804 dollar has only grown. Even the *Guide Book*, which gives no special mention to the 1894-S dime and only a slender paragraph to the 1913 Liberty nickel, devotes a full page to what the 2008 edition describes as "one of the most publicized rarities in the entire series of United States coins."

The 1804 dollar is more than highly publicized, though. Rather, it is famous. For every nationwide numismatic advertisement, there have been thousands of casual notices, such as stories old-timers swap at local coin clubs about seeing an 1804 dollar in a museum. The 1804 dollar has attracted more scholarly attention than any other issue. They are the focus of countless articles, presentations, and even entire books, among them the seminal 1962 *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar* by Eric P. Newman and Kenneth Bressett, and the Bowers reference already cited.

The silver dollars dated 1804 have been displayed at various exhibitions including Las Vegas, Boston, Philadelphia, Colorado Springs, New York City, and Washington, D.C. As prices rose, so did media attention. When 1804 dollars sold in recent years, people worldwide learned of it on their local news. Although numismatists know of only 15 1804 dollars today, their lore has reached tens of thousands of collectors who have entertained dreams of someday seeing (or owning) an example.

1804 Dollar Owners Famous, Infamous, and Little-Known

Each of those collectors is another reason why the 1804 dollar holds so important a place in American numismatics, as are the fortunate individuals who have had the privilege to possess one. Few coins carry the sense of history the 1804 dollar does. The personalities who have come in contact with the pieces are an endless source of fascination. The Class I Original 1804 dollars, in particular, have long and interesting provenances, including stays in faraway destinations such as Muscat in present-day Oman and Bangkok in what is now Thailand, as well as domestic locales such as Denver and Omaha. Those provenances have also forged unexpected connections across time. The King of Siam specimen, which has perhaps the most varied and fascinating pedigree, links the mid-19th century royals of that Asian nation to numismatic personalities such as David F. Spink, Lester Merkin, and Iraj Sayah. As Bowers notes, some collectors' reputations—H.G. Brown, James Dexter, L.R. French, Jr., R.H. Mull, Percy Smith, and George Weingart—are based almost entirely on ownership of an 1804 dollar.

For many others, however, an 1804 dollar was part and parcel of a widely known, highly publicized collection or numismatic career. It is impossible to think of Virgil Brand, Amon Carter, Walter Childs, Louis Eliasberg, John Work Garrett, Col. E.H.R. Green, Reed Hawn, Joseph Mickley, or Lorin Parmelee without acknowledging the role an 1804 dollar played in making them coin legends.

While B. Max Mehl's frequent offerings of 1804 dollars make him the most prominent dealer involved with them, many other noted numismatists have handled an 1804 dollar as a career highlight. David Akers, Bowers, the Chapman brothers, Thomas Elder, Sol Kaplan, Abe Kosoff, Dwight Manley, Wayte Raymond, Warren Tucker, and Farran Zerbe are among the famous professionals appearing in the provenances of various pieces.

The institutions that own or have owned 1804 dollars have benefited from the generosity of wealthy collectors, and many others have gained from their display. The magnanimous gifts of the Du Pont family added 1804 dollars (and many other pieces) to the Smithsonian and ANA collections. The ANA Museum also exhibits an 1804 dollar donated by the Bebees. The American Numismatic Society received its specimen from the Chase-Manhattan exhibit originated by Farran Zerbe. In Omaha, Nebraska, the Durham Western Heritage Museum exhibits the Byron Reed Collection, willed to that city more than a century ago.

The Massachusetts Historical Society no longer has the 1804 bequeathed from the William Sumner Appleton estate—it deaccessioned it in 1970—but the community greatly benefited from its presence, and the proceeds from the sale of Appleton coins have helped the society record and preserve state history.

The Power of Provenance

In the October 1970 catalog in a section titled "J.J. Mickley and His Dollar," Stack's wrote eloquently of the power of provenance, noting that the new owner "will become part of a great line, not only of distinguished numismatists, but outstanding personalities as well." Interestingly, the buyer of the piece is unidentified, purchasing the coin from Stack's and later consigning it to the same firm for private treaty sale. Subsequent purchasers Reed Hawn and David Queller, however, figure prominently in its provenance.

The Stack's section on Mickley concludes, "While it is true that all the 1804 Dollars have an interesting past, it seems to us that this particular specimen has been more closely connected with the history of our national coinage, and the best traditions of collecting in the past, than most. The pedigree of this piece gives it a special personality all its own."

Three collectors later, its provenance seems even more alive with history, and should the next owner desire it, that person can enjoy lasting numismatic fame.

Limited Market Availability of 1804 Silver Dollars

The 1804 dollars possess an unmatched mystique, combining legendary names of the past with absolute rarity. For all the questions surrounding the 1804 dollar in its various incarnations, it remains a numismatic icon. Even though a handful of U.S. coins have smaller mintages or fewer known specimens, each 1804 dollar in the three classes—15 in all—is extremely rare. The Newman–Bressett Class I coins, corresponding to the “originals” in other references, number only eight pieces, while only six Class III examples (“restrikes”) are traced today. The Class II, “plain-edged restrike,” is known only through history and a single surviving specimen in the Smithsonian, and as such is noncollectible.

Several Class I pieces are similarly inaccessible to eager potential buyers. Among the eight Class I dollars, just five are in private collections, with three in institutions due to the Byron Reed bequest of the Parmelee example to the City of Omaha, the Mint Cabinet–Smithsonian piece, and the Du Pont donation of the Cohen coin to the ANA.

Three of the six known Class III examples are also unobtainable: the Linderman–Smithsonian specimen, the Idler–ANA coin, and the ANS–Ellsworth piece. Such donations allow numismatists to see multiple examples of the famous 1804 dollar, while simultaneously complicating their efforts to own one. Museums have been known to divest themselves of coins—the present Mickley–Hawn–Queller piece was sold on behalf of the Massachusetts Historical Society after 65 years at that institution—but it is highly unlikely that an organization of national importance, such as the Smithsonian or ANA, would sell an 1804 dollar.

Certain U.S. issues are known to have smaller surviving populations today. The mysterious Liberty nickels dated 1913, the 1885 Trade dollar proofs, and the singular 1870-S half dime and three dollar gold are examples. Still, as previously noted, the 1804 dollar was well-recognized as a rarity before any of those coins were struck. Numismatists of the 19th century knew of fewer examples than do contemporary numismatists. The Mint Cabinet, Stickney, and Mickley specimens were at the forefront of collectors’ minds in the mid-19th century, but the King of Siam piece was a mid-20th century revelation, one that caught even Eric Newman and Kenneth Bressett by surprise as they wrote *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar*. The scandalous debut of the Class II pieces led their creators to keep the clandestine Class III coins off the market until at least the early 1870s.

The emergence of new examples did not negatively affect prices or the passion of collectors for the 1804 dollar. While the academic side of numismatics has sometimes harshly criticized the pieces in general, the 1804 dollars have never lacked willing buyers. In the 21st century collector enthusiasm has flourished for these famous, important numismatic delicacies. Heritage’s offering of the Mickley–Hawn–Queller Class I Original 1804 silver dollar will give prospective bidders an opportunity to acquire one of the world’s most legendary coins.



The Mickley–Hawn–Queller Class I Original 1804 Silver Dollar

The First 1804 Dollar of Any Variety To Appear at Public Auction Since 2003

First Class I Piece To Sell at Auction Since 2000

LOT 2089 **1804 Class I Original PR62 NGC.** Deep silver-gray patina covers the surfaces of this attractive coin. Closer examination reveals subtle iridescence and strong undercurrents of golden-tan patina. The left obverse field shows a strong element of bold blue, and areas of dusky pewter-gray appear around the peripheral devices. Minor, scattered contact marks are present on the obverse, though only a few of them would attract attention if this were a circulation strike. They appear in pairs, two on Liberty’s cheek and two to the left of the hollow of Liberty’s neck.

On the reverse, three reeding marks appear in the field between the shield and the olive branch, and a few smaller points of contact are present elsewhere in the fields. Such minor flaws are consistent with the belief that a teller at the Bank of Pennsylvania, Henry C. Young, found the coin mixed with others in a deposit sometime in the early 1850s. Both sides are luminous beneath the patina with a distinct, glossy sheen. Slight striking softness at the uppermost parts of the design and the star centers is consistent with other examples of Original or Class I 1804 dollars. A thin die crack—one that is present on both Original and Restrike pieces—passes across the tops of stars 5 through 7 and all but the last letter of LIBERTY.



The lettering on the edge is “crushed,” the result of a lettered-edge planchet entering a press with a smooth collar. The strike squeezed and distorted the edge design, rendering many letters unreadable—a distinctive diagnostic for the Class I 1804 dollars. The coin’s holder precludes viewing of this detail, but Bowers describes it in *The Rare Silver Dollars Dated 1804 and the Exciting Adventures of Edmund Roberts*, which was published before this piece’s encapsulation.

Researchers and catalogers over the past 50 years have graded this coin as PR50 (Bowers, 1999) and “very nearly Uncirculated” (Newman–Bressett, 1962). Stack’s, despite selling this specimen twice at auction, opted not to grade the coin. Instead, it reprinted the Newman–Bressett assessment in its catalogs for both the Massachusetts Historical Society Sale (1970) and the Reed Hawn Collection Sale (1993).

The NGC-certified present grade, PR62, does not affect the coin’s consensus ranking among the eight Class I or Original 1804 dollars. The Mickley–Hawn–Queller piece, as the pedigree on the NGC holder states, is superior to the Mint Cabinet specimen and the Cohen coin, but does not rate as highly as the Sultan of Muscat, King of Siam, Stickney, Dexter, or Parmelee examples. While this specimen is not the finest known 1804 dollar, the Class I issue is so rare and famous that the relative ranking of a particular survivor diminishes in importance.

Aside from the two Stack’s sales, this specimen’s only other auction appearance took place in the 19th century, when W. Elliot Woodward offered it in October 1867 on behalf of Joseph Mickley. The first part of its lot description reads: “This piece is regarded by all American collectors as the gem of Mr. Mickley’s collection. It has been in circulation, but it is still in the finest condition, retaining its brilliancy of surface, and being entirely uninjured.” Woodward then goes on to recount the coin’s (brief) history to that time, including its purported discovery at the Bank of Pennsylvania and its status as one of only two Class I (to use a modern term) 1804 dollars known at that time.

The importance of this opportunity to acquire an 1804 dollar—the first 1804 dollar of any variety to appear at auction since 2003—cannot be overstated. No Class I Original example has sold at auction since 2000. Private transactions are infrequent at best, with only five Originals available to individuals and most tightly held in private collections. At one point this specimen was off the market for more than a century, and since 1970 more than a decade has passed between its auction appearances. A second chance to purchase this historic coin, widely proclaimed as the “King of American Coins,” may be years or even generations away.

Ex: Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt; unknown intermediaries; Henry C. Young, a teller at the Bank of Pennsylvania (c. 1850); Joseph J. Mickley (c. 1858); Joseph J. Mickley Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1867), lot 1676, \$750; William A. Lilliendahl; Edward Cogan; William Sumner Appleton (c. 1868); Appleton estate; Massachusetts Historical Society (1905); Property of the Massachusetts Historical Society (Stack’s, 10/1970), lot 625, \$77,500; Chicago collection; Reed Hawn, via Stack’s (1974); Reed Hawn Collection (Stack’s, 10/1993), lot 735, \$475,000; David Queller; Queller Family Collection.

Silver Dollars at the First Mint: 1794–1804

The Legend of the 1804 Silver Dollar Begins

When the United States were still British colonies, before 1776, circulating currency was scarce, consisting almost entirely of coins from European countries such as Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain, along with some Colonial coinage from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Maryland, and small amounts of Colonial paper money. Coins and paper money were mainly used in larger cities, while people in rural areas tended to use barter to acquire goods, services, and food.

The Spanish eight reales, also known as the Spanish milled dollar or *piece of eight*, was the most common type of coin seen in the 13 original colonies in the decades before the Revolutionary War. Eight reales were produced in enormous numbers in Spain and its American colonies of Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia in the 18th and 19th centuries. From 1775 to 1781 the original colonies and the Continental Congress issued paper currency redeemable in Spanish dollars.

More than 10 years after the end of the War of Independence, the Mint Act of April 2, 1792, was finally passed, including a provision for silver dollars (or “units”) as the basic unit of American commerce.

According to *History of the First United States Mint*, by Frank H. Stewart (1924):

“Dollars or Units were to be each of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as then current and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure silver or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver.”

Alexander Hamilton had previously proposed to Congress “a silver piece, which shall also be a unit or dollar,” in January 1791. The early years of the U.S. Mint were a period of arduous, sometimes harrowing difficulties for all of those directly involved. The minting of coinage is a skill that requires intricate knowledge of metallurgy, chemistry, assaying, die-making, engraving, refining, and manufacturing. It was, perhaps, one of the most difficult tasks undertaken by the republic-builders of the fledgling United States of America.

Not surprisingly, a remarkable individual was selected to serve as director of the first U.S. Mint: David Rittenhouse, a scientist, astronomer, clockmaker and inventor, and a man of unquestioned integrity. To Rittenhouse fell the work of establishing the new Mint, literally from the ground up, as he even selected the physical site of its first location. It would be more than two years after the completion of the new Mint’s buildings and the installation of its coining machinery, however, before the first American silver dollars were produced therein.



1746 Mexico
Eight Reales of Philip V



1794 Silver Dollar

According to David Lange's *History of The United States Mint and Its Coinage*:

“The presses the Mint had in its earliest years were not adequate to strike the largest coins, such as the silver dollar. As it turned out, the Mint’s officers would not discover this until 1794, because they were prohibited by law from coining silver and gold until they had posted the security bonds demanded by the Mint Act.”

The first delivery of silver dollars finally occurred on October 15, 1794. Mintages of silver dollars occurred in each succeeding year through 1803. Estimated mintages and types for each *dated issue* follow.

Silver Dollar Mintages 1794–1803

Coin Date	Type	Mintage
1794	Flowing Hair	1,758
1795	Flowing Hair	160,295
1795	Draped Bust	42,738
1796	Draped Bust	79,920
1797	Draped Bust	7,776
1798	Draped Bust, Small Eagle & Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle	327,536
1799	Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle	423,515
1800	Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle	220,920
1801	Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle	54,454
1802	Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle	41,650
1803	<i>Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle</i>	85,634* <i>(including 19,570 reported for 1804)</i>

Q. David Bowers writes of Montroville W. Dickeson, who published the first comprehensive American numismatic reference:

“Numismatic knowledge was scarce in America in the early 1830s. The first specialized book on United States coins had yet to be written, and the Mint’s own collection, the Mint Cabinet, would not be formed until June 1838, although “master coins” (Proofs) of certain issues had been saved for a number of years in anticipation of the establishment of a collection within the Mint. Thus, it was not unusual for M.W. Dickeson in his 1859 *American Numismatical Manual* to assume that the 19,570 silver dollars minted in 1804 were, in fact, dated 1804.”

Although today many such numismatic figures as those in the table above are considered fact—these are the current *Guide Book* figures—they are, in truth, *estimates of the number of pieces bearing that date*, based on various delivery warrants from the Mint.

The Mint gave no thought to *reporting the numbers of pieces bearing each different date produced in a year*, instead using serviceable coinage dies as long as it was practicable. The Mint’s reported 19,570 silver dollars for 1804 were pieces dated 1803—or even earlier!—and are now, by convention, included in the mintage figure given above for 1803-dated pieces.

The legend of the 1804 silver dollar had begun.

The Transition From the First to Second Mints: 1829–1833

From Ox-Powered Screw Presses to Steam-Powered Mass Production

The transition from the first to second Mint buildings is a study not merely in the updating and expansion of production facilities, but also a contrast between pre- and post-Industrial means of production. Frank Stewart owned the first Mint building in Philadelphia, did extensive excavations on the site, and wrote *History of the First U.S. Mint*, where he made numerous observations about the building. He based many of them on archival records, but some of his conclusions were erroneous (especially regarding 1804 and 1805 silver dollars). Passages from his book illustrate working conditions in the Mint in its earliest years:

“When the Mint was first opened tallow candles, whale oil, the glow of the burning charcoal of the forges, and the leaping flames of the burning wood in the fire places furnished the artificial light for the workmen in the early morning and late evening hours. ... in November, 1794, two street lamps were purchased; also a tin can for oil and a tin burner for lighting the oil lamps. ... Jacob Painter furnished the first oil for the lamps at fifty-six cents a gallon. In 1799 sperm whale oil in iron bound casks cost one dollar a gallon. Candle sticks and snuffers, tallow and oil, lanterns and lamps were never displaced in the First United States.

The first power of the Mint was derived from a pair of oxen purchased of Thomas Roads for sixty dollars. They evidently did not prove very satisfactory because no more oxen were purchased for the use of the Mint. From time to time horses were purchased”

By 1829 the need for a larger Mint was obvious. On March 2, 1829, Congress approved appropriations for a new building. The July 18, 1829 issue of *Niles' Weekly Register* carried this account:

“The foundation stone of the edifice about to be erected, under the provisions of the law for extending the mint establishment, according to a plan thereof approved by the president, was laid, on the morning of the 4th of July, at 6 o'clock, in the presence of the officers of the mint, and a number of distinguished citizens.

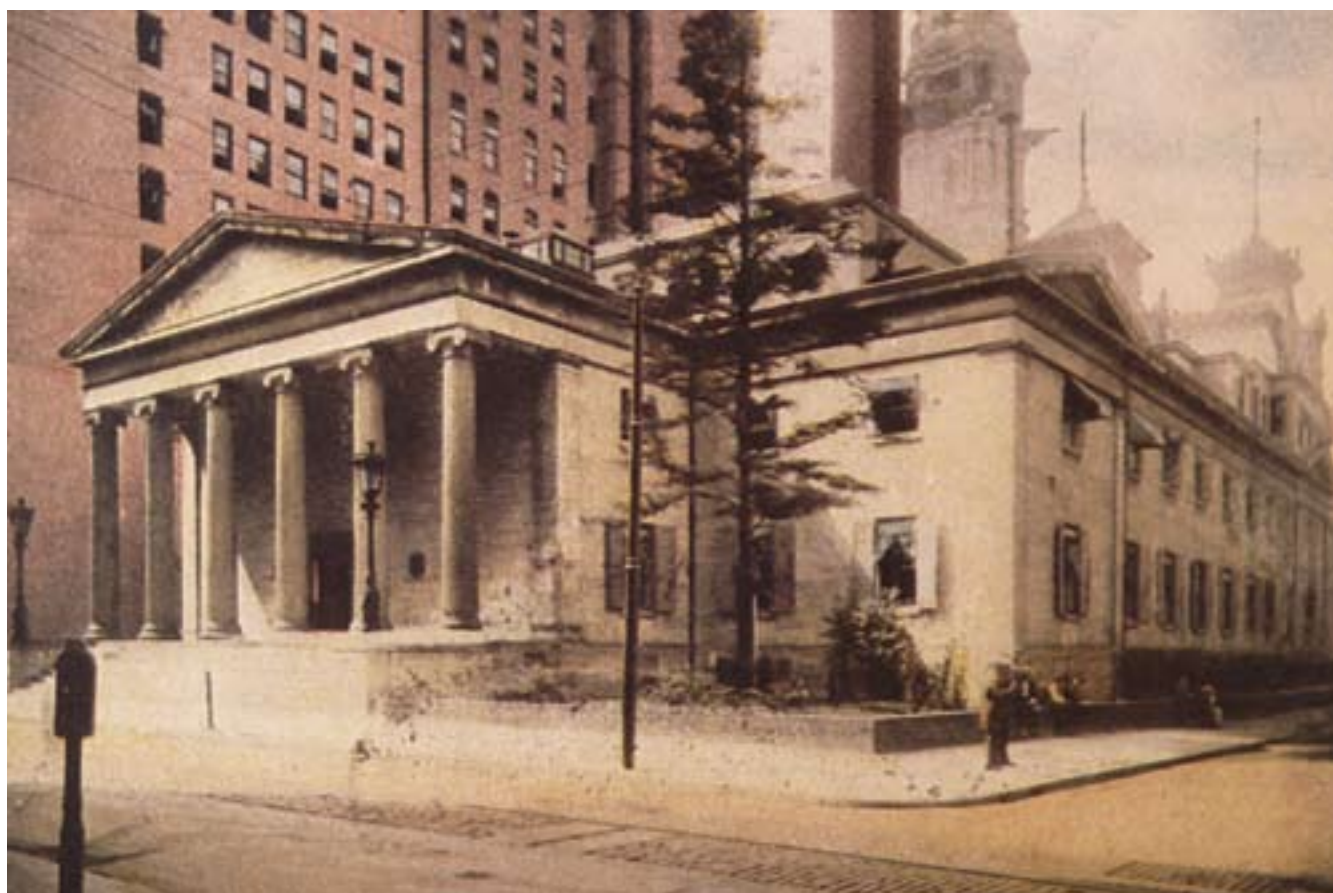
Within the stone was deposited a package, securely enveloped, containing the newspapers of the day, a copy of the Declaration of Independence, of the constitution of the United States, and of the farewell address of general Washington; also, specimens of the national coins, including one of the very few executed in the year 1792, and a half dime coined on the morning of the 4th, being the first of a new emission of that coin, of which denomination none have been issued since the year 1805.”



*Façade of the First Mint Building
(Evans, 1888)*

When the second Mint was authorized in 1829, many of the conditions from the first Mint were rendered obsolete, and most likely seemed quaint when the building was completed four years later. The structure itself overcame the lighting problems. As David Lange points out in his thorough *History of the United States Mint and its Coinage*, the second Mint incorporated a lighting principle used in several mints of the era: an enclosed interior courtyard that allowed sunlight to illuminate the space inside. This was an important improvement in the decades before electric lighting.

The machinery from the old Mint building was relocated to the new facility in January 1833 but was only used there for another two years. After that time, significant technological improvements came in the form of steam presses and the Contamin Portrait Lathe. They rendered the first Mint obsolete and made it possible to mass-produce coinage in quantities unthought-of previously. The difference between the first and second Mints was primarily one of mechanization. The second building was ready and operating before the new technologies were employed, advances that lasted throughout the 19th century. As Don Taxay wrote: “Mechanization was, of course, fundamental. It increased the output of the Mint tremendously, and dignified its labors.”



The Second Mint Building

The Mint From 1834 to 1836: A Time of Transition

*Record of Smooth Collar Dies Pinpoints
Timeframe for Striking of 1804 Class I Dollars*

In 1834 the U.S. Mint was still using the old minting machinery that had been moved over from the first Mint building in January 1833. According to Don Taxay (*U.S. Mint and Coinage*, 1966):

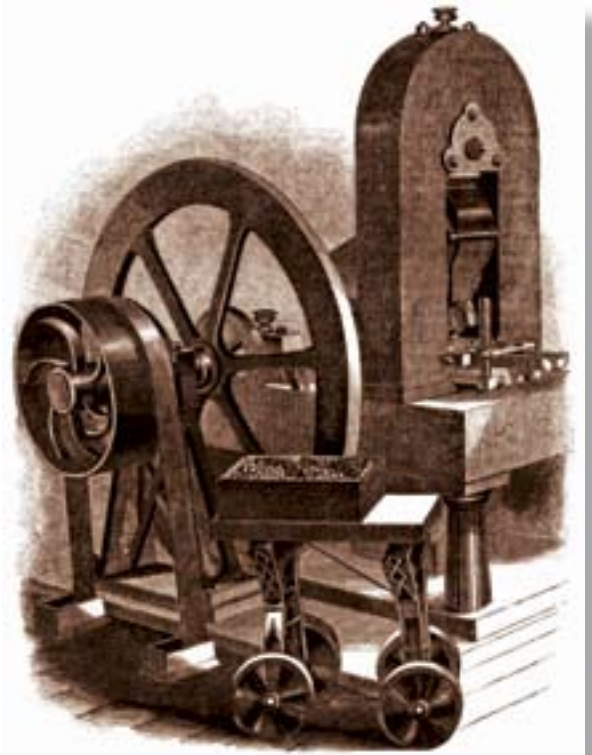
“For two years, the Mint plodded along with the machinery of its forerunner. Director [Samuel] Moore, who for several years had contemplated the purchase of an entire system of machinery from Boulton, finally decided to send a special agent to the principal European mints and refineries, to learn the best features of each. Moore hired an assistant assayer for this purpose, and obtained an appropriation to send him abroad. At the recommendation of his brother-in-law, Robert Maskell Patterson, Moore selected Franklin Peale, who embarked in May 1833. Peale remained in Europe for about two years and, upon his return, introduced many valuable improvements in the Mint technology.”

This historical notation has great significance with respect to the Class I 1804 silver dollars, which were allegedly produced in 1834 or early 1835, using that same machinery.

Eric Newman and Kenneth Bressett succeeded in condensing and illuminating previous numismatic research, when they published *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar* in 1962, adding new, original research data and forming their own conclusions in regard to the possible origins of these famous coins. As that seminal work notes on page 31:

“The new steam-operated lever presses, which were put in operation on March 23, 1836, had sufficient pressure to produce either a smooth or reeded edge by confining the planchet in a collar die when striking occurred and by letting the face dies squeeze the metal against the collar die. This method eliminated the possibility of lettered edges because the coin had to slide out of the collar die vertically, and a coin with either raised or incuse edge letters could not have been extricated from the collar die.”

This observation helps confirm that Class I 1804 dollars were produced before 1836, unlike the Class II and Class III specimens. The greater sharpness of detail on examples of the Class II and III coins is explained by the fact that different types of machinery were used to strike them:



Steam-Driven Coining Press

“A screw press would result in different force for each piece whereas a lever press would produce uniform force. Since the Class II and Class III specimens are of uniform sharpness it would seem that they were struck on a lever press. Since the Class I specimens vary in sharpness it would seem that they were struck in a screw press which applies varying pressure as to each coin struck and therefore were coined before the use in 1836 of the lever press.”

The possible timeframe for the production of Class I silver dollars is further pinpointed by additional deductive reasoning. Newman points out that all known Class I and Class III silver dollars display edge lettering, albeit defective. (All silver dollars dated 1794–1803 had edge lettering that read HUNDRED CENTS ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT. The same inscription is found on all Class I and Class III 1804 dollars.)

On Class I dollars, the edge lettering was “crushed” by what Newman and Bressett call a “smooth collar die,” after first being applied to the planchets using old edge lettering dies and the still-available Castaing machine. This edge lettering was imperfectly applied to the Class III dollars, years after they were struck, but was not “crushed.” (The single known surviving example of the Class II silver dollar, housed at the Smithsonian Institution, was struck at the same time as the Class III coins, but it shows a plain edge as made—edge lettering was never added.)

Smooth collar dies were tested and used at the Mint between 1833 and 1836, in conjunction with screw presses. Thus, the Class I silver dollars must have been created between 1833 and 1836.

John Forsyth of the State Department ordered, from Mint Director Moore, presentation sets for use as gifts to Asian potentates in November 1834. Since one of those presentation sets was later found (in 1962) to contain an 1804 Class I dollar, it is likely that the eight known Class I specimens were produced between November 1834 and the end of 1836. It is true that one or more of the old screw presses continued to operate beyond that year, but the Mint did not use the smooth collar in conjunction with screw presses after 1836.

Varieties of the 1804 Silver Dollar

Three Classes—One Original, Two Restrikes—Totaling 15 Dollars

When the Mint received orders to strike special presentation coin sets to assist in American diplomatic overtures in 1834, officials faced a quandary. The silver dollar and eagle, the two largest denominations in silver and gold, had ceased production in 1804. To represent those denominations in the diplomatic sets, the Mint struck pieces from newly crafted dies that were dated according to the last record of striking. While the Mint had struck 1804-dated eagles in that year, it is generally accepted today that despite the Mint record of 19,570 silver dollars struck in 1804, those pieces were actually coined from dies dated 1803 or before.

By the mid-19th century it was recognized that the 1804 silver dollar was quite a rarity, although numismatists had little idea *why* it was so rare. Various theories were propounded, some preposterous, some plausible—but facts were few.

In *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar* (1962), Eric Newman and Kenneth Bressett established a convincing case that no 1804-dated dollars were struck in 1804. Their exhaustive research led to the conclusion that the roster of 1804 dollars includes three varieties from two die pairings. Any explanation of those three varieties necessarily draws heavily from the Newman–Bressett findings. It is noteworthy that in the nearly 50 years since the book’s publication, the collecting community has made no substantial revisions to their nomenclature.

Crosslet Versus Plain 4s

All 1804 dollar varieties share a common, distinctive obverse showing a 4 with no crosslet, inconsistent with the date punches used in 1804 to strike other denominations, including all larger-format silver and gold pieces. No 1804-dated half dollars were struck, but the 1805/4 overdated halves show a bold crosslet 4 as an underdigit. This anomaly, Newman and Bressett concluded, meant that the 1804 dollar obverse die was created at a time when a plain 4 was as acceptable as its crosslet counterpart.

“Novodel” Proofs 1801–03

The distinctive 1804 dollar obverse also shows a “broken” or “missing” tip to Liberty’s uppermost hair curl, ending in a jagged line rather than a point. This flaw, the result of a broken bust punch, is minor, yet telling. The mysterious “novodel” Bust dollar proofs dated 1801 to 1803 share a reverse die with the Class I 1804 dollars. While a similar break appears on the proof dollars dated 1801, the 1802-dated proof dollars show no such flaw. However, other details do not suggest that the bust punch, used to impress the figure of Liberty into dies, was replaced.

At once, it becomes apparent that:

- The obverse die for the 1801 proofs was made after the 1802 obverse proof die;
- The 1801 and 1804 obverses were made at nearly the same time; and
- In light of the jumbled timeline, the likelihood that any of the proofs were struck at the time of their dating is essentially nil.

1804 Dollar Reverses

Two reverses were used to strike the 1804 dollars. The first, “Reverse X,” was used on the Class I (“Original”) 1804 dollars. The second, “Reverse Y,” struck the Class II and Class III (“Restrike”) pieces. Though the two dies show several minor differences, the most substantial appears at the upper obverse lettering. The E in STATES is almost entirely over a single cloud on Reverse X. Reverse Y shows the E centered over the gap between two clouds. Of the coins struck from Reverse Y, the unique Class II shows a plain edge, while the Class IIIs have lettered edges.

Edge Lettering Differences

The three Newman–Bressett classes show substantial differences in their edges. All of the Class I pieces have edge lettering, but the characters are distorted or “crushed.” A traditional screw press would not create this effect, but use of a close collar to strike previously lettered planchets might.

From page 58 of *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar*: “If a lettered edge planchet were held in a smooth collar die, the striking pressure expanding the coin laterally would squeeze the edges against the collar die and tend to close any openings such as indented edge lettering.” The authors cite the 1833–1835 proof half dollars showing crushed lettered edges, demonstrating conclusively that the combination of a lettered-edge planchet and a smooth collar created the distinctive edge defects on the Class I 1804 dollars.

The lone Class II survivor, a plain-edged piece, and the Class III pieces, which have poor edge lettering, likely were struck in the same batch. Not only were the pieces coined from the same die pair, but they also show similar deviation from the strict “coin turn” found on Class I coins. Such consistently anomalous rotation led Newman and Bressett to believe that the Class II and Class III pieces were struck at the same time, and no credible evidence to the contrary has turned up since. If it is given that the Class II and Class III pieces were struck at the same time, the inevitable conclusion is that the Class III coins had edge lettering applied after striking.

The “Scandal of 1858”: Restrikes Appear

What Newman and Bressett termed “The Scandal of 1858” actually came to light slightly later, although many signs point to the appearance of “new” 1804 dollars in 1858. In *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar*, they quote John J. Hickcox, author of *An Historical Account of American Coinage* (1858). He priced the 1804 dollars below the Gobrecht proof dollar patterns, suggesting that the former were more available than the latter. By the late 1850s restrikes of past rarities were an open secret between Mint personnel and well-connected collectors, and the lure of lucre from restriking the 1804 dollar proved too tempting for certain employees.

While James Ross Snowden, Mint director from 1853 to 1860, denied that the 1804 dollar had been restruck, collector correspondence revealed that previously unknown 1804 dollars were offered through dealers as early as 1859. Newman and Bressett, working from an 1880 interview given by then-Mint Director A. Loudon Snowden, identified two culprits. The first was George J. Eckfeldt, foreman of the Engraving Department in 1858, said by Snowden “to have taken impressions from 1804 and some other dies.” Theodore Eckfeldt, an “erring son” per the director’s interview, had acted as a fence and actually sold the pieces to select dealers. One such dealer, Philadelphian William Idler, would later own a Class III example. In the early 1860s steps were taken to prevent a recurrence of such abuses. The old dies were sealed up and locked away. The window of opportunity for Mint employees to make additional 1804 dollars closed when the obverse die was defaced in 1869.

The appearance of the Class II coins caused a scandal, particularly among collectors who owned Class I 1804 dollars. The Mint recalled as many Class II pieces as it could. All but one of the identified pieces were destroyed at the Mint. The last, famously overstruck on a shooting thaler from Bern, Switzerland, dated 1857, was saved for posterity. That the Class II pieces had plain edges was known at least by 1868, although the fact went unnoted in print until then.



Obverse and Reverse of the 1857 Bern Shooting Thaler, Courtesy of Whitman Publishing and the Authors of *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar*, Eric P. Newman and Kenneth Bressett

Class III Coins Emerge

More than a decade after the Class II pieces vanished, however, the Class III coins emerged. Newman and Bressett wrote, “It was not until 1875 that the first Class III 1804 dollar appeared in private hands. Then others followed.” They note that Philadelphia dealer John W. Haseltine was the primary purveyor of the Class III specimens.

To avoid repeating the condemnation of the Class II pieces, the creators of the Class III coins lettered the edges of previously struck pieces that escaped destruction. The work was shoddy, with slippage evident on most pieces, particularly at the word CENTS. Newman and Bressett explain their reasoning: “If the Class III 1804 dollars ... had edge lettering put on before striking in a collar die, their edges would be crushed. If they were struck without a collar die, they could not have wire rims, which they have. Therefore, the edges must have been lettered after the coins were struck in a smooth collar die.”

All Class III dollars show slight buckling, with a slightly domed obverse and equal degree of concavity on the reverse, an intriguing and odd pattern. As Newman and Bressett put it, “This phenomenon is unusually freakish.” After eliminating the possibility of die distortion or bends in planchets as possible causes (the Class II survivor is perfectly straight—any deviation in the planchet should have been “struck out”), Newman and Bressett concluded the coins were bent in going through a Castaing machine. The Castaing was meant to add edge lettering to unstruck planchets, not struck coins; after striking, the metal of a coin hardens, making edge decoration much more difficult. The makers of the Class III pieces did not have a choice, however: With the Class II coins discredited and the stirrings of reform apparent, the Mint personnel responsible for the “new” 1804 dollars needed some way to salvage their enterprise. After the edge lettering was applied to the now-Class III pieces, they were kept in hiding for some years. The first attempt to sell one came in 1869, but it failed when J.N.T. Levick rejected it as a restrike. By 1875, however, the creators were able to “launder” the pieces through dealer and auctioneer connections.

Classification System for 1804 Dollars

The complexities of the 1804 dollar varieties resisted classification for decades. Even today, confusion remains. Dividing specimens into “originals” and “restrikes” is too simplistic and misleading, particularly regarding the “originals,” which were not struck in 1804. The Newman–Bressett system of three classes, while clearer, implies a more significant break between the Class II and Class III pieces than actually exists. It is almost certain that every Class III coin began as a Class II and later received an edge modification. Perhaps a future revision to the Newman–Bressett system will further reflect the commonalities and differences the later pieces have. Describing the three varieties as Class I, Class IIa, and Class IIb, for example, would better reflect the shared history and point of divergence for the examples minted in the 1850s.

The American Numismatic Scene During the 1850s and 1860s

End of 'Big Coppers,' Numismatic Societies and New Literature, Proof Coinage, Increased Collector Awareness Spur Market Growth

The coin hobby experienced pronounced growth during the 1850s and 1860s. Before that time, the concept of collecting coins was unfamiliar to the general public. Collector Matthew A. Stickney's famous trade of an Immune Columbia cent in gold and other pieces to the Mint in May 1843, as noted earlier in this catalog, is the earliest numismatic transaction most American collectors know of and the earliest known ownership of an 1804 silver dollar.

Bowers, in his *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*, opines:

"During the 1840s numismatics was in its infancy in America, and probably no more than a dozen or two numismatists collected silver dollars by date, and even this estimate may be on the high side. Apparently, Stickney told others of his acquisition, and during the next 20 years a number of collectors acquired 1804 dollars by trade or, more likely, private purchase either directly or indirectly from Mint officials."



Matthew A. Stickney

The discontinuance of the beloved "old copper" large cents and half cents in 1857 provided a major impetus to many U.S. collectors to begin seeking regular-issue U.S. coinage. Most numismatists had previously focused on Colonial issues, foreign and ancient coins, and Washingtonia to the detriment of the later Federal issues, which were deemed largely unworthy of attention by educated and affluent collectors or serious students of coinage.

In January 1858, shortly after the "big coppers" began disappearing from circulation, the Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was established, with Joseph J. Mickley serving as its first president. This was the first such organization in the United States. Only two months later, the American Numismatic Society was established, followed by the Boston Numismatic Society in 1860 (one of whose founding members, William Sumner Appleton, would later in the decade purchase the Mickley-Hawn-Queller 1804 dollar). Learned professional organizations such as these, by taking the forefront in numismatic camaraderie, research, and outreach, were instrumental in developing an identity for American numismatics.

The Mint had for many years struck proof or specimen coins purposely for collectors, a practice dating back to the 1820s and possibly even earlier. Some such pieces were actually prooflike coins, first strikes from new dies, and some others were undoubtedly purpose-made for collectors (and sometimes from the same dies as business strikes). The *intent of the coiner* is key, which is not always apparent in trying to separate prooflike business strikes from true proofs. The issue is further complicated because the early Mint, up through the 1850s, kept little or no documentation on proof or specimen coinage.

In 1858, however, Mint Director J.R. Snowden began publicly advertising proof sets of the current year's coinage for sale to the general public. For the first time, true proofs were obtainable on a more general basis, a practice that attracted new collectors and spurred the search for older speci-

mens. Snowden, in a January 1859 letter to the Secretary of the Treasury wrote, in part: “We are daily pressed upon, by Collectors of Coins from all parts of the country either by letter or in person, for specimens of pattern pieces of coin, and rare types.”

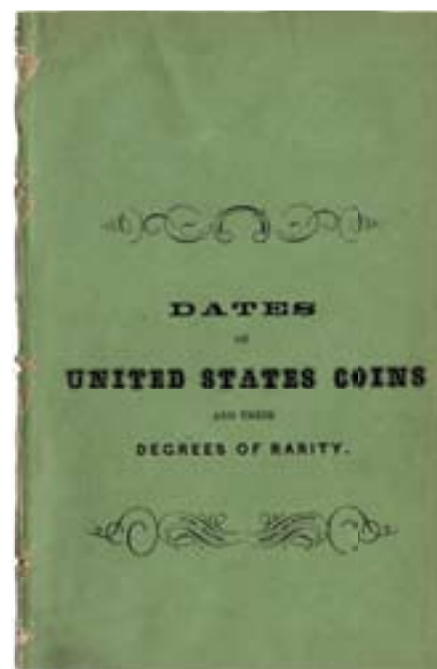
Q. David Bowers, however, in his fascinating *The Rare Silver Dollars Dated 1804 and the Exciting Adventures of Edmund Roberts* (1999), makes a converse point: Up until 1859 or so, the Mint had freely made restrikes and fancy numismatic baubles for well-connected collectors, while making no attempt at secrecy. But around the same time that proof examples of the current year’s coinage were widely advertised, the production of restrikes, mules, fantasy pieces, and the like was becoming much more secretive than in the past. This is perhaps understandable with the close connections of some Mint personnel with several coin dealers operating in Philadelphia by 1860. The period from 1858 through the early 1870s, and possibly later, is considered the most extravagant in terms of Mint excesses, although documentation is scant.

In addition to—or perhaps as an outgrowth of—increased collector demand for coins and the development of professional numismatic societies, it was during the 1850s that auction sales became major venues for the dispersal of coin collections formed in earlier decades by prominent numismatists. The first cabinet of significance to cross the auction block was that of Dr. Lewis Roper of Philadelphia, taking place February 20, 1851, on the premises of Moses Thomas & Son, of the same city. The 653 coin lots plus 45 autograph lots realized \$1,172.47, which, according to Bowers in his 1998 treatise *American Numismatics Before The Civil War, 1760–1860*, was the first American coin sale known to have crossed the \$1,000 level.

On June 6, 1855, Bangs, Brother & Co., of New York City, auctioned the cabinet of numismatist Peter Flandin, also of New York. The 230 lots containing 1,195 coins brought \$763.02. On June 12, 1855, the same company offered the collection of J.W. Kline, of Philadelphia, in 1,854 lots that realized \$2,062.51—the first known sale to exceed the \$2,000 level. Another notable 1850s collection was that of Joseph N.T. Levick who sold it to Philadelphia dealer Edward D. Cogan. Cogan cataloged and sold the collection through Bangs, Merwin & Co. on December 19–20, 1859. The 976 lots realized, according to Bowers, \$1,435.93.

Numismatic literature also made significant strides in the mid 19th century. In 1842 Jacob R. Eckfeldt (Mint assayer and son of Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt) and William Dubois published *A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations, Struck Within the Past Century*, which saw subsequent editions over the next decade. This monumental work included 16 finely engraved plates of coins, along with myriad statistics of U.S. and world coins, and gold and silver bullion.

The 1842 Eckfeldt–Dubois work was the first to illustrate an 1804 silver dollar. Collector Matthew A. Stickney saw that illustration soon after publication, prompting him to visit the Mint in May 1843 to obtain his specimen. Dubois soon afterward published his *Pledges of History: A Brief Account of the Collection of Coins Belonging to the Mint of the United States*. In 1858 Joseph J. Mickley (who would acquire his specimen of an 1804 silver dollar around that time) published *Dates of United States Coins, and Their Degrees of Rarity*, which Bowers notes was the “earliest version of a rarity scale.”



Mickley's Dates of United States Coins and Their Degrees of Rarity

John H. Hickcox provided a wealth of numismatic information in his 1858 *An Historical Account of American Coinage*, tracing American coinage from the Colonial through Federal periods and detailing legislation relating to the early Mint. Hickcox's work paved the way for Dr. Montroville Wilson Dickeson's *American Numismatical Manual* (1859), generally considered to be the most significant volume of American numismatic literature up to that time. Information on Colonial, Federal, and pattern issues was included within the covers of Dickeson's classic work, as were numerous color plates. He says of the 1804 dollar: "... one type and but one variety, and the number coined was 19,570. The emission was small, and they are extremely rare."

In 1860 Mint Director James Ross Snowden published *A Description of Ancient and Modern Coins in the Cabinet Collection at the Mint of the United States*—not merely a listing of coins in the Mint Cabinet, but reading more like today's *Guide Book* and containing background information on the coins, their minters, and some price information.

During the rapid growth period of coin collecting in the late 1850s, it was perhaps inevitable that avarice overtook character and judgment on the part of some individuals both inside and outside the Mint, leading to the surreptitious restriking and marketing of various numismatic delicacies, including the Class II and Class III 1804 dollars described previously in this catalog. Numismatic researchers believe that some Gobrecht silver dollar fantasy pieces or "mules" were also struck during this period of Mint excess, which many date from roughly 1859 or 1860 to the mid- to late 1870s.

The 1850s and 1860s were thus an intriguing era in American numismatics, and one that laid the foundation of the coin-collecting hobby in America. Perhaps it is no surprise that the 1804 dollar "restrikes" were born during this time.



James Ross Snowden

Earliest History of the Mickley–Hawn–Queller 1804 Dollar

*19th Century Numismatic Giants Mickley–Woodward
and Lilliendahl–Strobridge Make U.S. Coin History*

The first 20 years of the Queller 1804 dollar are obscure. What is known for certain is it was struck around 1834-1835. It is a reasonable assumption that all Class I dollars were struck for presentation. Some, however, apparently entered numismatic and commercial channels when they were deemed unneeded for presentation purposes. Coin dealer-cataloger W. Elliot Woodward first described the coin in 1867, alleging that a teller in the Bank of Pennsylvania, Henry C. Young, retrieved the coin for face value from a deposit made around 1850. Sometime before 1859 Joseph J. Mickley bought the coin, making it one of the cornerstones of his collection.

Legendary Numismatist Joseph J. Mickley (1799–1878) Assembles One of the Finest All-Around Collections

Few collections of coins ever sold in the United States can compare in importance to the Mickley cabinet. The 1804 silver dollar was only the highlight of the vast and fabulous collection that Woodward auctioned in 1867. But it is not merely the sale itself that piques collector interest today—Mickley himself was at least as interesting, and had tastes in life as varied as the coins he collected.

The story goes that at age 17, the young Mickley began to seek one of the old large copper cents from his birth year, 1799. Later generations of numismatists would immediately recognize a fact unknown at the time, that Mickley was born in what is—by far—the rarest year of the entire large cent series. He spent a considerable amount of time and effort finally locating an example, by which time he was well on his way to assembling a date run of cents.

In the same year, after the fire in the Mint in early 1816, a subterranean vault was uncovered. Two dozen or so old coin dies were discovered and sold to Mickley as scrap iron—dies from which Mickley later produced coin restrikes, with the help of coin dealer Edward Cogan. Another well-known story—one that assumes fantasy proportions for modern collectors—is when Mickley, a Philadelphia resident, visited the U.S. Mint in 1827. He desired a quarter for his year set and was told that no business strikes had been made, but that he could purchase proofs. Mickley bought four proof 1827 quarters for their face value of one dollar! (Today the Original proof 1827 quarter dollars are classic rarities, of which fewer than a dozen are known.)

But coins were only one area of interest in Joseph Mickley's life. A piano maker and musical instrument repairman by trade, Mickley also had a remarkable facility for languages. Fluent in French and German, two years after the sale of his collection he left for Europe, and in the several years he was abroad also acquired fluency in Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Russian, and modern Greek.

William E. Dubois related a story about his friend in the *American Journal of Numismatics*:

“In the entertaining manuscript of his travels, to show how the Russians are given to the study of other languages than their own, he states that at Nishni-Novgorod, a town well on to the border of Siberia, he went into a restaurant, where there were two young ladies, one of them smoking a cigarette. Supposing he might safely soliloquize in German, he said, ‘What



*1799 Cent,
the Coin That Inspired
Joseph Mickley To Collect*

a pity for such a nice girl to be smoking.' Quickly she took out the cigar, and gave him to know that she understood women's rights and German besides. With his usual *naivete*, he adds, 'how careful we should be.' ”

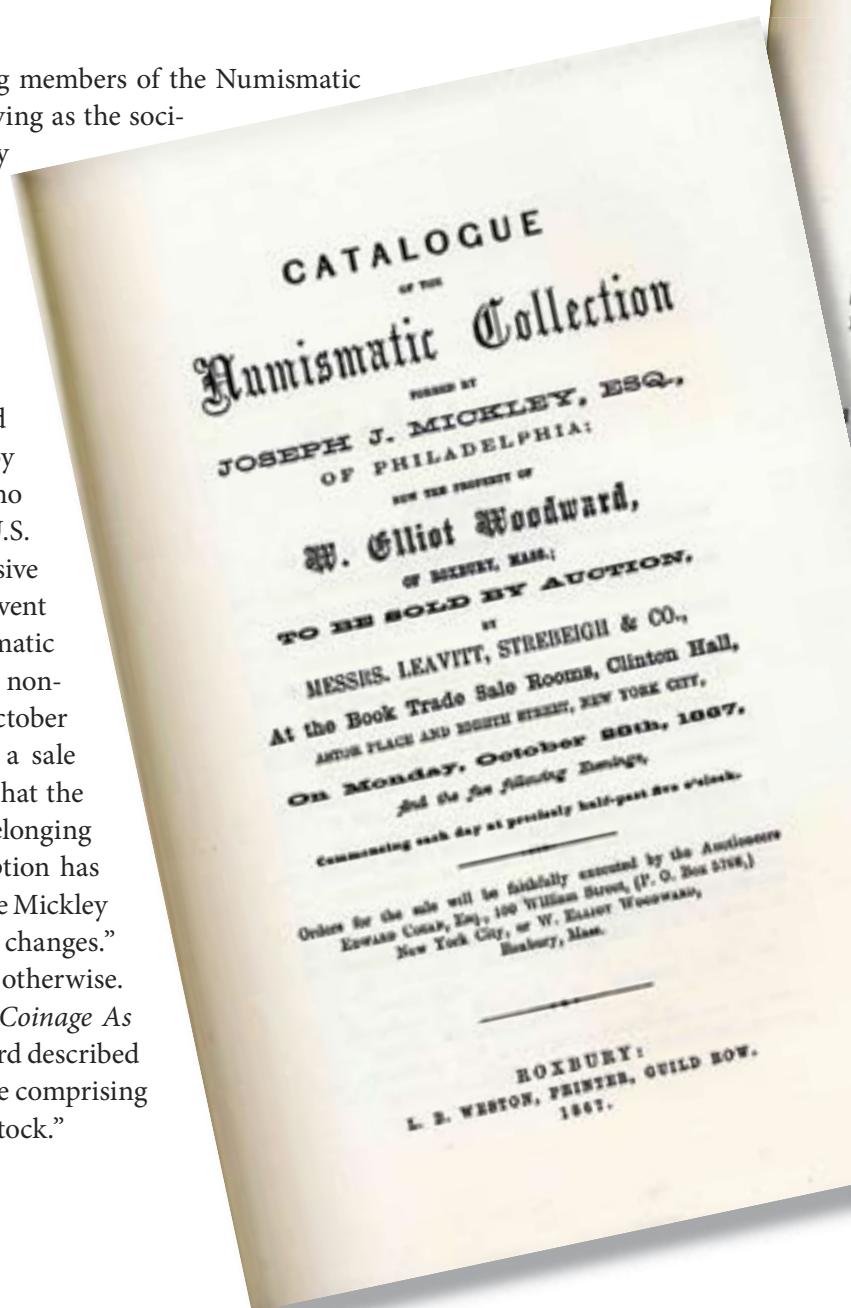
Mickley took life head-on and embarked on adventures in his late sixties that would have frightened most men half his age. Dubois concluded:

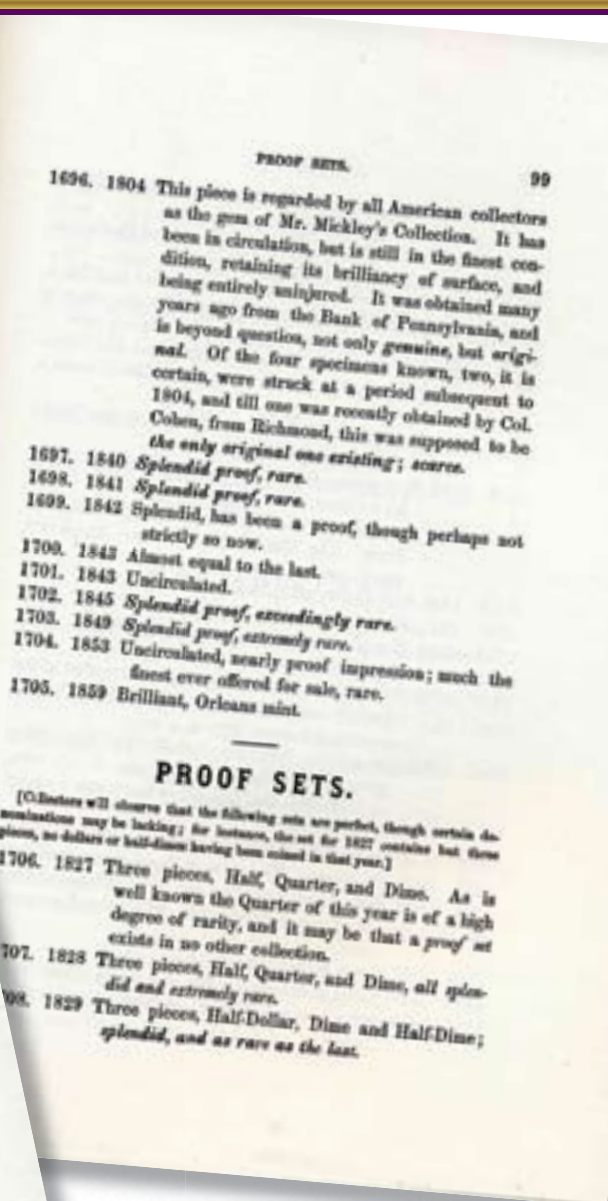
“He seemed bound to see everything in Europe, as well as the borders of Asia and Africa. He was almost stifled in the crypt of an Egyptian pyramid; needed his overcoat in Lapland, where he went in June to see the sun go all around without making a dip; fell down the ancient well of Cicero in Rome, and was knocked down by a careless driver in Constantinople, and taken up for dead ...”

In 1858 Mickley was among the founding members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, serving as the society's first president until 1867. An 1867 society medal commemorating Mickley's service is only one of several medallic tributes. Mickley died in 1878 at age 79.

W. Elliot Woodward Conducts The Mickley Collection Sale of 1867

Joseph Mickley's collection of world and U.S. coins was judged “best all around” by numismatic auction expert John Adams, who also proclaimed it “perhaps the greatest U.S. collection.” A portion of Mickley's extensive holdings were stolen in early 1867, an event that lessened his interest in further numismatic acquisitions and led to the outright sale of his non-gold coins to coin dealer Woodward in October that same year. Woodward then conducted a sale in Mickley's name, unambiguously denying that the catalog contained any coins other than those belonging to Mickley: “ ... not one piece of any description has been added ... wishing to offer a catalogue of the Mickley collection only, I have refrained from any changes.” However, Q. David Bowers apparently believes otherwise. As he wrote in *The History of United States Coinage As Illustrated by the Garrett Collection*, “Woodward described the Mickley Collection in a 196-page catalogue comprising 3,349 lots, including additions from his own stock.”





The Mickley Holdings

By any measure, Woodward's sale of the Mickley Collection was a numismatic event of unparalleled proportions. The first lot in the U.S. section was a high-grade 1794 dollar that brought \$75 and was sold to Colonel Mendes I. Cohen. Mickley's 1804 dollar brought an astounding \$750, bought by William Lilliendahl. Lilliendahl's purchase of Mickley's 1804 dollar was believed to be a record price at the time. His proof sets commenced with 1827(!) and went through 1866, lacking only 11 years. Each denomination in the U.S. section was virtually complete, and many duplicates were included in the date runs.

One has to wonder, though, about Woodward's understanding of the minting process and his definition of terms. His description of an 1842 Large Date half dollar is certainly enigmatic to modern readers: "Large date, quite as fine as the last, so fine that it can hardly be described as less than proof, rare." A "splendid proof" 1794 half dime was offered (perhaps the Lelan Rogers coin?) and fetched a respectable \$10, sold to James Clemens.

When one reads through the catalog, it is easy to miss the importance of some of the offerings. For example, an 1851 three cent silver, "splendid proof, rare," hardly draws attention to the extraordinary elusiveness of the coin, but J.N.T. Levick appreciated its rarity so much he paid \$60 for it. Mickley's large cents and half cents were comprehensive, with many proofs sprinkled generously among the later issues. His patterns were well represented for the time, but one must remember this was before the large-scale production of patterns began, in the late 1860s.

Mickley's Colonials probably could not be duplicated today at any price. Several pages listed his holdings of Pine, Oak, and Willow Tree coinage (apparently Mickley was the first to use the name "Willow Tree" to describe these coins). Woodward made some attempt to distinguish varieties of the state issues, but the sale was held seven years before Sylvester Crosby published his reference, the first to systematically organize Colonials by die varieties. Edward Cogan bought Mickley's Sommer Islands shilling for \$80, and his Lord Baltimore penny brought \$370—the strong prices in that section of the catalog are a testament to the popularity of early American coinage at the time. Mickley's non-U.S. coinage also impresses specialists, with especially fine runs of Roman Imperial coinage and English silver and copper beginning with the Norman Conquest.

The importance of the Mickley Sale 141 years later is such that numismatic bookseller Charles Davis recently reprinted a named and priced copy of an original catalog. When available, those hardcover reprints bring more than \$200 each.

Premier Collector William Lilliendahl and Cataloger *Par Excellence* William Strobridge Contribute to Numismatic History

The early 1860s in the United States are primarily remembered for the Civil War, but not all aspects of daily life and commerce were changed by that conflict. Rare coin sales continued in New York City during the war years, and record prices were paid for important rarities. William H. Strobridge was an auctioneer who is little known today, but was highly respected at the time. Strobridge conducted two important auctions during 1862 and 1863, selling the holdings of William A. Lilliendahl, a gentleman who possessed one of the finest collections of his era.

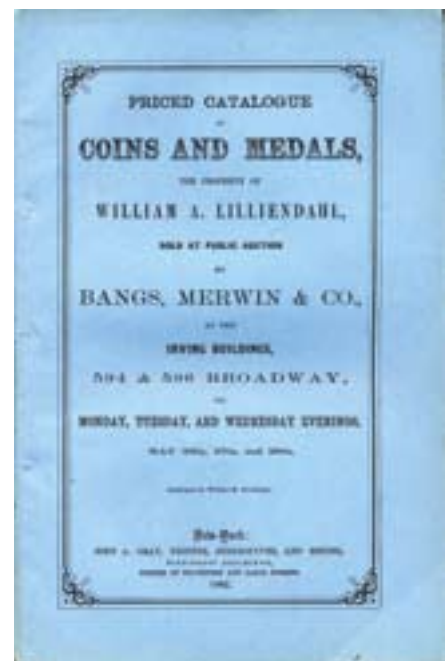
Lilliendahl disposed of the bulk of his numismatic holdings in 1862–3 through Strobridge. However, he was not through acquiring numismatic prizes, ultimately turning in the high bid for the Mickley 1804 silver dollar at the Woodward 1867 sale. Lilliendahl made a fine living in the mercantile business in Tremont, New York. Writing in 1876, bibliophile Emmanuel J. Attinelli related that Lilliendahl was:

“A gentleman of affable and genial disposition, abounding in good humor, of very sanguine temperament, with fine cultivated tastes, which directed him promptly in the selection of fine or rare pieces for his cabinet, as the quality of the coins, in this (the sale of 1862) as well as those sold in his collection in 1863, gives amplest evidence.”

The sale of Lilliendahl’s cabinet in May 1862 was the first public auction Strobridge conducted, with the bulk of Lilliendahl’s holdings sold in the May 1862 and December 1863 sales. However, W.E. Woodward conducted a third sale, in March 1865, in which Lilliendahl was one of the five principal consignors. Taken together, these five consignors made an impressive sale and rate an A by John Adams.

The First Lilliendahl Sale—1862

The sale of May 1862 was an auction that would raise the eyebrows of even the most jaded 19th century collector. Adams draws attention to the proof 1851, 1852, and 1854 dollars, but equally impressive are proofs from other series from the 1840s and 1850s (a few even earlier) in each sale. Half cents and large cents were represented by numerous proofs, including an 1831 half cent and 1834 cent. The 1831 half cent brought an impressive \$7, but was surpassed by an example of the very rare 1847, which realized an amazing \$21.50. The 1834 proof cent brought a respectable \$10.50, while later-date proofs sold in the \$3–\$7 range. Among the business strike early coppers was a Gem 1812 cent that realized \$6.25. But Lilliendahl had an obvious soft spot for rare, early large cents. The 1862 sale had two 1793 “Link” cents, (one the AMERI. variety), three Wreath cents, a 1793 Liberty Cap, and three 1799 cents. One “Link” cent brought \$24.50, indicating that the piece was indeed “an unusually fine impression.”



Coins of all denominations, including numerous rarities, were included in each auction, along with numerous medals, patterns, Washington pieces, Colonials, and world coins. The first sale was held during the height of interest in Washingtonia during the early 1860s, as seen by the strong prices realized. The most impressive evidence is the 1792 Washington half, which brought \$90, more than nine weeks' salary for an average worker of the time.

Most of Lilliendahl's extensive Colonial holdings were common, but there were several exceptional rarities. A Lord Baltimore shilling, "almost a miracle of preservation; every hair perfect" realized \$32.50. A three-piece set of "Annapolis Coins"—a shilling, sixpence, and threepence—was offered for the first time in the United States, enthusiastically received and selling for an impressive \$40.

The first offering of William Lilliendahl's collection—1,230 lots—saw prices realized of \$2,241, establishing Strobridge as a major auctioneer and cataloger over the next dozen years. Strobridge remained a first-rate auctioneer until he ruined his eyesight cataloging the Stenz Collection in 1875. Strobridge's disappearance from the numismatic marketplace was a loss for contemporary collectors, leaving a void that remained unfilled until the Chapman brothers achieved full stride as auctioneers in the early 1880s.

Strobridge, a Vermont native, was 41 years old when he sold the second part of William Lilliendahl's collection in 1863. Strobridge was an enthusiastic collector of not only coins and medals, but also bronzes, engraved gems, and ceramic ware. His sense of good taste and enduring interest in all manner of antiques led him to the study and acquisition of Greek and Roman coins, followed by those of Great Britain and the United States, after which he finally arrived at the study of the numismatics of Continental Europe.

Attinelli wrote a brief but revealing two-paragraph account in *A Bibliography of American Numismatic Auction Catalogues, 1828–1875*, that gives the reader today a good sense of what it was like to see Strobridge evolve from a collector into one of the preeminent dealers of the day:

"Mr. Strobridge's familiarity with numismatics, his extensive fund of tale and anecdote, the convenient locality of his office, soon rendered the latter a centre to which those of congenial tastes were rapidly attracted; there to discuss about, barter, or otherwise dispose of their coins or *bric-a-brac*.

Thus did he gradually, undesignedly, but naturally drift into the profession and pursuits of an antiquary, to which he now exclusively devotes himself. His extensive reading and retentive memory eminently fit him, to cope with the many forms, shapes, and varieties in which the products of antiquity present themselves."

At some point Strobridge, the advanced collector and budding dealer, met William Lilliendahl. In what must have been a large private treaty transaction for its time, Strobridge sold his entire personal collection of ancient coins to Lilliendahl. Strobridge's former ownership of the pieces was fortunate for both men when they were offered for auction in December 1863—Strobridge, the auctioneer and cataloger, had an intimate working knowledge of the subject and coins. Lilliendahl, the consignor, simultaneously had the best possible collection to interest his cataloger, whose personal pride was on the line as the one who had formed the collection.

The Second Lilliendahl Sale—1863

A quick perusal of the second Lilliendahl sale makes apparent Strobridge's interests as a cataloger in the ancient coins. Compared to the brief comments in other sections of the catalog, his style is quite effusive, identifying each coin by ruler, design elements, grade, and any historical comments he found interesting. Such comments as "Claudius (Ti. Claudius Caesar Aug.) Poisoned by his wife Agrippina, A.D. 54" bring the catalog to life for the modern reader and provide a link not only to Strobridge and Lilliendahl, but also the subject of the coins he described.

Among U.S. coins, the second sale was more heavily weighted with rarities than the 1862 sale. Rare coppers were sold on the first and third days of the three-day sale. There were three 1793 Liberty Cap cents, two from perfect dies and one from broken dies, three "Link" cents, one of which was cataloged as "nearly uncirculated," and three Wreath cents. Two more 1799 cents were offered, one described as "undoubtedly the most perfect specimen ever offered at public sale." A fine run of 17 proof large cents included very rare proof examples of 1821 and 1822. Only 14 lots of half cents were included—but the first was an Uncirculated 1793.

The second day's sale, held at 5 o'clock on December 16, had numerous significant U.S. rarities. It began with a 1794 dollar graded Very Fine and described as "barely second to the one recently sold by Mr. Woodward" (referring to the Uncirculated Colburn specimen offered in March of that year). Early and Seated dollars were well represented, again including numerous proofs from the 1840s and 1850s. Ending the dollar section were six and seven-piece proof sets, beginning with an 1850 (including the pattern three cent silver with Liberty Cap design), then a solid date run from 1854 through 1863, "in fine cushioned boxes, fitted to the coins." Lilliendahl's half dollars included both the 1796 and 1797 rarities. His quarter collection, seven lots long, included two 1796s, one an Extremely Fine purchased from the Dr. Muhlenberg Collection in March 1863 for \$21. Also included were quarters from 1804, a proof 1821, and an 1823. Six proof dimes from the 1820s and 1830s were in Lilliendahl's collection, but a single small half dime makes the sale truly memorable: an 1802 half dime. At the time only three pieces were known, and the Lilliendahl specimen was the finest of the three. Lilliendahl's specimen sold for the unbelievable price of \$340 in 1863—a record that stood for 20 years until Harold Newlin's coin sold for \$400 in 1883. The second sale also had substantial offerings of world silver, patterns, medals, and political tokens, but what sets the 1863 Lilliendahl auction apart are Strobridge's expert cataloging of the ancient coins and the numerous rarities in the U.S. series.

Strobridge cataloged two dozen more auctions until having to retire completely in 1878, a full 20 years before his death. Lilliendahl continued to collect and sell. In addition to the Woodward sale he consigned to in 1865, today his name is most notably associated with the 1804 dollar he purchased from the 1867 Mickley Collection sale for \$750.

W. Elliot Woodward's 1867 Account

Facts and Half-Truths Fuel the 1804 Legend

The Roxbury, Massachusetts, numismatic entrepreneur W. Elliot Woodward provided his analysis of the 1804 silver dollar in the June 1867 issue of *American Journal of Numismatics*. Appearing in print just four months before his sale of the Mickley Class I Original, the timing of the article is particularly interesting.

“The dollar of 1804 is quite as rare and valuable as stated; so rare, indeed, and the few specimens existing so well known, as to make it highly improbable that a genuine one is to be found in California [a reference to a popular newspaper clipping suggesting that a Mr. Repiton, having ‘made an unsuccessful tender of \$1,500 for one in possession of a gentleman residing in Salem, Massachusetts,’ had located a specimen elsewhere]. Very few of these dollars were struck in 1804, and probably only one or two originals remain.

“Sometime during the administration of President Jackson, a present was received from the Imaun [*sic*] of Muscat, and our government, wishing to make a proper return to that magnate, caused, amongst other things, a set of coins to be made for him, and the only dollar dies existing being those of 1804, a few pieces were struck from them, one of which was used as intended, one retained in the Mint, and one found its way to a private cabinet.

“It may interest numismatists to know that the one sent to Muscat is no longer to be found. The enthusiasm with which coin collecting is pursued may be illustrated by stating the fact that a gentleman of New York City caused an investigation to be made in the palace of the Imaun in 1865, and learned that the dollar was not there, and had not been for a long time.

“Of the two others known, one is in the possession of Col. M.I. Cohen, of Baltimore, and the other is in the well-known Mickley Collection. The last was obtained many years ago from the Bank of Pennsylvania and is, no doubt, one of the genuine issues of 1804.”

The “gentleman residing in Salem, Massachusetts” was Matthew Adams Stickney who acquired his example directly from the Mint in 1843 in trade for other numismatic property. The identity of the New York City gentleman who visited Muscat in 1865 is, regrettably, unknown.

Although he was aware of the presentation set delivered to the Sultan of Muscat on behalf of President Jackson, it is obvious that Woodward, as well as all other of his contemporary numismatists, was yet unaware of the circumstances surrounding the production of the 1804 silver dollars. For example, he suggested that a few 1804 silver dollars, which he called “originals,” were actually struck in 1804. Among those known “originals” was the Joseph J. Mickley specimen that he would soon offer for sale.

The 1804 Dollars in the Later 19th and Early 20th Centuries

Fervent Demand Spurs Falsehoods, Cronyism, Auction Records

After the late 1850s saw collectors organizing into learned numismatic societies, regular auctions taking place, and increasing numbers of numismatists and collectors, information regarding numismatics began to appear in print with more frequency and consistency.



The *American Journal of Numismatics*, a publication of the newly formed ANS, was first distributed in 1866. A year later, Philadelphia coin dealer Ebenezer Locke Mason began to circulate a newsletter titled *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine*, a popular publication that would be issued monthly for nearly three decades. In addition, Édouard Frossard's *Numisma* was first released in 1877. Many reference books were also published, including Dr. Montroville Dickeson's groundbreaking *American Numismatical Manual* in 1859 (the first comprehensive reference on U.S. coinage), Dr. Edward Maris' 1869 study of 1794 cent varieties, Crosby's *Early Coins of America* in 1873, Andrew's reference on cents in 1881, and Newlin's 1883 manuscript on half dimes.

The "King of American Coins" was a frequent topic of discussion in the new periodicals. From the earliest issues, debates regarding the 1804 dollar's origin, legitimacy, and number of extant examples were commonplace. It is interesting to observe the differing opinions of leading dealers and collectors during the late 1860s through the turn of the century. One must wonder if the incessantly shifting opinions of some were intentionally skewed—as leading researchers on the topic of 1804 dollars propose—or genuine.

For example, Mason, having since relocated to Boston, reprinted an article from the *Boston Daily Herald* in his June 1890 *Coin Collector's Magazine* regarding the Parmelee sale. In that article, Mason discusses the Sultan of Muscat and Mickley 1804 dollars:

"I made a special journey from this country to Liverpool, a few years ago, to buy the [Sultan of Muscat] dollar owned by Mr. Watters, but I came back empty-handed. He refused \$1200 for it; in fact, he said that money was no object to him. He saw it in a broker's window in Liverpool and bought it for twelve shillings. He carries it as a pocket-piece, and as he is a man of wealth, he can gratify his taste by holding on to it if he likes. Mr. Appleton's coin, which I have mentioned, is known as the 'Mickley Dollar,' having been purchased by him for \$750 at the auction sale of the Mickley collection in New York."

Although William A. Lilliendahl was the actual high bidder for the Mickley specimen in the 1867 Woodward sale for \$750, the coin was "flipped" twice, and quickly. Lilliendahl sold it to Edward Cogan in 1868, who in turn sold it that same year to William Sumner Appleton (1840–1903), a founding member of the Boston Numismatic Society. Appleton owned the coin until his death, bequeathing it to the Massachusetts Historical Society. Regarding the carrying of the Sultan of Muscat-Childs 1804 dollar as a "pocket piece," one can only shudder: Fortunately, such does not seem to have truly been the case, as that coin is now graded PR68 by PCGS.

The earliest serious researcher of 1804 dollars, J.A. Nexsen, wrote to Mason in March 1890 and his letter was published in the same June 1890 edition:

“I am informed that an interview with you was published recently in the *Boston Herald* which stated that a dollar of 1804 is now held by Mr. Watters of Liverpool, and that you visited Mr. Watters several years ago and saw it. Will you kindly give me any information in regard to this piece which you may possess? I presume you are aware that I have endeavoured to ascertain the ‘pedigree’ of each 1804 dollar known, and have given the history of eleven in the *Numismatic Journal* in April number 1887 and April 1888. I have traced two more since, whose pedigree I have not yet published, and would like to ascertain the particulars of this one to add to the list. I knew when I published my first list that there was one in Liverpool, but did not know its owner’s name.”

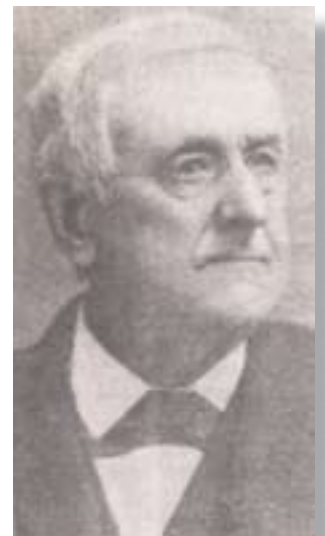
Mason responded:

“In reply to our worthy correspondent, we would say that the writer visited England in the summer of 1879 and made many persistent efforts to obtain Mr. Watters’ 1804 dollar, believing at that time that it was an issue from the old dies of that date (surreptitiously struck off in 1859 or ’60 at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia). Since investigating the matter more thoroughly and having the benefit of impressions of both the original 1804 dollars and Mr. Watters’ piece, we are led to believe that the latter was one of the numerous altered dates which were frequently seen in England, an 1801 dollar changed very skillfully to an 1804. One variety of the 1801 dollar bears a very close copy to the 1804; hence the difficulty in deciding between them.”

Why would Mason contradict himself in the same edition of his own magazine? Newman and Bressett conjecture that the inconsistent stories “give rise to the speculation that Mason condemned the Watters piece in his second article in 1890 because he wished to frighten off others so that he might finally be successful in buying what he sincerely felt and hoped would be an ‘original.’” The authors continue: “In trying to confuse Nexsen and others, Mason had started a rumor that there was another Class II 1804 dollar in England. S.H. Chapman spread the tale in the Lyman Sale Catalog, and the mythical coin finally ended up supposedly in the British Museum Collection.”

Understanding the closely intertwined relationships of a few unscrupulous Mint employees and ethically challenged dealers of the late 1800s sheds light on the Newman–Bressett assessment. For example, in a short autobiography of sorts, Mason states that he was in business with John W. Haseltine from 1869 through 1880 in Philadelphia. Researchers generally agree that Haseltine was the sales conduit for collectible coins clandestinely produced at the Mint during that era, an activity that some allege he inherited from his father-in-law, coin dealer William Idler. Bowers’ *The Rare Silver Dollars Dated 1804 and the Exciting Adventures of Edmund Roberts* comments of Haseltine and Idler:

“Haseltine knew much, but told little. His father-in-law, William Idler, seems to have established a pipeline into the Coining Department of the



William Idler,
Well-Connected 19th
Century Dealer

Philadelphia Mint by 1860, and in the next decade many rarities came to him—patterns, restrikes, and other delicacies that other dealers and collectors could not buy, except through Idler. His daughter married Haseltine, and through business and family connections the pipeline was continued and all secrets were well kept. So far as is known, Haseltine was the marketing outlet for all 1801–2–3 Proof ‘restrike’ dollars and, likely, all 1804 Class III dollars as well. In addition, Haseltine seems to have been the distributor for Mint-made electrotypes of the 1804 dollar.”



Édouard Frossard,
Editor of *Numisma*

The Chapman brothers, S.H. and Henry, also worked from 1875 through 1878 in Haseltine’s Philadelphia coin shop, before embarking on their own successful coin business.

The relationships among key Mint employees of the era were even more tightly interlaced. Suspensions were ubiquitous, and rightly so. Frossard, in his July 1885 edition of *Numisma*, indirectly suggests that Haseltine and the Chapman brothers had knowledge of the mysterious events surrounding the Class III dollars.

The coin magazines of the late 19th century were also a venue for competing dealers to verbally poke at each other. For example, in the October 1867 edition of *Mason’s*, the editor calls into question Woodward’s cataloging skills: “U.S. 1804 Dollar – This remarkably rare coin is cataloged in the Mickley collection as ‘scarce!’ Well we should rather think it was: *only two known*, and worth \$1000 each.” In the same edition, Mason inadvertently provides a possible

reason for the subtle jab: “We had the promise of the books, and we now receive notice from Mr. Woodward that one copy can only be spared, and that of course, for our own personal property.” Apparently, Mason’s firm had previously reached a deal with Woodward to distribute copies of the Mickley catalog before the sale, presumably for a profit, but it would seem that Woodward changed his mind at the last minute. Frossard’s *Numisma* was particularly infamous for venomous attacks against other prominent dealers and collectors. Indeed, the later 19th century was a fascinating time in American numismatics, and the 1804 dollars were a major part of the excitement.

As with any tangible item of great value and interest, the creation of counterfeits and alterations was inevitable. Bogus 1804 dollars took many forms—electrotypes, cast copies, and altered dates. As early as 1842, the Mint made a negative electrotype of the Stickney specimen. The early numismatic press often covered the proliferation of fake 1804 dollars. Mason was particularly annoyed by the increase of deceptive electrotypes flooding the market, freely expressing his feelings in his *Coin Collector’s Magazine*. A hobbyist from Glen Cove, Long Island, took offense to Mason’s opposition to collector demand for electrotypes in a letter to the editor as published in the August 1867 edition of Mason’s magazine: “... Supposing that you had a fine collection of U.S. dollars, excepting the rare date of 1804, and this you could not get, and could get a fine electrotype copy of it, would you reject the copy, or keep it until you might, perhaps, be fortunate to get the original?”

Mason held his ground and responded by firmly rejecting the use of electrotypes in lieu of original coins. If nothing else, the letter reiterates the fact that demand for 1804 dollars by desperate collectors far exceeded the supply. Other stories of spurious 1804 dollars abound throughout the late 19th century and into the mid-20th century. Perhaps the most famous and controversial story is B. Max Mehl’s attempted sale of a fake 1804 dollar in the Granberg Collection in July 1913. Even though

he admitted that the 4 in the date was shaped differently than the same digit observed on genuine examples, Mehl went to great lengths in the catalog to promote the Granberg coin as authentic, suggesting that it was simply an unknown variety for the date. After a vigorous defense of the coin, Mehl finally withdrew it (Bowers, 1993).

Even the noncollecting public was aware of the importance and rarity of the legendary 1804 dollars. A June 8, 1902, article in the *New York Times* titled “Discovery of Another 1804 Silver Dollar” gives the following account:

“Another specimen of the so-called 1804 American silver dollar has turned up. The history of this remarkable coin is as follows: A short time ago a sporting man named B.H. Smith got stranded in Lima, Ohio. He visited a pawnbroker there and asked a loan of \$25 on a coin. The pawnbroker, seeing that it was an 1804 dollar, became suspicious and reported the matter to the police, who in turn reported it to the United States authorities.”

The article continues at length, telling the story of how Smith obtained the coin from “an old German farmer” who had obtained the piece as pay for his service in the British army years earlier. Similarly far-fetched stories regarding the 1804 dollars were commonplace during the era. Newman and Bressett’s *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar* outlines many other colorful tales regarding fake examples.

Collector demand for genuine 1804 dollars has continued unabated for a century and a half, thanks in part to the growth of the numismatic press, growth in the collector base, and a new sales vehicle: the live auction. First the Class I Originals, then the Class III Restrikes (appearing in 1876) have been responsible for one auction record after another, with the top sales records moving steadily upward and currently well into the millions of dollars.

While the 1804 dollar was the centerpiece of early American numismatics, the allure and mystique of this rare issue has only strengthened over the years. In modern times, the announcement of an example coming to market elicits much fervor and excitement, with front-page articles in the numismatic media and even coverage by the mainstream press. And new records will continue to be established, since collectors are now competing with investors for ownership of “The King of American Coins.”

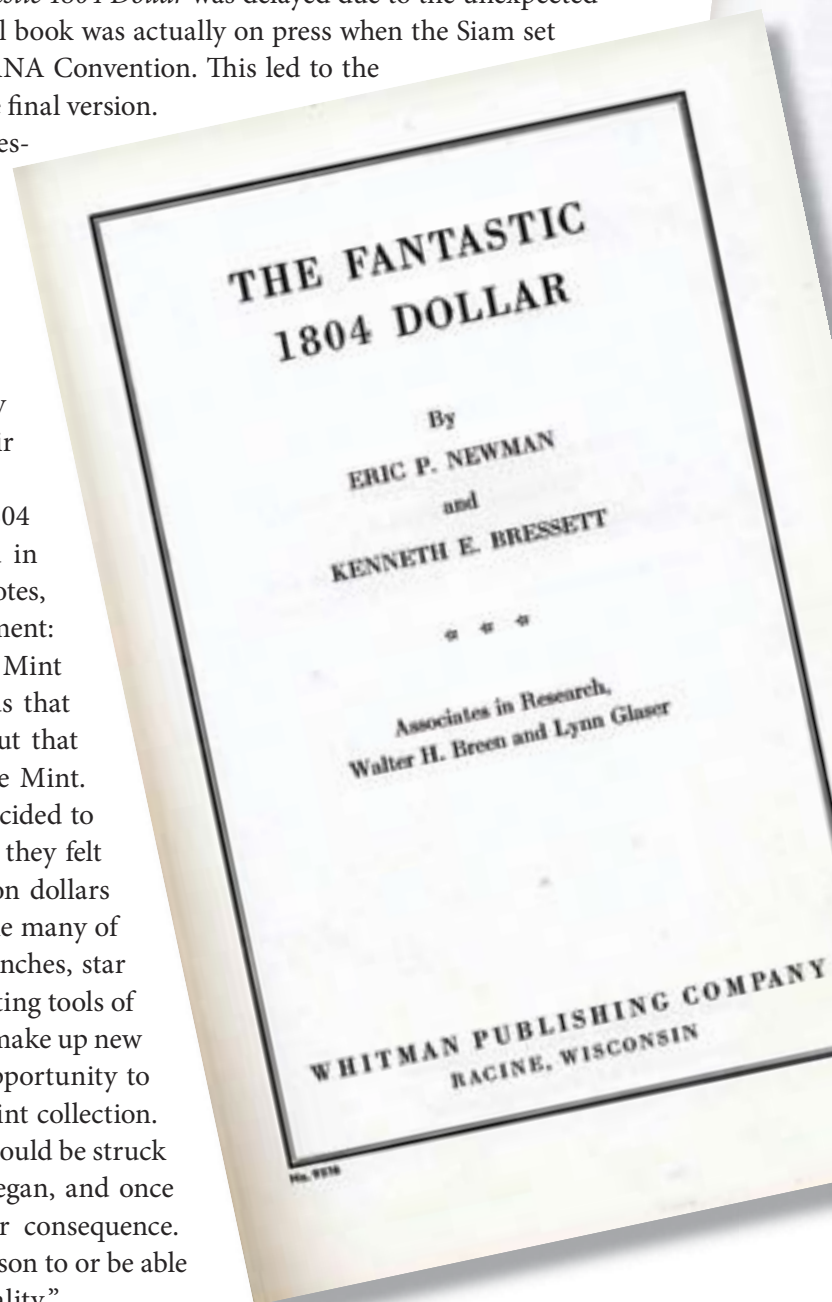
Review of Modern-Era Numismatic Literature on the 1804 Dollar

*1960s Forward See Flowering of Numismatic Research
Confirming the Status of the 'King of American Coins'*

Beginning about 1960 and flourishing since the 1980s, the current numismatic era has been a time of exhaustive research, covering nearly every imaginable numismatic topic, including the 1804 silver dollars. *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar* is just one of the books that appeared during this time. Eric Newman and Kenneth Bressett originally intended for the title to indicate that the 1804 dollars were fantasy pieces, but it seems that the choice for a title actually spurred additional interest. Their comprehensive reference was the first book-length study of the subject, and the first to provide substantial factual details as known today. Publication of *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar* was delayed due to the unexpected appearance of the King of Siam set. The original book was actually on press when the Siam set made its first modern appearance at the 1962 ANA Convention. This led to the book being pulled from press and updated to the final version.

Prior to the 1962 publication of Newman-Bressett, most published information was a mix of little factual data and substantial speculation. The same is true of most other pre-1960 publications. The authors published two follow-up articles in later years, providing additional information that appeared after publication of their initial reference. Both articles were published by the American Numismatic Society as part of their Coinage of the Americas Conference series.

The first article was titled "The Fantastic 1804 Dollar: 25th Anniversary Follow-up," published in 1987. Newman and Bressett considered anecdotes, commentary, and ownership changes. They comment: "It seems reasonable to conclude that the U.S. Mint officials in 1834 believed from the mint records that dollars dated 1804 had been struck in 1804, but that for some reason none had been retained by the Mint. When in the 1834–35 period those in charge decided to include a dollar coin in the diplomatic gift sets they felt that they should include the most recent date on dollars which they thought was 1804. They had available many of the device punches, letter punches, numeral punches, star punches, collar dies, edge dies, and planchet cutting tools of the early nineteenth century. The temptation to make up new 1804 dollar dies was too great. There was an opportunity to fill in the presentation sets and to add to the mint collection. After the dies were prepared a few extra dollars could be struck for reserve or otherwise. Thus the devilment began, and once commenced, subsequent restriking was a later consequence. They had no thought that anyone would find reason to or be able to expose or criticize their impropriety and illegality."



The Fantastic 1804 Dollar: 25th Anniversary Follow-up

Eric P. Newman and Kenneth E. Bressett

Coinage of the Americas Conference
at the American Numismatic Society, New York
© The American Numismatic Society, 1987

The second article, titled “A Restated Opinion on the Origin of the 1804 Dollar and the 1804 Eagle Proofs,” appeared in 1993. The authors examined 25 additional points related to the history of those coins. For example, one of their points suggests: “The Class I dollars dated 1804 were individually struck during 1834 for presentation sets on the U.S. Mint’s available medal press using a smooth collar die from which the coin was not extracted automatically. During striking the smooth collar crushed the edge lettering which had been put on the planchet by the available Castaing machine and old edge lettering dies. Class II and Class III dollars dated 1804 and the proof dollars dated 1801, 1802, and 1803 were not prepared in 1834 and were struck many years later.”

During this period, others wrote about the 1804 silver dollar as part of longer references covering a variety of coins. Don Taxay, for example, discussed the 1804 dollar in *Counterfeit, Mis-struck, and Unofficial U.S. Coins*. He provided a brief summary of known information at the time his book was published in 1963.

In addition to various auction catalog descriptions, ranging from brief one-page commentaries to extensive, multipage reviews, two other important entries in the modern era are both by Q. David Bowers. The first is the section on 1804 silver dollars in *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, and the other is *The Rare Silver Dollars Dated 1804 and the Exciting Adventures of Edmund Roberts*.

Bowers’ *Complete Encyclopedia* reviewed virtually everything known about the entire series of silver dollars from 1794 to the date of publication, including modern commemorative issues. Additional research generated substantial previously unpublished

data. Published in two volumes, that reference quickly became a standard in the numismatic arena, despite the book’s lack of availability. The section on early silver dollars from 1794 to 1803, also including the 1804 dollars and the backdated proof issues, is a primary source for collectors today.

His other reference began as a short, updated treatise on the 1804 silver dollars, but immediately grew to a much larger reference that included substantial background about Roberts, the State Department representative who delivered the presentation sets to the Sultan of Muscat and the King of Siam on behalf of President Jackson. Bowers’ interest in local New Hampshire history is evident in this reference, centered on the primary subject, who hailed from Portsmouth.

A recent publication by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, *The 100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, considers the 1804 dollar to be the single greatest coin, ranked number 1, followed by the 1913 Liberty nickel, the 1933 double eagle, the 1849 double eagle, and the 1907 Ultra High Relief double eagle rounding out the top five. Garrett and Guth let members of the Professional Numismatists Guild vote on the top 100 coins, tabulating the responses: “The top coin (the 1804 silver dollar) received twice as many #1 votes as any other coin. Its weighted score was 27% higher than the #2 coin. It seems that the so-called ‘King of American Coins’ occupies its throne securely!”

Registry of 1804 Silver Dollars

The Short List of the Most Spectacular U.S. Coins

In *Million Dollar Nickels*, principal author Ray Knight discussed the “Challenges in Identifying Individual Rare Coins”:

“[The] ‘system’ of referring to specific coins [by nicknames] suffers from major flaws that in many instances further aggravate the confusion rather than diminishing it. Famous coins tend to attract famous owners. The coins change hands from one famous owner to another equally, or maybe even more, famous owner. As a practical matter, an owner who plunks down several million dollars for a coin has paid for the right to call it whatever he or she pleases! People gradually begin to refer to the coin by the next name and the next, as the procession of owners grows.”

Similar naming conventions and flaws exist for the 1804 dollars as for the 1913 Liberty nickels, the topic of Knight’s book. Past owners of the current specimen include Joseph J. Mickley, William Lilliendahl, William Sumner Appleton, the Massachusetts Historical Society, a private Chicago collector, Reed Hawn, and David Queller, suggesting the following different potential names for this specimen: The Mickley Specimen, The Lilliendahl Specimen, the Appleton Specimen, The Massachusetts Historical Society Specimen, The Hawn Specimen, and The Queller Family Specimen. The last of these is probably the most appropriate, as David Queller is the current seller of the coin. However, at the conclusion of the present sale, it would then be known by the new buyer’s name. Since Joseph J. Mickley was the first numismatist to own the coin and is still a recognizable name in today’s numismatic world, it seems a fitting tribute to call it The Mickley Specimen. Rather than the creation of further confusion, with one exception, we have elected to use the same nicknames Q. David Bowers used in *The Rare Silver Dollars Dated 1804 and the Exciting Adventures of Edmund Roberts*.

The 1804 silver dollar registry that follows is presented in an abbreviated format with auction citations and prices realized where they are available. Bowers, in his book on the topic, provides an extensive, detailed historical record with substantial biographical background on individual owners and intermediaries, to which we refer the reader. We are indebted to P. Scott Rubin, who provided complete auction records for all 1804 silver dollars that have appeared in 49 different auctions since 1867.

Class I: The “Originals”

1. Sultan of Muscat Specimen

PR68 PCGS. Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt; U.S. Department of State, c/o Edmund Roberts; Sayyid Sa'id-bin-Sultan (Sultan of Muscat), as part of a cased presentation set; unknown intermediaries; Charles A. Watters of Liverpool, England; Glendining & Co., London (5/1917), lot 227 (330 pounds); Henry Chapman (6/1918); Virgil Brand, later, Brand Estate; Armin W. Brand; Horace Louis Philip Brand; Ruth and Charles Green; Charles Frederick Childs; F. Newell Childs; Charles Frederick Childs II; Walter H. Childs; Bowers and Merena (8/1999), lot 458, \$4,140,000; Mack and Brent Pogue.



Virgil M. Brand

2. King of Siam Specimen

PR67 PCGS. Part of the King of Siam cased presentation set. Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt; U.S. Department of State, c/o Edmund Roberts; King Ph'rā Nang Klao (Rama III) of Siam; presumed remaining in the family until about 1950; David F. Spink, who acquired the set personally; Elvin I. Unterman, via agent Lester Merkin; Bowers and Merena (10/1987), lot 2209, not sold; Rarities Group (Martin Paul) and Continental Rarity Coin Fund I (Greg Holloway); Superior (5/1990), lot 3364, \$1,815,000 for the entire King of Siam set; Iraj Sayah and Terry Brand; Superior (1/1993), lot 1196; Spectrum Numismatics; private western collection; Goldberg Coins (privately, 11/2005); Steven Contursi.



*Andrew Jackson, President
who Ordered the Striking of
the “Original” 1804 Dollars*

3. Stickney Specimen

PR65 PCGS. Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt; Matthew Adams Stickney; Henry Chapman (6/1907), lot 849, \$3,600; Col. James W. Ellsworth; Wayne Raymond; William Cutler Atwater, later, Atwater Estate; B. Max Mehl (6/1946), lot 213, \$10,500; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., later, Eliasberg Estate; Bowers and Merena (4/1997), lot 2199, \$1,815,000; Spectrum Numismatics; private collection.



Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.



Lyman Haynes Low



Byron Reed



Joseph Mickley Medal

4. Dexter Specimen

PR65 PCGS. Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt; unknown intermediaries; S.H. and Henry Chapman; Adolph Weyl, Berlin (10/1884), lot 159, \$216; S.H. and Henry Chapman; Chapman Brothers (5/1885), lot 354, \$1,000; Scott Stamp & Coin Company; James Vila Dexter, later, Dexter Estate; H.G. Brown; Lyman H. Low (10/1904), lot 431, \$1,100; William Forrester Dunham; B. Max Mehl; B. Max Mehl (6/1941), lot 1058, \$4,250; Charles M. Williams; Abe Kosoff and Sol Kaplan; Harold Bareford; Stack's (10/1981), lot 424, \$280,000; RARCOA (Ed Milas); Leon Hendrickson and George Weingart; Auction '89 (RARCOA), lot 247, \$990,000; American Rare Coin Fund, Ltd. (Hugh Sconyers, manager); Northern California collector; Superior (7/1993), lot 551, not sold; Northern California collector; Superior (5/1994), lot 761; Harlan White; private southeastern collection; Stack's (10/2000), lot 1167.

5. Parmelee Specimen

PR64 ICG. Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt; unknown intermediaries; "an aged lady" who gave the coin to her son; E. Harrison Sanford; Edward Cogan (11/1874), lot 99, \$700; Lorin G. Parmelee; New York Coin & Stamp Co. (6/1890), lot 817, \$570; Byron Reed; Omaha City Library; Western Heritage Museum.

6. Mickley Specimen. The present example.

PR62 NGC. Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt; unknown intermediaries; Henry C. Young, a teller at the Bank of Pennsylvania (ca. 1850); Joseph J. Mickley (ca. 1858); W. Elliot Woodward (10/1867), lot 1676, \$750; William A. Lilliendahl; Edward Cogan (1868); William Sumner Appleton (1868); Massachusetts Historical Society (1905); Stack's (10/1970), lot 625, \$77,500; Chicago collection; Reed Hawn via Stack's; Stack's (10/1993), lot 735, \$475,000; David Queller; Queller Family Collection.

7. Mint Cabinet Specimen

Impaired Proof, per conventional wisdom. Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt; Mint Cabinet; National Numismatic Collection; Smithsonian Institution.



Second Philadelphia Mint

8. Cohen Specimen

PR30. Chief Coiner Adam Eckfeldt; unknown intermediaries; Edward Cohen, Richmond, Virginia; Col. Mendes I. Cohen, Baltimore, Maryland; Edward Cogan (10/1875), lot 535, \$325; Henry S. Adams; Edward Cogan (11/1876), lot 356, \$500; Lorin G. Parmelee; Henry G. Sampson; Major William Boerum Wetmore; Chapman Brothers (6/1906), lot 208, \$720; S.H. and H. Chapman; Thomas L. Elder; James H. Manning; B. Max Mehl (5/1921), lot 778, \$2,500; Elmer S. Sears; B. Max Mehl; Lammot Du Pont; Willis H. Du Pont; unknown thieves; recovered in Zurich, Switzerland, on April 23, 1993; donated to the American Numismatic Association Museum.



Colonel Mendes Cohen

Class II: The “First Restrikes”

9. Mint Cabinet Specimen

PR60 or thereabouts. National Numismatic Collection; Smithsonian Institution. Struck over an 1857 Bern, Switzerland, shooting taler.



*Mint Director
James Ross Snowden*

Class III: The “Second Restrikes”

10. Linderman Specimen

PR63. Mint Director Henry R. Linderman, later, Linderman Estate; Lyman H. Low (6/1887), lot 40, not sold; Linderman Estate; J.W. Scott (2/1888), lot 40, \$470; James Ten Eyck, later, Ten Eyck Estate; B. Max Mehl (5/1922), lot 394, \$840; Lammot Du Pont; Willis H. Du Pont; unknown thieves; recovered March 16, 1982; loaned to American Numismatic Association; donated to Smithsonian Institution.



*Mint Director
Henry R. Linderman*

11. Idler Specimen

PR60 or slightly finer. Philadelphia Mint; William K. Idler; Captain John W. Haseltine; Stephen K. Nagy; Henry O. Granberg; William Cutler Atwater, later, Atwater Estate; B. Max Mehl (6/1946), lot 214, \$2,875; Will W. Neil; B. Max Mehl, (6/1947), lot 31, \$3,125; Edwin Hydeman; Abe Kosoff (3/1961), lot 994, \$29,000; Edwin Hydeman, World-Wide Coin Investments, Ltd. (John Hamrick and Warren Tucker); Bowers and Ruddy Galleries; Continental Coin Galleries; Mark Blackburn; Larry Demerer; Dr. Jerry Buss, via Superior Galleries; Superior Galleries (1/1985), lot 1337, \$308,000; Aubrey and Adeline Bebee; American Numismatic Association.



William Cutler Atwater



Samuel Chapman



Thomas Harrison Garrett



Captain John W. Haseltine



Farran Zerbe

12. Adams Specimen

PR58 PCGS. Philadelphia Mint; Captain John W. Haseltine; John W. Haseltine (3/1876), lot 194, \$395; John W. Haseltine; Phineas Adams; Henry Ahlborn; John P. Lyman; S.H. Chapman (11/1913), lot 16, \$340; Waldo C. Newcomer; Col. Edward H.R. Green, later, Col. Green estate; A.J. Allen; Frederick C.C. Boyd; Percy A. Smith; B. Max Mehl; B. Max Mehl (5/1950), lot 804, \$3,250; Amon G. Carter, Sr.; Amon G. Carter, Jr., later, Carter Estate; Stack's (1/1984), lot 241, \$198,000; John Nelson Rowe, III; L.R. French, Jr., later, French Estate; Stack's (1/1989), lot 15, \$242,000; Rarities Group (Martin B. Paul); National Gold Exchange (Mark Yaffe); Heritage Rare Coin Galleries; Indianapolis Collection; unknown private collection; David Liljestrand; unknown Midwest collection; David Liljestrand; National Gold Exchange and Kenneth Goldman; Legend Numismatics; Phillip Flannagan; Bowers and Merena (11/2001), lot 4303, \$874,000; later, Bowers and Merena (8/2003), lot 2026, \$1,207,500; Heritage (privately, 4/2006).

13. Berg Specimen

PR50. Philadelphia Mint; Captain John W. Haseltine; Koch & Co., Vienna; O.H. Berg; John W. Haseltine (5/1883), lot 568, \$740; George W. Cogan; Thomas Harrison Garrett, later, Garrett Estate; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Bowers and Ruddy (3/1980), lot 698, \$400,000; Pullen & Hanks, later with Sam Colavita acquiring one-third interest; Sam Colavita; Pullen & Hanks (2/1982), lot 1076, \$190,000; Sam Colavita; Mike Levinson, in trade for eight acres of land in El Paso, Texas; Pennsylvania private collection; Bowers and Merena (6/1986), lot 1736, \$187,000; Rarities Group (Martin B. Paul); American Coin Portfolios (Dan Drykerman); Laura Sommer.

14. Davis Specimen

PR40. Philadelphia Mint; probably, Captain John W. Haseltine; Robert Coulton Davis; John W. Haseltine; George M. Klein; W. Elliot Woodward (5/1888), lot 1940, \$660; Robert Coulton Davis, via J. Colvin Randall, later, Davis Estate; John W. Haseltine; John M. Hale, later, Hale Estate; R.H. Mull; Parke-Bernet Galleries (5/1950), lot 221, \$3,400; Henry P. Graves, later, Graves Estate; Stack's (4/1954), lot 1333, \$8,000; Ben H. Koenig; Stack's (12/1960), lot 576, \$28,000; Samuel Wolfson; Stack's (5/1963), lot 1394, \$36,000; Norton Simon; James H.T. McConnell, Jr., via Stack's.

15. Ellsworth Specimen

Bowers: "Driefus-Rosenthal Specimen"

PR40. Philadelphia Mint; unknown intermediaries; W. Julius Driefus; Isaac Rosenthal; Col. James W. Ellsworth; Wayte Raymond; Farran Zerbe, via Gutttag Brothers; Chase National Bank; American Numismatic Society.

GOBRECHT DOLLARS



Rare 1836 Name Below Base Gobrecht Dollar, Judd-58, PR64

2090 1836 Name Below Base, Judd-58 Restrike, Pollock-61, R.6(?), PR64 NGC. Silver. Die Alignment III: Center of Liberty's head opposite N in ONE. The Name Below Base Gobrecht dollar is one of the classics of 19th century U.S. numismatics. No solid evidence has been produced to date that proves these pieces were struck in the year dated (1836). If such pieces had been struck they would be in Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head opposite the DO of DOLLAR). Also, if the dies were indeed produced in 1836 and stored in the Mint for 20+ years, the coins do not show evidence of the die rust expected from dies in storage for that long. The best evidence indicates these pieces were struck in the 1860s. The Die Alignment IV pieces show less prominent die cracks, and the thought is they were struck in the late 1850s, before the DA III coins. This particular coin displays the expected die cracks on the reverse that connect ITED STATES O and OLLA.

The production of 18 pieces for the Name Below Base is an apocryphal mintage that is traceable to Edward Cogan in 1867. While no exact mintage is known for this issue, judging from the number of survivors known somewhere around 100 pieces were probably made. As with all Gobrecht dollars, they were struck in proof format and most likely struck twice to bring up high point definition.

This is a stunning Judd-58. The fields are brightly mirrored and devoid of any noticeable contact marks. As mentioned above, the striking definition is strong. The foot of Liberty is the usual place to look for fullness of strike on a Gobrecht dollar, and here it has medal-like clarity of detail. However, the hair detail on Liberty is curiously soft, a trait not often seen on this design type. The centers are generally brilliant with light golden toning encircling the margins. A rare opportunity for the Gobrecht collector.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#11217)





Richly Toned PR62 1836 Gobrecht Dollar Judd-60, Die Alignment I A Late December Striking

2091 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR62 NGC. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (Liberty's head opposite DO). Struck in late December 1836, these pieces are recognizable by the diagonal die scratch above the eagle's wing that points toward the AT of STATES. On this coin it is especially prominent, undoubtedly a combination of an early striking after the die was scratched and the high grade of this piece.

The proof surfaces of this piece are pronounced on this coin. It makes one wonder about the reason these dollars were struck in proof format. The proofing process was uncommon for U.S. coins in 1836. It does, however, make for an impressive coin when such pieces are encountered. The only conclusion we can come to is that Mint Director Patterson must have wanted to gain acceptance of the new dollars with the general public, and striking them as proofs would further enhance their overall appearance and desirability. For collectors, however, the proof status of these coins has caused confusion over the past 150 years. Very few coins intended for circulation have ever been struck in proof format. On the other hand, almost all patterns were struck as proofs. Gobrecht dollars, like patterns, also had small mintages. As a result, for many years Gobrecht dollars have been considered patterns, when in fact only the 1838 coins are actual patterns.

The late-December strikings are usually found circulated since they were deposited in a local bank. This piece is certainly the exception. As mentioned, the fields are deeply reflective, and they enhance the rich, variegated blue, rose, and golden colors that are seen on each side. Fully struck in all areas. The Queller piece is identifiable by a tiny check-mark die flaw on the face of Liberty. Seldom seen finer and worthy of consideration by the advanced collector of 19th century silver dollars.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#11225)





Rare Die Alignment IV
1838 Gobrecht Dollar, PR64
Judd-84 Restrike

2092 1838 Name Omitted, Judd-84 Restrike, Pollock-93, R.5, PR64 NGC. Silver. Die Alignment IV: Center of Liberty's head opposite the right side of the F in OF. The all-important reverse cracks that are present (or not) on 1838 Gobrecht dollars are microscopic on this piece. The only die crack that is evident with strong magnification connects the tops of MERI. Unlike later strikings of the 1838, no evidence of die cracks are seen at the base of LAR or TE. This slight die cracking dates this piece to the late 1850s, apparently produced after the 300 1838-dated dollars were struck in 1839.

The minute die cracking on this piece dates its striking not through guesswork, but rather from direct evidence of other coins examined. A Die Alignment III coin (center of Liberty's head opposite N in ONE) is known that is overstruck on an 1859 Seated dollar. The significance of this is twofold. One, it has heavy die cracks. Two, it is a Die Alignment III coin. Since the reverse die cracks are heavier on Die Alignment III dollars than DA IV pieces, the conclusion must be that the DA III coins were struck after the DA IV coins. The date of the overstruck coin (1859) proves that the Die Alignment III pieces were struck in 1859 or later. Therefore, the Die Alignment IV coins were produced sometime prior to 1859.

Like all the Queller Gobrecht dollars, this is a magnificent coin. The fields are sparkling and deeply reflective, qualities that are abundantly evident even through the bright rose, lime-green, and pale gray patina that covers each side. Sharply, but not fully struck, the only areas of softness are on several of the peripheral stars on the obverse and Liberty's foot. There are no obvious or distracting contact marks on this splendid coin—a rarity of the highest order and importance for the dollar collector. Census: 10 in 64, 5 finer (3/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#11352)





Deeply Mirrored PR63 1839 Gobrecht Dollar Die Alignment IV, Judd-104 Restrike

2093 1839 Name Omitted, Judd-104 Restrike, Pollock-116, R.3, PR63 NGC. Silver. Die Alignment IV (medal turn, center of Liberty's head opposite right side of F in OF). There are three families of 1839 dollars and each represents a different striking period. Like other Gobrecht dollars, they are most easily understood by the presence or lack of die cracks on the reverse. These three striking periods are separated thus:

1. Original 1839 dollars (Judd-104) appear in Die Alignment IV and were struck from a perfect reverse die (i.e., no reverse die cracks). No Die Alignment I coins are known.
2. Restrike 1839 dollars were made in Die Alignment IV and have microscopic reverse die cracks through MERI and other reverse letters. These coins were probably struck from 1857 until 1859.
3. The second set of restrike 1839 dollars is found in Die Alignment III (center of Liberty's head opposite the N in ONE) and have reverse die cracks similar to #2 above. However, these coins were probably struck in the late 1860s (or perhaps slightly later); a time when the Die Alignment III Judd-60s were made.

This piece shows the most minute die crack connecting the tops of MERI and possibly the bottoms of AR. As such, this appears to be a restrike from the 1857-1859 timeframe.

Struck as collector pieces under James Ross Snowden's tenure as mint director, these early restrikes are generally found in PR60 to PR65 grades. This piece is above average for the issue with most early restrikes averaging less than PR62. The fields on this coin are noticeably bright and deeply reflective. The centers of each side are largely free from toning, while the margins display rich rose-colored patina. Lightly hairlined, which explains the PR63 grade, the surfaces are otherwise free from any other post-striking defects. Another exceptional dollar from the Queller Collection.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#11446)

SEATED DOLLARS



Exceedingly Rare 1840 Select Dollar

2094 1840 MS63 NGC. The 1840 dollar saw a mintage of 61,005 business strikes. Despite being the first year of issue in the Seated Liberty dollar series, examples were not saved in large numbers, perhaps because during this "Hard Times" era (1837-1844) most people could not afford to squirrel them away.

The 1840 is exceedingly rare in Mint State, and very few can lay claim to MS63 or higher grade. Indeed, NGC and PCGS have certified fewer than 20 Select examples, a mere three near-Gems, and none finer!

Reddish-gold patination dominates both sides of this MS63 coin, with cobalt-blue accents at the margins. A well executed strike complements the beautiful toning, resulting in virtual completeness on the design elements. A few minute handling marks are all that keeps this specimen from a higher grade. Census: 8 in 63, 1 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6926)





Gem 1841 Seated Dollar Single Finest NGC-Certified

2095 1841 MS65 NGC. Gem Seated dollars are rare, regardless of date or mint. Only two dates in the series have productions of more than 1 million pieces, the 1871 and 1872, but most of the mintage was exported and eventually melted. Remarkably, Mint State bags of 1859-O and 1860-O Seated dollars emerged from Treasury vaults approximately a century after they were struck. But those pieces were generally heavily abraded.

Although any Gem Liberty Seated dollar is desirable, MS65 examples are particularly scarce for the first 14 years of the series, from 1840 through 1853. Within that date range, NGC has certified just five pieces as MS65, one each of the 1841, 1846, 1846-O, 1847, and 1851. Unlike most 20th century series, it is impossible to assemble an NGC set of Seated dollars above MS63, because that grade is the highest certified by that service for the 1852.

Like all early Seated dollars, the 1841 is very scarce in Mint State. However, the patient collector will eventually encounter examples in the MS61 to MS63 grades. NGC and PCGS combined have certified just seven pieces as MS64, and three pieces as MS65. Those figures may include resubmissions over the 20+ years of operation of NGC and PCGS.

It is understandable why there are so few high grade 1841 dollars. There were few if any devoted numismatists at the time. No collector organizations existed until shortly prior to the Civil War. Occasional silver dollars may have been set aside for bank reserves, or as a store of wealth. Even then, the pieces were indifferently stored, since there was no collector value or interest.

It is remarkable, then, that the present Gem has survived in such outstanding condition. The strike is intricate for its commercial origin, and the surfaces are uncommonly devoid of contact. Subtle satin luster shimmers across the light caramel-gold toning. Once the Queller Collection has been sold, it could be many years until another example of similar quality is available. Census: 1 in 65, 0 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6927)





Rare 1842 Normal Date Seated Dollar, MS64

2096 1842 MS64 NGC. CAC. Normal Date, Breen-5428. The Seated Liberty silver dollars of the 1840s were produced at a time when supplies of domestic silver were scarce, and accordingly some issues saw only token mintages, while none could be considered generous. Circulated 1842 Seated dollars are fairly common, but Mint State specimens are seldom seen. Examples in MS64 or finer are quite rare. As of (3/08) NGC has certified only 20 examples in MS64, with none finer.

This piece shows the bright, semiprooflike fields that are often encountered on Seated dollars from the 1840s and 1850s. The centers show rich reddish-gray toning and are surrounded by deep blue at the margins. The strike is good but not full, with no obvious marks on either side.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6928)



Condition Rarity 1843 Dollar, MS62

2097 1843 MS62 NGC. Despite the relatively high mintage of 165,100 business strikes, the 1843 dollar is rare in Mint State, and Gems are virtually unobtainable. The lustrous surfaces of this MS62 piece display warm orange-gold patina, and a better-than-average strike leaves sharp definition on the design elements, save for minor softness in a couple of the star centers. A few unobtrusive marks over each side preclude a higher grade.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6929)



Gorgeous 1844 MS62 Dollar

2098 1844 MS62 NGC. CAC. The 1844, coming from a small mintage of 20,000 business strikes, is in demand in all levels of preservation. This gorgeous MS62 example exhibits a pleasing mix of orange-gold, purple, and gray patination that takes on a somewhat streaked appearance on the reverse. The design features are well defined, and the lustrous surfaces reveal just a few minor ticks that barely prevent the next highest grade. Census: 4 in 62, 5 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6930)



Well Struck, Rare 1845 Dollar, MS61

2099 1845 MS61 NGC. A mere 24,500 business strike dollars were struck in 1845, and Mint State survivors are in short supply. This bright and essentially untoned MS61 example exhibits a well impressed strike, and has the most potent luster in the areas around and the interstices of the design features. A few minute contact marks are scattered over each side. Census: 7 in 61, 8 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6931)



Lovely, Rare 1846 Dollar, MS64

2100 1846 MS64 NGC. The 1846 dollar is seldom seen in the better grades of Mint State. This is what makes this near-Gem so special: Gem-quality coins are virtually unobtainable! Indeed, NGC and PCGS combined have seen a mere three MS65 pieces, and none finer. Whispers of golden-tan and ice-blue adhere to lustrous surfaces, and an attentive strike sharpens the design elements. This lovely piece is just a few minuscule marks from the Gem classification. Census: 21 in 64, 1 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6932)



Mint State 1846-O Seated Dollar

2101 1846-O MS61 NGC. Although the New Orleans Mint opened in 1838, no silver dollars were struck at the facility until 1846. Despite its historical significance, the 1846-O was little-saved, and only a solitary example has been certified as MS65 with none finer. Even in MS61, the 1846-O is decidedly rare.

The present example offers rich golden-brown toning with glimpses of ocean-blue near the rims. The reverse has an unimportant rim ding at 6:30, but even thorough evaluation fails to locate any singularly mentionable field marks. Those marks that are present are inconspicuous beneath the pleasing patina. The strike is surprisingly sharp. Census: 7 in 61, 9 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6933)



Splendid Choice 1847 Seated Dollar

2102 1847 MS64 NGC. Collectors of No Motto Seated dollars know that the issues usually encountered in Mint State are the 1859-O and 1860-O. Most certified 1847 dollars are in VF to AU grades, and none have been certified above MS65. The current example appears to be a Gem at first glance, since a degree of inspection is required to locate the few small marks on the lowered arm that limit the grade. The reverse is close to flawless, aside from a hint of striking incompleteness on the left (facing) claw. The semi-prooflike fields offer chestnut-gold toning, which deepens slightly to rose and aqua shades near the rims. Census: 10 in 64, 1 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6934)



Difficult, Low-Mintage 1848 Select Dollar

2103 1848 MS63 NGC. Light golden-tan surfaces are imbued with hints of powder-blue and lavender, and exhibit well struck design elements, except for softness on the centrils of the stars along the right border. Die polish lines in the fields result in semi-prooflike-ness that highlights the devices. A scattering of light marks defines the grade. A low-mintage issue of 15,000 business strikes, and very difficult to obtain in Mint State. Census: 3 in 63, 0 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6935)



Condition Rarity 1849 Dollar, MS63

2104 1849 MS63 NGC. The 1849, from a mintage of 62,600 pieces, is rare in Mint State. This Select example features golden-gray patination splashed with sky-blue and lavender. An attentive strike leaves good definition on the motifs, except for the usually seen softness on the eagle's neck feathers. A few trivial marks preclude a finer grade. Census: 14 in 63, 6 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6936)



Low-Mintage 1850 Dollar, MS61

2105 1850 MS61 NGC. The 1850 dollar attracts a great deal of attention due to its low mintage figure of only 7,500 pieces. As might be expected, Mint State coins are not plentiful. A layer of champagne-gold and sky-blue patina rests on both sides of this MS61 specimen. The fields are partially prooflike, as is almost always the case with these coins, and yield mild contrast with well struck design elements. A few unobtrusive marks are noted. Census: 13 in 61, 12 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6937)



Challenging High-End 1850-O Seated Dollar, MS62

2106 1850-O MS62 NGC. Although a total of 40,000 1850-O silver dollars were minted, most were subsequently converted to bullion. The PCGS *Population Report* bears evidence of this likelihood: Philadelphia struck 7,500 silver dollars dated 1850 and PCGS has graded a total of 141 pieces of that issue in all grades, yet they have certified only 134 O-mint dollars dated 1850 (3/08). And of the 1850-O Seated dollars that survived the melting pots, few were saved in high grade. Writing in 1993, Dave Bowers offers his opinion regarding the rarity of this issue in Mint State condition: "If you want a Mint State 1850-O dollar for your collection, I suggest that you compromise and acquire an EF or AU instead, at least as an interim strategy, for it may be years, if ever, until you can buy a nice Mint State coin. Examples are few and far between."

To say that the current coin qualifies as a "nice Mint State coin" is an understatement. The strike is better than usually encountered on this issue and the surfaces are free of any distractions worthy of mention. Attractive rose and gold coloration blankets both sides and eye-appealing electric-blue iridescence clings to the devices on the obverse. Census: 4 in 62, 4 finer (3/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6938)

2107 No lot.



Gorgeous 1851 'Original' Dollar, MS63

2108 1851 MS63 NGC. High Date. A mere 1,300 dollars were produced for circulation in 1851, with another 30 to 100 restrike proofs made at a later date. The "Original" business strikes, such as this particular example, have the date high, while the restrikes show it centered. It is generally believed that no Original proof 1851 dollars were made, and indeed none have been certified by either NGC or PCGS. Although Original dollars have been cataloged as proofs in the past, these are now believed to be prooflike business strikes.

The rarity of 1851 Original dollars is undisputable. A total of 44 specimens have been certified, a number of which are likely resubmitted or crossover coins. The majority of the population is in the circulated to MS62 range. Ten examples rate MS63, seven near-Gem, and a paltry two Gems are known, with none finer.

Gorgeous toning resides on both sides of this Select specimen. Low-intensity sky-blue dominates the obverse, save for splashes of yellow-gold and lavender on the Liberty motif and in the right fields, while higher-intensity bluish-purple covers the reverse. An attentive strike brings about virtual completeness on the design elements, including the detail on Liberty's foot and the eagle's plumage. Close inspection reveals no marks worthy of individual mention, though a couple of small contacts on Liberty's upper right (left facing) shoulder are mentioned solely for pedigree purposes. In sum, a pleasing representative of this rare issue that will delight the aficionado of Seated Liberty dollars. Census: 9 in 63, 3 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6939)



Rare 1852 Silver Dollar MS62

2109 1852 MS62 NGC. Aside from the proof-only 1858, the 1852 has the lowest mintage of any Philadelphia Mint Seated dollar. The mintage was just 1,100 pieces, less than any of the four rare Carson City issues. Only the non-existent 1873-S has a lower recorded business strike mintage. The 1870-S mintage was undoubtedly less than that of the 1852, but that mintage went unrecorded.

The California gold rush was the reason for the uncommonly low 1852 mintage. Significant production from gold camps near San Francisco reduced the value of gold, relative to silver. But the government ratio of silver to gold was fixed. The result was that gold coins circulated, since their bullion content was undervalued relative to face. Silver coins were hoarded, and melted by speculators, since their face value was less than their intrinsic value.

Production of silver coins by the Mint depended upon private deposits of bullion. But it was undesirable to deposit bullion at the Mint, and receive coins of lesser face value than what depositors could instead obtain with the raw bullion from an assayer. As a result, mintages of silver dollars fell dramatically between 1849 and 1852. Mint production of the era was instead focused on the gold dollar. Between 1851 and 1853, approximately 10 million gold dollars were struck.

In 1852, there were few numismatists in the United States. The handful of collectors of the day pursued early products of the Mint, instead of contemporary issues. It is unsurprising that most surviving 1852 Seated dollars are in XF to AU grades. They circulated briefly, then were set aside because their value exceeded face. Only a single piece has been certified as high as MS65.

The present example is brilliant and lacks highpoint wear. The strike is bold aside from Liberty's hair and stars 8 and 9. Marks are limited to minor contact on the right obverse field and a concealed abrasion at the base of Liberty's shield. A hint of granularity is noted above the eagle's beak. The eye appeal is pleasing for the MS62 level. An important opportunity for the advanced Seated specialist. Census: 8 in 62, 1 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6940)



Pleasing 1853 Select Dollar

2110 1853 MS63 NGC. CAC. Pleasing luster exudes from both sides of this Select specimen that projects silver-gray surfaces imbued with hints of gold-tan. An attentive strike imparts uniformly strong delineation on the motifs, and a few light grade-defining marks are unworthy of individual mention.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6941)

Challenging 1854 Dollar, MS62

2111 1854 MS62 NGC. The 1854 dollar, from a mintage of 33,140 business strikes, is a challenge in any level of preservation. The light silver-gray surfaces of this MS62 example display a few breaks in the luster flow, and a scattering of minute contact marks. An impressive strike leaves sharp definition on the design elements.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6942)



Finest Certified 1855 Seated Dollar MS64

2112 1855 MS64 NGC. CAC. Paramount described the present coin as "the finest Uncirculated 1855 Seated Liberty dollar that we have seen" in its 1980 auction appearance, decades before the present coin was submitted to a grading service. The Paramount description elaborated,

"Gem Uncirculated 65. A sensational specimen with rich golden-brown toning and lustrous, semi-prooflike surfaces that are amazingly free of bagmarks. Well struck and extremely attractive.

"This date is very rare and underrated in strictly Uncirculated condition. Only 26,000 pieces were struck and auction records for choice specimens are virtually non-existent. The 1855 is significantly more rare in full Mint State than the 1853 or 1854, and is more often encountered in proof than in Uncirculated condition."

Today, Census reports suggest that the 1854 and 1855 are roughly equal in rarity in Mint State, and the proof 1855 is approximately as rare as its Mint State counterpart. But more than 27 years after the Paramount description was published, they were correct about the present coin. This 1855 silver dollar has reclaimed its status as the single finest known.

Luster shimmers throughout the splendid orange-gold surfaces. The strike is virtually full, and it requires a loupe and an experienced eye to locate only trivial incompleteness of detail on the eagle's left (facing) claw and Liberty's hair. We note concealed marks behind Liberty's head and on her left (facing) arm, but the overall preservation is exceptional. Census: 1 in 64, 0 finer (2/08).

Ex: Auction '80 (Paramount, 8/1980), lot 806; 50th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/1985), lot 225.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6943)



Rare 1856 Dollar, MS62

2113 1856 MS62 NGC. This issue is rare in all grades, as most of the 63,500-piece mintage was apparently exported. Splashes of low intensity orange-gold, sea-green, and aqua-blue patina race over the obverse, while slightly deeper hues of the same color scheme cover the reverse. A well directed strike results in better-than-average detail, except for minor softness in the upper right stars. A few minute obverse contact marks define the grade. Census: 5 in 62, 5 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6944)



Lustrous 1859 Dollar, MS63

2115 1859 MS63 NGC. CAC. Most 1859 business strike dollars were exported to China (David Bowers, 2006), making the issue scarce in all grades. Champagne-gold patina visits the borders of this pleasing Select example, and lustrous surfaces are devoid of serious marks. A well directed strike imparts sharp definition to the devices. *From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6946)*



Flashy 1857 Dollar, MS63 Prooflike

2114 1857 MS63 Prooflike NGC. Prooflike fields establish pronounced contrast with the motifs of this Select dollar, unimpeded by the veneer of champagne-gold patina covering both sides. The usual strike weakness is visible in the top parts of Liberty's hair and on the uppermost stars, but otherwise the design elements have benefited from a strong impression. A few minute marks scattered about account for the grade. This piece generates considerable flash.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6945)



Attractive 1859-O Select Dollar

2116 1859-O MS63 NGC. CAC. The 1859-O is readily available in the lower Mint State grades, having been released in quantity in the early 1960s (David Bowers, 2006). Most extant Uncirculated coins are in the MS60 to MS62 range. This attractive Select specimen displays nice luster and soft champagne-gold patina on relatively well preserved surfaces. Nicely struck, save for softness on the uppermost stars and Liberty's hair. Census: 31 in 63, 20 finer (3/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6947)



Pleasing Select Uncirculated 1859-S Dollar

2117 1859-S MS63 NGC. In terms of availability in Mint State grades, the 1859-S silver dollar is a standout issue with only 35 coins graded as MS60 or better by NGC and PCGS combined. 1859-S dollars grading Select Uncirculated, such as the current example, are truly rare. Including possible resubmissions of the same coin, a scant 11 examples have received the MS63 designation at both services collectively, with only one grading finer. The rarity of the 1859-S in high grade is due to the fact that the entire mintage of S-mint silver dollars that year were exported to the Orient. Most examples that made the return voyage home show signs of handling and wear. This piece is sharply struck and there are no obvious abrasions that interrupt the flow of the silky mint frost that covers each side. Variegated gray-lilac and golden-rose color is seen on each side of this important, high grade Seated dollar. Census: 4 in 63, 1 finer (3/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6948)

Attractive 1860-O Dollar, MS64

2118 1860-O MS64 NGC. Attractive orange-gold patina on the obverse displays bluish accents at the peripheries, while the reverse displays a mix of orange-gold, sky-blue, and light tan. The only exception to the generally well struck design elements is softness in the hair at the top of Liberty's head and on the stars along the right border. A few minor ticks preclude full Gem classification. Census: 22 in 64, 13 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6950)



Rare MS65 1861 Seated Dollar

2119 1861 MS65 NGC. The 1861 dollar, regardless of grade, is important as a Civil War first year of issue coin and, as such, is heavily demanded by collectors. Most who seek an example often settle for less-than-perfect coins since most, if not all, of this issue was apparently released into circulation. Heritage sold an MS65 1861 Seated dollar as part of our July 1993 ANA sale. Since that time and until now, we have not had the opportunity to offer another Gem example at auction. As of (3/08) NGC has certified a mere four pieces at the Gem level, with none grading finer, and the two services combined have certified only eight 1861 silver dollars at this level, some of which are likely the same coin that was resubmitted more than once. With this in mind, the 15-year absence of an example in our auction offerings is understandable. Swirling mint luster characterizes the surfaces of this rare Gem. Sharply struck, each side has light gray-rose toning in the centers with deep blue around the margins.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6951)



Rare 1862 Dollar, MS63

2120 1862 MS63 NGC. CAC. From a remarkably low mintage of 11,540 business strikes. Slivers of cobalt-blue, lavender, and golden-tan patina concentrate at the margins of this MS63 example, and an impressive strike results in well defined design features. David Bowers (2006) writes: "so rare that if you went to a major convention and waved a blank check in the air, probably none would be offered."

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6952)



Lovely 1863 Select Dollar

2121 1863 MS63 NGC. Both sides of this lovely Select dollar are bathed in warm golden-tan color, and the partially prooflike fields of each accentuate the motifs when the coin is tipped ever so slightly under a light source. The strike leaves relatively sharp delineation on the design elements, and it is just a few scattered handling marks that keep this piece from near-Gem.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6953)



Important Choice 1865 Seated Dollar

2122 1865 MS64 NGC. The centered date variety, interesting for a bold die line through the ball of the 6 in the date. The reverse has several faint die cracks along the peripheral legends, and light clash marks are present within the lower left portion of the eagle's shield. This impressive Seated dollar is brilliant save for a hint of gold along the lower left obverse rim. The strike is bold, with only slight blending on the eagle's left (facing) ankle. The luster is unbroken, although slightly subdued across the open fields. There are no grade-limiting marks, although a faint hair-thin line on the right obverse field is suggested for those who attempt to track pedigrees using auction catalogs. Census: 13 in 64, 1 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6955)



Well Struck 1866 Motto Dollar, MS63

2123 1866 Motto MS63 NGC. This is the first year of the reverse motto on the Seated Liberty dollar. Golden-tan patina is somewhat deeper on the obverse of this Select specimen, and is joined by whispers of powder-blue on the reverse. Well struck, save for minor softness in the uppermost stars. A few minute obverse handling marks define the grade.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6959)



Pleasing 1867 Select Dollar

2124 1867 MS63 NGC. CAC. A blend of reddish-gold, lavender, and sky-blue patina covers the lustrous surfaces on both sides of this lovely specimen, and a well directed strike brings out excellent definition on the design elements, except for the usual softness on stars 9 and 10. There are fewer marks than what might be expected for the grade designation. Census: 7 in 63, 11 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6960)



Rare 1868 Dollar, MS63

2125 1868 MS63 NGC. The 1868 business strike is rarer than its 162,100-piece mintage would indicate, for most were shipped to the Orient. This Select survivor displays semi-prooflike fields that yield mild contrast with the well struck motifs. Some light obverse marks limit the grade. Census: 4 in 63, 10 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6961)



Elusive Business Strike
1869 Seated Dollar, MS64

2126 1869 MS64 NGC. At 423,700 business strikes, the 1869 Liberty Seated dollar is on the high side among series mintages. Whatever happened to most of those coins is quite a mystery. Q. David Bowers notes in his *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*: "In *The Gobrecht Journal*, March 1886, Harry E. Salyards, M.D. contributed 'Rarity of the 1869 Dollar,' which told of his survey of 57 different coins which appeared in 128 auction sales, 1975-1985. He noted that ... 36 Proofs [of just 600 made] appeared in comparison to only 23 business strikes. The latter broke down to eight Uncirculated coins and 14 in lesser grades."

Today the situation is not dissimilar: The NGC-certified population of 1869 business strikes comprises 83 coins, only 32 of which are Mint State. There are only nine MS64 pieces at NGC, with three Gems finer. On the proof side, there are 196 proofs, with PR64 about the median grade (3/08).

This piece has lovely, even reddish-golden toning over each side with an occasional accent of deep blue at the margins. The strike is full throughout, with no obvious or distracting marks on either side.

Ex: Stack's private treaty, flip included.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6962)





Condition Rarity 1870 Dollar, MS64

2127 1870 MS64 NGC. While the 1870 dollar is relatively available in circulated grades, Mint State coins are difficult to come by. We present here a nice near-Gem with silver surfaces that exhibit sharply struck design elements, indeed better struck than usually seen for the issue. A few minute marks preclude Gem status. Census: 15 in 64, 4 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6963)

Uncirculated 1870-CC Seated Dollar

2128 1870-CC MS60 NGC. Variety 3-C. Golden-brown and forest-green intertwine across this introductory year Carson City dollar. The first coin struck at the facility was an 1870-CC Seated dollar, and eventually 12,462 pieces of the issue fell from the dies. Despite the small mintage, examples are known from three obverse and five reverse dies. Variety 3-C is among the more available die combinations, along with 2-B, 2-E, and 1-D. All, of course, are rare in Mint State.

This is an unusually mark-free piece that boasts satin luster throughout the devices and margins. Crisply struck aside from Liberty's hair and a few upper left-side stars. Census: 2 in 60, 14 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6964)



Extremely Rare 1870-S Seated Dollar, XF40 One of Only Nine Confirmed Pieces The Stickney-Miles-Queller Example

2129 1870-S XF40 NGC. For four weeks in the winter of 1914, the ANS sponsored an exhibit of Colonial and U.S. coins drawn from all the prominent collectors and dealers of the era. When one views the catalog of that exhibit today, the number of major rarities is simply staggering. Such an exhibit probably could not be duplicated today. Even if collectors and dealers of today would cooperate and allow their major rarities to be exhibited, the cost of insuring such an exhibit would likely be prohibitive. A review of the exhibit and catalog, as interesting as it would be, is beyond the scope of this writeup. The mention of one major rarity would slight another that would be omitted. However, it is important to note that the catalog is organized by area of specialty and interest, and then by exhibitor. There were 27 exhibitors, and needless to say, the list reads like a Who's Who in numismatics from a hundred years ago.

One of the exhibitors was H.O. Granberg, from Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Granberg made his name and fortune in the railroad and mining businesses. Among the many rarities he contributed to the ANS exhibit was one in the United States Coins chapter on page 36. Under the Silver Dollars section and San Francisco Mint subsection is: "1870. Only specimen known. No record of issue in the mint. (*Illustrated.*)" Undoubtedly the 44-year-old Seated dollar was little noticed among the well-known rarities on display. However, one collector who did take notice was Waldo C. Newcomer, another former railroad employee who then rose to prominence in banking. Newcomer had similar collecting interests to Granberg's, and after a theft of his collection in 1913 (and sometime before 1916), he purchased both the Granberg and Heaton collections. Among the coins he purchased was the allegedly unique 1870-S silver dollar.

As Nancy Oliver and Richard Kelly point out in "The Saga of the 1870-S Silver Dollar" in the May 2005 *Numismatist*, after Waldo Newcomer purchased the coin, he exhibited it at the 1916 ANS in Baltimore. This time the piece was noticed, and *The Numismatist* reported:

"Another excessively rare, if not unique, variety of the silver dollar is the one of the regular die struck in 1870 but bearing the small letter 's' on the reverse, which is shown to most of the collectors probably for the first time, and which to many up to this time has been unknown."

The mystery of the 1870-S dollar had begun, a mystery that would remain unsolved until 2005.

The explanation of the rarity and importance of the 1870-S Seated dollar is rooted in the building of the San Francisco Mint and the laying of its cornerstone on May 25, 1870. For months it had been known that among the items to be included in the time capsule in the new Mint building would be a complete denomination set of U.S. coins dated 1870. The 1870 dies were received in December 1869, shipped from the Philadelphia Mint to San Francisco—with a couple of important omissions. The gold dollar and three dollar dies lacked an S mintmark. Once the reverse dies were received from the Philadelphia Mint and production began in earnest on all

of the coins for the time capsule, it was discovered that there was no obverse die for the Seated dollar. Oliver and Kelly found evidence of a close working relationship between San Francisco Mint Superintendent A.H. LaGrange and Carson City Mint Superintendent Abraham Curry. They theorize that LaGrange asked for and received an 1870-dated dollar obverse die from Curry. Unfortunately, vast amounts of data from the various mints were destroyed some 30 years ago as a cost-cutting measure—we will never know for certain. The speculation is plausible, however, as one telegram survives from Curry to LaGrange, dated March 2, 1870:

"I have this day to acknowledge the receipt of silver dollar radius plates, and take this occasion to renew my thanks for your kindness."

What exactly "silver dollar radius plates" are is unknown, but this brief telegram underscores the working relationship between the two mints and the superintendents.

Oliver and Kelly also speculate that an S-mint silver dollar would be an excellent memento for the groundbreaking ceremonies. It is logical to conclude that such coins would be unknown to the collecting public, since they were produced under clandestine circumstances; that is, there is no mint record of the production of these dollars. When one examines the roster of the known 1870-S dollar specimens, it appears that is precisely what they were intended for—mementos—and most appear to have been used as pocket pieces. They certainly show evidence of many years' ownership by non-numismatists. Only two of the nine known examples are Uncirculated. Other pieces are scratched, one shows a test mark, another is pitted, and still another tooled.

The commonly accepted number of 1870-S dollars produced is 12. In the absence of mint records to back up that number, or any other credible primary source, we are left with nine known examples, another that allegedly appeared and then disappeared around 1990, and an 11th piece that is presumably still entombed in the cornerstone of the San Francisco Mint building. That would mean one other piece is lost, which would bring the total to a nice, round figure of 12 pieces. The roster of known and rumored 1870-S dollars follows:

1. **Granberg Specimen, MS62.** Henry O. Granberg; illustrated in the 1914 ANS Exhibition; Waldo C. Newcomer, and again displayed at the ANS in 1916; William H. Woodin; Colonel E.H.R. Green; Burdette C. Johnson; Anderson Du Pont Collection around 1944; Du Pont Sale (Stack's, 11/1954), lot 2551; Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb; Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3825; Jim Jessen Collection.
2. **James A. Stack Coin, MS62.** Probably Colonel E.H.R. Green; Morton and Joseph Stack; James A. Stack in 1944; James A. Stack Sale (Stack's, 3/1995), lot 212, where it brought \$462,000; L.K. Rudolph Collection (Stack's, 5/2003), lot 2136, where it brought \$1,092,500.

3. **Eliasberg Coin, AU50.** George H. Hall Sale (Stack's, 5/1945), lot 1576, where it realized \$1,750; Will W. Neil Sale (B. Max Mehl, 1947), lot 202; Stack's to Louis E. Eliasberg; Eliasberg Sale (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2243; Stanford Coins and Bullion to Certified Acceptance Corporation (John Albanese, 2/2008).
 4. **Ostheimer, XF40 PCGS.** Compton Collection (M.H. Bolender); Alfred and Jackie Ostheimer; Ostheimer Collection (Merkin, 9/1968), lot 372, bought in; Gilhousen Sale-Ostheimer Dollars (Superior, 10/1973), lot 1339; 1975 ANA Sale (Superior, 8/1975), lot 1125; Julian M. Leidman; Gary Sturtridge; 1978 ANA Auction (Bowers and Ruddy, 8/1978), lot 1160; James E. Pohrer; 1983 ANA Sale (Kagin's, 8/1983), lot 2707; Leon Hendrickson and Sal Fusco; private collection; Phoenix Rare Coin Galleries, 7/1992; Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 11/2004), lot 1497, where it brought \$414,000; Jack Lee III Collection (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 2226, unsold.
 5. **The present coin.** Stickney Specimen, XF40 NGC. Matthew Stickney, sold privately. Likely Colonel E.H.R. Green; James Kelley; Jack V. Roe; James Kelley; Clint Hestor or Charles M. Williams; Menjou Sale (Numismatic Gallery, 1950) lot 2181; Abe Kosoff FPL 1955; Fairbanks Collection of Ben Koenig (Stack's, 10/1960), lot 617; Samuel Wolfson Collection (Stack's, 5/1963), lot 1431; R.L. Miles, Jr. Sale (4/1969), lot 1612, where it brought \$19,000; Autumn Sale (Stack's, 9/1978), lot 345, where it realized \$39,000; to David Queller.
 6. **Carter Coin, VF.** Waldo C. Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; Colonel E.H.R. Green; Burdette C. Johnson; Jerome Kern (B. Max Mehl, 1950), lot 941; Amon G. Carter; Amon Carter Sale (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 285; L.R. French Sale (Stack's, 1/1989), lot 546, where it brought \$66,000; Stack's auction (11/1989), lot 546, where it realized \$77,000.
 7. **Boyd coin, VF Tooled.** William Hesslein Sale (12/1926), lot 900; initials F.H.I. engraved before Liberty; F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 5/1945), lot 271; Southern Sale (Hollinbeck, 2/1951), lot 1248; Earl M. Skinner Collection (New Netherlands, 11/1952), lot 162; "Empire Sale" of the Charles A. Cass Collection (1957), lot 1759; Hollinbeck's Quarter Millennium Sale, Part III (6/1963), lot 519; Hollinbeck's 274th Sale (11/1967), lot 1162; Stack's (6/1996), lot 1940.
 8. **Eureka Coin, F/VF Scratched.** Reportedly discovered by an 18-year-old man from Eureka, California, before 1922, who kept it until the 1970s. Numerous scratches and nicks. Donovan II Auction (Steve Ivy, 7/1978), lot 1128; Manfra, Tordella and Brooks; Auction '85 (7/1985), lot 1270.
 9. **Farouk-Shultz, VF25PCGS.** Norman Shultz Sale (12/1935), lot 1302; B. Max Mehl; King Farouk; The Palace Sale-Farouk, (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1676; 1960 ANA Sale (Conn and Whiteneck, 8/1960), lot 1168; Kreisberg-Schulman Sale (4/1967), lot 1253; Stack's (3/1987), lot 1203; private collection; 72nd Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2007), lot 5294, where it brought \$552,000; Bowers and Merena (2/29/2008), lot 2035, where it realized \$705,698.
 10. **San Francisco coin.** Mint State (unverified). San Francisco Mint employee, 1870 to family of preceding. Owned by a San Francisco-area military officer, examined by dealer Sam E. Frudakis, who was not able to retain the coin for verification and identification.
 11. **A specimen** rumored to be in the cornerstone of the San Francisco Mint, unverified. Placed there in 1870.
- The surfaces of this piece are bright throughout, with a pale layer of golden and lilac toning. The brightness and color is evenly matched on each side. Unlike several other circulated 1870-S dollars on the roster, there are no mentionable or distracting marks or other problems on this piece. Both sides show the normally expected number of small abrasions that a coin would receive from circulation or as a pocket piece; the brightness is also consistent with several years' residence in a pocket. The only larger mark that helps identify this as the Stickney-Miles-Queller piece is located to the left of the O in OF. The strike is soft, as always, on the head of Liberty. The mintmark is also predictably small, and it appears to have been weakly punched into the reverse die.
- The 1870-S dollar is a major rarity in the Seated dollar series, and is also one of the premier rarities in 19th century numismatics. It is seldom available in any condition, and usually several years pass between appearances at public auction of one of the nine known pieces.
- From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6965)*



Lustrous 1871 Dollar, MS63

2130 1871 MS63 NGC. The 1871 is the most common business strike date in the later Seated Liberty dollar series. We offer here a lustrous Select example that yields reddish-gold patina around the margins, and displays a well executed strike that brings out virtual completeness on the design elements. Light obverse marks preclude a higher grade.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6966)



Rare 1871-CC Seated Dollar, AU58

2131 1871-CC AU58 NGC. The 1871-CC has the lowest mintage of any silver dollar issue from the Carson City Mint, and is second in rarity only to the 1873-CC. Q. David Bowers, in his 1993 silver dollar *Encyclopedia*, estimated between 85 and 125 survivors in circulated grades. A mere seven coins have been certified at AU58 through the combined efforts of NGC and PCGS, and just seven more are known in Mint State, as of (03/08).

According to Weimar W. White (1985): "One of the rarest Liberty Seated dollar(sic) in all grades. This coin always excites the silver dollar specialist when offered for sale.... This great date, when available, is almost always offered for sale in circulated condition." (from *The Liberty Seated Dollar 1840-1873*, page 54.)

This piece is solidly struck, with bold details noted on Liberty's head and foot, and on all of the eagle's feathers and talons. With the aid of magnification, minor doubling is evident on many of the lower reverse design elements, but this appears to be shelf-like 'machine' or 'strike' doubling. The tan coloration over each side seems entirely original, and iridescent green and gold accents are prominent on the reverse. A great deal of satin-like luster and considerable semi-prooflikeness remains evident on the lightly marked surfaces, which do not exhibit any singularly noteworthy or distracting abrasions. Only slight highpoint wear is observed on Liberty's head and hair, and on the eagle's neck feathers and wing tips.

From *The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars*. (#6967)



Elusive 1872 MS64 Dollar

2132 1872 MS64 NGC. CAC. The 1872 was coined in larger quantities than any other issue of the design (more than 1.1 million pieces). Yet, examples in the higher levels of Mint State are elusive. Lustrous, champagne-silver color adorns both sides of this near-Gem, and a well-executed strike imparts strong definition to the design elements. A few minuscule marks and luster grazes preclude Gem status. Census: 21 in 64, 3 finer (2/08).

From *The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars*. (#6968)



Conditionally Rare 1872-CC Dollar, MS64 Tied for Finest Graded

2133 1872-CC MS64 NGC. Only four issues of the Liberty Seated silver dollar were produced at the Carson City Mint, from 1870 through 1873. All four dates are scarce, with the final year 1873-CC being the rarest. The '72-CC is the third-rarest, and had a tiny original mintage of 3,150 pieces. In 1985, Weimar W. White estimated that about 75 examples of this date still existed in circulated grades, with approximately 15 pieces in MS60-63, and only 1 or 2 coins in MS65. Rusty Goe was more optimistic in his 2003 publication "The Mint On Carson Street", where he stated: "Regardless what happened to them long ago, it appears that no more than 10% of the original mintage survived to the early years of the 21st century." Later, on the same page, Goe notes that: "There are a fair amount of Uncirculated specimens for such a rare date, although it is evident that Gem quality examples are prohibitively scarce."

As far as the two major grading companies are concerned, the current offering represents one of just four coins that have been graded at MS64: all by NGC. Only two pieces have been graded finer, both at MS65 (one apiece by PCGS and NGC), as of March 2008.

This piece is well struck and impressively preserved, with a reeding mark noted in the field area just below GOD, on the upper reverse, that serves as a helpful pedigree marker. It was offered as part of the noteworthy E.A. Carson Collection of Carson City coins (Bowers and Ruddy, June 1976), where it was described as: "Choice Brilliant Uncirculated with prooflike surfaces. Beautiful subtle light lilac and lavender toning. An absolutely unbelievable coin; probably set aside as a presentation piece at the time of issue. A numismatic classic. An 1872-CC dollar of this quality may never come your way again." More than thirty years later, this assessment still seems valid.

Ex: George O. Walton Collection (Stack's, 6/63), lot 1909; E.A. Carson Collection of Carson City coinage (Bowers and Ruddy, 6/76), lot 93.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6969)





Formidable Select 1872-S Dollar

2134 1872-S MS63 NGC. The 1872-S is the only collectible Motto San Francisco Seated dollar issue. Two other Motto S-mint issues were struck, but no examples of the 1873-S have ever surfaced, while the 1870-S is a legendary rarity. Only 9,000 1872-S dollars were struck, which compares favorably to the more than 1 million 1872 Seated dollars produced at Philadelphia. Most 1872-S survivors are in VF to AU grades. Only a handful of pieces have been certified as Mint State, none above MS64. The present boldly struck and satiny representative has dusky golden-brown, ruby-red, and ocean-blue toning. The surfaces are remarkably unabraded, even when studied beneath a lens. Census: 4 in 63, 2 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6970)

Well Struck 1873 Dollar, MS64

2135 1873 MS64 NGC. Much of the 293,000-piece mintage was melted in July 1873 (David Bowers, 2006). This near-white specimen exhibits sharply struck design elements, and is free of significant contact marks. The faint remnants of a fingerprint are noted at the left obverse border.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6971)



Desirable Choice AU 1873-CC Dollar

2136 1873-CC AU55 NGC. The 1873-CC is the key to the Carson City Seated dollars. Among business strikes of the entire series, it is eclipsed by only the 1870-S and the non-existent 1873-S. The 1873-CC competes in terms of desirability with the original 1851 and 1852 dollars, which also have tiny mintages and low survival rates.

The 1871-CC has a lower production than the 1873-CC, but the latter is rarer. A clue for this is provided by Q. David Bowers in his 1993 tome *Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States*. Bowers wrote, "Mintage was 1,000 [pieces] in January and 1,300 [pieces] in March. R.W. Julian suggests the following: 'If the 2,300 were not called for by the silver depositor, it is likely that they would have been melted, and his bullion returned to him. It is my opinion, however, that all the coins were paid out and then perhaps redeposited for trade dollar coinage a few weeks later.'"

Another possibility for the rarity of the 1873-CC, relative to the lower mintage 1871-CC, is that the entire March delivery of 1,300 pieces was melted soon thereafter, shades of what happened to the ephemeral 1873-S. This scenario leaves only the 1,000 pieces delivered in January. Only one die pair is known, which re-uses the D reverse from 1870. It is possible that the second delivery might have been struck from a different die pair from the first, since there was up to five reverse dies to choose from.

PCGS population data suggests that survivors are approximately evenly spread between the grades of VG10 and AU55, and are extremely rare any finer. Only three pieces from either NGC or PCGS exceed MS61. The present coin lacks the field luster needed for a Mint State designation, but wear is subtle, and largely confined to Liberty's knees and cheek. At first glance, the piece appears Uncirculated, since the moderate golden-brown, ocean-blue, and plum-red toning is similar to that seen on some of the few existing high grade business strike Motto Seated dollars.

As expected of the AU55 level, the obverse field has a few unimportant marks. The reverse is smooth aside from a couple of small laminations near the motto. The eye appeal is imposing, and any Carson City specialist can appreciate the importance of the present offering.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6972)

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS



Elusive PR62 1840 Seated Dollar Struck From Non-Restrike Dies

2137 1840 PR62 NGC. The majority of proof Seated dollars dated between 1840 and 1850 share a common reverse die identified by die chips or lumps on the final A in AMERICA. During his study of the proof Seated dollar series, Walter Breen described a shared reverse die, considering it a "restrike" die, used to produce a series of proof restrikes including coins dated throughout the 1840s. Current research suggests that Breen's explanation may be incorrect. During the 1840s and 1850s, common proof reverse dies are observed in several different denominations of copper, silver, and gold. It is now thought that the Mint created and preserved special dies intended solely for the production of proof coins, and that those coins should be classified as "originals."

The 1840 provides an exception in that some proofs are known from a different reverse die, although the majority of 1840 proofs are from the shared die. The obverse of this coin displays several curved lathe lines on the shield beneath LIBERTY and the reverse has several die lines from the dentils over (STAT)ES O(F), characteristic of the second and rarer variety. The present specimen features deep apricot patina and is crisply struck. A strong lens is required to locate the few faint field hairlines. Census: 4 in 62, 18 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6981)





Extremely Rare PR63 1841 Seated Dollar

2138 1841 PR63 NGC. The 1841 is widely regarded as the rarest proof date in the Seated dollar series. In 2006, Duncan Lee wrote, "in the past twenty years, only three separate specimens [Eliasberg, Pittman, Starr] have been observed plus the specimen in the Smithsonian Institution. All known proofs are restrikes and have the same common reverse." However, see our comments at 1840 regarding "restrikes."

The present example, pedigreed to the famous Amon Carter, Jr. Collection, is also struck from the shared reverse die, identified by die lumps on the final A in AMERICA. A brief study of business strike 1841 dollars located two different obverse dies (Heritage lots 388-2208 and 414-3724), but neither matches the logotype placement of the 1841 proofs.

Like many pieces from the Carter collection, this example has attractive peripheral aqua-blue toning. The fields are light to medium golden-brown. The strike is penetrating. A loupe reveals a few unimportant field marks.

As of February 2008, NGC and PCGS combined have certified five proof 1841 Seated dollars. We have researched the pedigrees of four of those five pieces, and present them below. One of the four NGC pieces has either been submitted twice, or has never appeared at auction.

1. **PR64 PCGS.** Hollinbeck Coin Co. (2/1953), lot 29; John J. Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1672; Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 11/2004), lot 1506; Rod Sweet Collection (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 1002, which realized \$166,750.
2. **PR63 NGC.** The present coin. Col. E.H.R. Green; Jack Roe (B. Max Mehl, 6/1945), lot 435; Jerome Kern; Golden Jubilee Sale (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 811; Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 247.
3. **PR63 NGC.** George B. Hussey (J.C. Morgenthau, 3/1940), lot 123; Floyd T. Starr (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 581; Superior (7/1993), lot 553; Kenneth C. Long (Bowers and Merena, 5/1995), lot 1211; Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Two (Heritage, 1/08), lot 3022, which realized \$74,750.
4. **PR63 NGC.** Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2205; Dr. John L. Pellegrini (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10257, which realized \$74,750.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6982)



Select Proof 1842 Seated Dollar Second Rarest Proof Date

2139 1842 PR63 NGC. Beautifully toned in peripheral autumn-brown and cobalt-blue, as were so many silver dollars from the famous Amon Carter auction. The strike is slightly soft on the peak of the eagle's left (facing) wing, but remaining design details are sharp. A few wispy hairlines on the right obverse field are appropriate for the grade.

Numismatist Duncan Lee published a study of proof Seated dollars in the August 2006 supplement to the *Coin Dealer Newsletter*. There, he listed the 1842 as the *second rarest* proof date of the series. We are able to trace only the following auction appearances of certified proofs:

1. **PR65 NGC.** Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3780; Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, offered elsewhere in the present sale.
2. **PR63 NGC.** The present coin. Golden Jubilee Sale (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 812; Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 248; David Queller Collection.
3. **PR63 NGC.** Sunshine Collection (Superior, 9/2003), lot 2079; Dr. John L. Pellegrini Collection (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10258; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1059, which realized \$46,000.
4. **PR62 PCGS.** Lester Merkin (9/1967), lot 271; Lester Merkin (10/1969), lot 376, which realized \$875; John Jay Pittman Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1673, which realized \$30,800; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/1999), lot 6950; Sacramento ANA (Heritage, 3/1999), lot 6511; Morris Silverman Collection (Heritage, 4/2002), lot 4072; Bowers and Merena (5/2004), lot 253; Rod Sweet Collection (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 1003; Denver ANA Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/2006), lot 2345, which realized \$28,750.
5. **PR61 NGC.** Superior (10/1990), lot 3718, which realized \$6,600; Anaheim ANA (Heritage, 8/1995), lot 6550; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/1995), lot 6059, which realized \$3,630; Richmond Sale, Part II (David Lawrence, 11/2004), lot 1507, which realized \$22,425.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6983)



Important PR64 1843 Seated Dollar

2140 1843 PR64 NGC. Like all proof 1843 Seated dollars, this coin was struck from the shared reverse die used to coin most known 1840 to 1850 proofs. This die is identified by small die chips on each side of the center of the right upright of the final A in AMERICA. The obverse die is unknown on business strikes, which on better grade examples invariably show repunching on the 1 or 4 in the date. The date on the present specimen is perfect, evenly entered and without signs of recutting.

Per Duncan Lee in 2006, the 1843 "remains one of the rarest of the early proof issues." Our research has located only the following auction appearances of certified 1843 proofs:

1. **PR64 NGC.** The present lot. Frederic W. Geiss Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1947), lot 337; Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 583; David Queller Collection.
2. **PR64 NGC.** The Dr. John L. Pellegrini Collection of Liberty Seated Dollars, (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10259; FUN Signature, (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1060, which realized \$57,500.
3. **PR63 NGC.** Will W. Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), as part of lot 2292; Amon G. Carter, Jr. Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 249; Kenneth C. Long Estate Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1995), lot 1213; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 236; Richmond Collection, Part II (David Lawrence, 11/2004), lot 1508, which realized \$46,000.
4. **PR63 PCGS.** Rod Sweet Collection, Part IV, (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 1004, which realized \$26,450.

The present Choice proof, pedigreed to the legendary Floyd Starr collection, has original and luxurious golden-brown and ocean-blue toning. The strike is needle-sharp, and post-strike abrasions are nearly absent. For pedigree purposes, we note a small mark on the reverse rim near 7 o'clock.

Opportunity is fleeting. It has been more than 15 years since its last auction appearance, and this high grade, original, and extremely rare proof may not appear again at auction for many additional years. Census: 3 in 64, 0 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6984)



Exciting Choice Proof 1844 Silver Dollar

2141 1844 PR64 NGC. CAC. For the 1844, it is a simple matter to distinguish proofs from business strikes. This is because the commercial dies have prominent diagnostics. Liberty's shield is a "quad stripes" variety, caused by a die doubled obverse. The reverse features prominent die lines beneath the wings, unforgettably described as the "armpit variety" in Breen's 1988 *Encyclopedia*. Only 20,000 business strikes were coined, but survivors carry little premium in grades through XF. AU and better examples sell for significantly higher prices than No Motto type coins, such as the 1859-O and 1860-O.

The number of proofs produced is unknown, but undoubtedly low. In 2006, Duncan Lee listed the 1844 as the sixth rarest proof date in the series. All appear to be coined with the "common reverse" identified by die chips near the final A in AMERICA. Another pick-up point for this reverse is the third line of the first vertical stripe, which extends to the third horizontal line.

The obverse diagnostics are less familiar, but there are tiny die spikes from the drapery near Liberty's raised elbow, and the center of the date has a sunken appearance. Apparently, the date was entered into the obverse die by rocking the logotype punch back and forth, instead of applying it with an even force. Thus, the top and bottom of the date digits are deeply impressed, while the center of the digits display lower relief.

The present piece is a splendid example. The strike is essentially full, and the rich autumn-brown and ice-blue patina is highly attractive. For those who track pedigrees of this rare proof issue, we note a hair-thin mark in the field near the base of the drapery above the knee. Since 2000, Heritage has offered only three other examples, including an impaired specimen and one appearance each in our 2007 and 2008 FUN Signature auctions. Population: 1 in 64, 0 finer (2/08).

Ex: *Golden Jubilee Sale* (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 814; *Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection* (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 250.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6985)



Lovely PR64 ★ 1845 Seated Dollar

2142 1845 PR64 ★ NGC. Splashes of ocean-blue and orange-gold throughout the peripheries undoubtedly inspired the Star designation, awarded by NGC for superior eye appeal. The intricate strike will also please the collector. Both major devices exhibit contrast with the reflective fields, although NGC has omitted a cameo designation. All proof 1845 dollars were struck from the "common reverse" used to coin most 1840 to 1850 proofs. Per Bowers (1993), two proof obverse dies are known, and the present piece is his second variety. It is identified by prominent recutting on the 84 in the date. Census: 7 in 64, 6 finer (2/08).

Ex: Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 251.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6986)





Coveted PR63 1846 Seated Dollar

2143 1846 PR63 NGC. Breen-5426, a proof-only variety that he considered to be very rare. The date is widely repunched. The date was first entered too low and slanted slightly downwards. It was largely effaced, then repunched level but slightly high. Obvious traces of the initial logotype are present near the bases of the 846, such as the diagonal and crosslet of the 4, and the upper portion of the closed loop of the 6.

Breen (1988) and Bowers (1993) list two varieties of proof 1846 Seated dollars. The other proof variety shows no repunching of the date. Bowers adds, "about a half dozen specimens, including the National Coin Collection [Smithsonian] coin, are known to Walter H. Breen."

But according to Duncan Lee, in an August 2006 supplement to the *Coin Dealer Newsletter*, "all known proofs of this year [1846] are restrikes and have [a] dramatically recut date." Lee is incorrect, since a normal date 1846 proof did appear in our 2007 FUN Signature auction as lot 1062. The date is set slightly further to the right relative to the blundered date variety, with the left edge of the upright of the 1 aligned with the shield point. The present blundered date specimen has the upright of the 1 centered beneath the shield point.

This brings up another question. The blundered date proofs use the usual shared reverse of 1840 to 1850, identified by die lumps on each side of the center of the right upright of the final A in AMERICA. What about the normal date proofs? The images for the aforementioned lot 1062 are high quality and show no evidence of lumps on the A.

The present shared reverse, blundered date 1846 proof is attractively toned in caramel-gold, with glimpses of ocean-blue and plum-mauve near the rims. A brief thin mark is noted on the reverse at 1 o'clock, and there is a pair of subtle spots on the field near Liberty's knees. Otherwise, it is an outstanding, fully struck example of this desirable proof date. Census: 3 in 63, 9 finer (2/08).

Ex: Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection (*Stack's*, 1/1984), lot 252.
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6987)





Select Proof 1847 Silver Dollar

2144 1847 PR63 NGC. CAC. Medium golden-tan toning dominates both fields, and the borders provide occasional glimpses of electric-blue. The strike is virtually complete, since only the specialist will be able to detect a hint of weakness near the eagle's left shield corner and on the peak of the left (facing) wing. Liberty's knees and the right obverse field exhibit a few delicate slide marks. A beautiful specimen that boasts flashy fields and pleasing eye appeal. Like nearly all proof Seated dollars from the 1840s, the present piece is from the "common reverse" shared die, identified by mint-made defects on the upright of the second A in AMERICA near the crossbar. Bowers (1993) estimated only 20 to 30 proofs were struck.

Ex: Golden Jubilee Sale (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 818; Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 255.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6988)





Rare 1848 Seated Dollar, PR62

2145 1848 PR62 NGC. Excellent striking details and delectable electric-blue and reddish-brown peripheral toning are hallmarks of this extremely rare specimen. Curly lint marks reside on Liberty's right (facing) collar bone and just above the upper right corner of the shield. The watery fields are unmarked but display a few faint, grade-limiting hairlines. This issue is a great rarity, with an estimated mintage of between 15 and 35 pieces, and with few survivors. (A total of 16 examples have been graded by NGC and PCGS, but this number is almost certain to include multiple submissions of individual coins, in search of the elusive "upgrade.") A lovely and highly desirable coin that is sure to elicit strong bidding when it crosses the auction block.

*Ex: Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 256.
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6989)*





Choice Proof 1849 Seated Dollar Unlisted Proof Reverse Die

2146 1849 PR64 NGC. Q. David Bowers in his 1993 *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia* lists only a single variety of proof 1849 Seated dollars "with imperfection on [the] 4 in [the] date" and the shared "reverse of 1840-1850." Duncan Lee, in his August 2006 supplement to the *Coin Dealer Newsletter*, agrees with Bowers, stating "all proofs are restrikes. The date shows a distinctive imperfection on the 4 in the date, and is combined with the common [restrike] reverse." See our discussion at 1840 for the current thoughts about original and restrike proof Seated dollars.

The present specimen matches the Bowers and Lee descriptions of the obverse die. The inner triangle of the 4 has minor die fill, and the 4 has two different levels of relief. The relief is comparatively low from its base to the intersection of the crosslet and upright. The relief is higher on the upper portion of the upright, and on the diagonal.

But the reverse die differs. It is not the 1840-1850 shared reverse, which shows die lumps on the final A in AMERICA. The present reverse has a perfect final A. The vertical die lines also differ from the restrike reverse in their penetration of the horizontal shield lines. Line 3 of stripe 1 extends through all but one of the horizontal shield lines. Line 2 of stripe 2 extends to horizontal line 4.

Whether original or restrike, all proofs are highly desirable. Bowers (1993) wrote "The proof Liberty Seated silver dollar of this date stands as the rarest of the 1840s, in my opinion.... By any measure, the 1849 proof dollar is an extreme rarity today. Indeed, its rarity cannot be overestimated. In 40 years I have seen only three specimens." Referring to Bowers' assessment, Lee adds, "Certainly a strong argument can be made in support of that assertion as the population reports indicate that this issue is tied for third [for the entire proof Liberty Seated series]." Of course, resubmissions over the past 22 years have likely inflated third party population and census data.

The present needle-sharp specimen is unabraded and has light sea-green and golden-brown peripheral toning. For those inspired to research pedigrees of 1849 proofs, we note a tiny lintmark near the upper right corner of the final A in AMERICA. Ex: Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection (*Stack's*, 1/1984), lot 257.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6990)



Exquisite PR64 1850 Dollar

2147 1850 PR64 NGC. Gold was discovered in 1848, and by 1850, California gold camps had yielded enough bullion to sway the market ratio of silver to gold. Silver became comparatively scarcer, and thus more valuable. The metallic content of silver coins exceeded face. Mint deposits of silver bullion dwindled, and mintages fell correspondingly. In 1850, only 7,500 business strike silver dollars were coined. The proof mintage is small but unrecorded.

In 1993, Q. David Bowers described two die pairs. The present piece is his second variety. It is distinguished by a recut base of the 0 in the date, and a cluster of die lines from the denunciations beneath the 50. The reverse die is familiar to Seated dollar researchers, as it appears to have struck the sizeable majority of proof 1840 to 1850 Seated dollars. Its primary diagnostics are die lumps on each side of the right upright of the second A in AMERICA, above the crossbar.

The obverse die was also used to coin a portion of the business strikes. Per Bowers (1993), the ANS holds an 1852 proof struck from the 1840 to 1850 restrike die. This is the only known post-1850 specimen from the shared reverse.

The present specimen exhibits beautiful golden-brown and mauve-red toning. The strike is razor-sharp, even on Liberty's curls, the eagle's ankles, and the peak of the left (facing) wing. Thorough rotation beneath a loupe fails to locate any conspicuous hairlines. This lot provides a combination of rarity, quality, and value that would be difficult to surpass. Census: 10 in 64, 3 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6991)



Famously Rare 1851 Seated Dollar Select Restrike Proof

2148 1851 Restrike PR63 NGC. CAC. Since the 1851 business strike has a remarkably low mintage of 1,300 pieces, it is understandable that prodigious demand exists for 1851 proofs. The proof mintage is unknown, but undoubtedly low. In his 1993 silver dollar *Encyclopedia*, Q. David Bowers estimated only 50 to 100 proofs were struck. He describes two different sets of proof dies. The present specimen is from his first die pair. The obverse die is identified by a raised and slightly curved line near the center of the final 1 in the date. The reverse die is distinguished by a reduction in relief for the first vertical stripe as it approaches the lowest horizontal line within the eagle's shield. This example features light chestnut-brown and rose toning that deepens slightly near the borders. The strike is unimprovable, and the devices display modest (albeit undesigned) cameo contrast. Census: 3 in 63, 5 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6993)





Choice Proof 1852 Seated Dollar Restrike

2149 1852 Restrike PR64 NGC. Only one obverse die was apparently made, and it was used for business strikes in addition to all proofs, whether original or restrike. According to Q. David Bowers (1993), a number of different reverse dies were used to strike proofs. Diagnostics are given for several of those dies, but few of those diagnostics are clear-cut.

Duncan Lee, in the August 2006 supplement to the *Coin Dealer Newsletter*, makes an understatement. "There exists some confusion regarding the status of originals and restrikes, and much more research in this area is required. However, most reverse[s] seen have been from the same dies as the proof 1859 specimen."

Lee gives no diagnostics for the proof 1859 reverse, and the cataloger again turns to Bowers' useful silver dollar *Encyclopedia*. He lists two proof dies for 1859, one as "no description on hand" and the other as "reverse 2 of 1858." Bowers' proof reverse 2 for 1858 includes a diagnostic that matches the present example. There is a light inner circle on the denticles above the NI in UNITED. A faint die line passes downward through several vertical stripes within the eagle's shield, which matches a diagnostic given for Bowers' 1852 proof variety 3.

If the reverse die is the same as that used to strike 1859 proofs, then the present piece is probably a restrike, as stated by the NGC insert. But as Bowers wrote in 1993, "more than for any other date in the Liberty Seated series dated in the 1850s, research [of proof restrikes] needs to be done on the 1852."

Most collectors of proof Seated dollars choose to collect one of each date, and are uninterested in gathering duplicates from a different reverse die. Collectors instead seek a single, high quality specimen. This lovely near-Gem will satisfy any numismatist, since it lacks abrasions and features original and attractive peripheral forest-green, rose-red, and autumn-gold toning. Mild cameo contrast is evident, and imperfections are limited to the strike, which is slightly soft on the stars and the eagle's left (facing) ankle. Census: 6 in 64, 2 finer (2/08).

From *The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars*. (#6995)



Gem Proof 1853 Seated Dollar Among Rarest Proof Dates in the Series

2150 1853 Restrike PR65 NGC. A magnificent specimen of this rare proof date. Rich navy-blue, golden-brown, and plum-red embrace the flashy mirrored fields. Numerous criss-cross die lines are present, as made, but no hairlines are detected. The strike is good with minor incompleteness noted on Liberty's knees and the eagle's left (facing) ankle.

Because of their tiny business strike mintages, the 1851 and 1852 command a great deal of attention when they appear at auction. But the proofs for those dates are actually more available than for most pre-1858 dates. The 1853 is a reversed situation. It has a business strike mintage of 46,110 pieces, which is low but much larger than the combined 1851 and 1852 emissions. Business strikes are relatively plentiful, at least in grades through XF. Proofs are a completely different matter. Duncan Lee, in his August 2006 supplement to the *Coin Dealer Newsletter*, lists the 1853 as tied for third place for proof rarity within the entire Seated dollar series.

With one exception, all proof 1853 Seated dollars are believed to be restrikes. None are known to have appeared at auction prior to May, 1864, when one was listed in W. Elliot Woodward's John F. McCoy Collection sale. The diagnostics for the proof 1853 are well known. There is a series of diagonal die lines beneath Liberty's rock, over the 853 in the date. The flag of the 1 in the date is repunched south. The upright of the 1 is centered over a denticle. The reverse features a diagonal die line on the rim over the N in UNITED.

The dies used to coin business strikes are readily identified by heavy die polish lines within the eagle's shield. The date is differently placed, with the upright of the 1 centered between denticles. Clash marks are usually present on the field near Liberty's raised elbow. Although most certified proofs are from the restrike dies, an NGC PR61 appeared in our recent FUN Signature auction as lot 2948, and it met the diagnostics for business strike dies.

The definition of what constitutes a proof has become more strict within past decades. Prices realized at auction soared after 1986, when NGC and PCGS published census reports that confirmed the great rarity of the proof 1853. Relatively recent appearances of the proof 1853 Seated dollar are identified as:

1. **PR66 ★ Cameo NGC.** New Netherlands Coin Co. (7/1944), sold for \$150; John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1685, which realized \$90,750; Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Proof Sets, Part One, (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1787, which realized \$184,000.
2. **PR65 NGC. The present lot.** A.J. Ostheimer Collection, (Lester Merkin, 9/1968), lot 350; ANA Auction (Kagin's, 8/1977), lot 1794, \$5,600; Robison Collection, Part II (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 1908, which realized \$8,000; Auction '82 (Paramount, 8/1982), lot 1747, which realized \$6,500; Auction '84 (Paramount, 7/1984), lot 739, which realized \$7,975; David Queller Collection.
3. **Choice Brilliant Proof.** E. E. Lamb Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1947), lot 350; Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 597, which realized \$46,200.
4. **PR62 PCGS.** Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, Part II, 11/2004), lot 1518, which realized \$69,000; Rod Sweet Collection (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 1014, which realized \$50,600.
5. **PR61 NGC.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4394, which realized \$24,150; Dr. John L. Pellegrini Collection of Liberty Seated Dollars (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10269; FUN Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 1065, which realized \$25,300; FUN Signature, (Heritage, 1/08), lot 2948, which realized \$29,900.
6. **Proof.** Ely Collection (Bangs, 1/1884), lot 122; Garrett Collection (Stack's, 3/1976), lot 271, which realized \$8,500.
7. **Proof.** Premier Sale (Superior, 1/1984), lot 1037, which realized \$2,800.
8. **Proof.** Amon G. Carter, Jr. Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 262, which realized \$1,980.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6996)



Colorful Choice Proof 1854 Seated Dollar

2151 1854 PR64 NGC. Vivid aquamarine and olive-gold embrace this exactly struck and beautifully preserved Choice proof Seated dollar. Only a small granular area beneath the first T in STATES provides an identifier. From the usual proof obverse die with what Bowers (1993) calls "a triangular raised defect or 'island' above and to the right of the numeral 5 in the date." Duncan Lee (2006) suggests the defect is the top of a misplaced 4. It may also represent an upper left fragment of the crosslet of a misplaced 4. The reverse die has a light horizontal die line beneath the E in ONE. As is the case with *all* pre-1858 proofs of the series, the 1854 is very rare and highly desirable. Census: 7 in 64, 2 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6997)

Scarce, Gorgeous 1855 Seated Dollar PR63 Cameo

2152 1855 PR63 Cameo NGC. Bowers (1993) estimates the total mintage of this proof issue at 40 to 75 pieces, but he adds: "Although Walter H. Breen states in his *Encyclopedia* on Proof coins that possibly 50 to 60 Proof 1855 silver dollars survive, my experience differs. I believe that fewer were coined and fewer exist today than of the 1854." This Select proof specimen has great eye appeal, aided by rich red-brown and electric-blue peripheral coloration and striking cameo contrast on both sides. Wispy hairlines are noted in the deeply reflective fields, but troublesome contact marks are absent. The devices are crisply defined throughout, even on Liberty's head and hair curls.

Ex: Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 264.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#86998)



Proof Near-Gem 1856 Seated Dollar

2153 1856 PR64 NGC. The 1856 and 1857 proofs in the Queller Collection share the same reverse die. Diagnostics include die rust on the left base of the L in DOL, and die lines above the IT in UNITED and between the TES in STATES. Die lines through ONE DOL are noticeable on the 1856, but are faded from the 1857. According to Bowers, this reverse die was also used for some 1858 proofs. The present specimen has beautiful peripheral electric-blue, fire-red, and golden-brown toning. The fields and devices are generally brilliant. The strike is penetrating, and the eye appeal is exceptional. Census: 16 in 64, 6 finer (2/08).

*Ex: Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 265.
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#6999)*

Scarce PR64 1857 Seated Dollar

2154 1857 PR64 NGC. CAC. As is the case with all pre-1859 Seated dollars, the proof mintage of the 1857 is unknown. Proofs are significantly scarcer than for any of the 1858 to 1873 dates, which is as expected since that date range was struck for collector sales. The proofs from 1840 to 1857 were made unofficially, presumably for sale to well-connected Philadelphia dealers. The present Choice proof is well struck apart from minor blending near the eagle's left shield corner and on the peak of the left (facing) wing. Sun-gold and ice-blue with a slightly milky appearance on the reverse field. Census: 13 in 64, 8 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7000)



Elusive Proof-Only 1858 Seated Dollar, PR63

2155 1858 PR63 NGC. The 1858 Seated Liberty dollar is a famous proof-only issue in the series. The exact proof mintage is unknown: The Chapman brothers in the late 19th century were purveyors of a figure of only 80 coins. More-modern estimates have ranged from around 200 to as high as nearly 500. (The current *Guide Book* estimate is given as "300+"). Bowers believes that the initial 1858 issue was followed by restrikes in 1859-60, with more possibly made as late as 1876.

Two proof die combinations were used for the issue, both sharing a common obverse showing the date with prominent figures, and different reverses known as the Reverse of 1857 and Reverse of 1859, respectively. The ANS Reverse of 1857 specimen shows die rust on the L of DOL. and beneath, near the rim. This piece also shows reverse die rust, but no other 1857 reverse-die characteristics.

This is a brilliant example that has light hairlines on each side, which account for the PR63 grade, but the piece is fully detailed throughout, as one would expect from a proof striking. It must be stressed that despite the Select grade, this is an extremely rare and highly underrated coin. An edifying comparison with the proof-only 1895 Morgan dollar is in order: NGC has certified only 68 proof examples of the 1858 Seated dollar in all grades, while it has certified upward of 300 proof 1895s. Morgan dollar specialists who are looking to branch out may have much to ponder here ...

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7001)

Attractively Toned 1859 Seated Dollar PR63 Cameo

2156 1859 PR63 Cameo NGC. Although proofs are known for all Seated dollar dates, proof mintages were unrecorded until 1859. That year's proof emission was 800 pieces, but an unknown number of those were eventually melted by the Mint as unsold. Per Duncan Lee, the proof 1859 is slightly scarcer than any of the 1862 to 1865 proofs, which had significantly smaller mintages of 460 to 550 pieces.

The present specimen has splendid orange-gold fields framed by peripheral cherry-red and navy-blue patina. The strike is needle-sharp, and the preservation is exemplary save for a faint patch of inconspicuous vertical hairlines on the right obverse field. Census: 5 in 63 Cameo, 13 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87002)



Premium Gem Proof 1860 Seated Dollar

2157 1860 PR66 NGC. CAC. Bowers (1993) notes that the high mintage of this issue is deceptive: "Proof production of the 1860 dollar was abnormally large: 1,330 pieces, the highest Proof figure in the entire Liberty Seated series, all delivered on March 8th. Only 527 were eventually sold, and the rest were consigned to the melting pot." This is a gorgeous Premium Gem proof dollar that is decorated across both sides in layers of lovely, deep original toning. Most of the design elements are crisply produced, although slight softness is noted on Liberty's upper hair detail, as well as on the centrils of obverse stars 4 through 8. Well preserved and nearly free of contact marks or hairlines, this piece should attract considerable attention from quality-conscious collectors. Census: 6 in 66, 2 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7003)

Cameo Gem Proof 1861 Silver Dollar

2158 1861 PR65 Cameo NGC. This intricately struck Gem features beautiful electric-blue and ruby-red toning throughout the margins. The fields have chestnut toning that deepens slightly near the borders. Gorgeously smooth, and the eye appeal is irrefutably gorgeous. Although the *Guide Book* reports a mintage of 1,000 proofs, perhaps the majority of those pieces were eventually melted by the Mint as unsold. Judging by NGC and PCGS population data, the proof 1861 is rarer than any of the 1862 to 1873 dates, some of which have mintages as lot as 460 pieces. Census: 1 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87004)



Attractively Toned 1862 PR64 Dollar

2159 1862 PR64 NGC. CAC. An attractive mix of cobalt-blue, lilac, and champagne-gold toning occupies the obverse of this near-Gem proof, while champagne-gold with russet accents covers the reverse. The design elements are well defined throughout, befitting a proof striking. A few unobtrusive hairlines in the right obverse field preclude Gem classification.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7005)



Lightly Toned 1863 Dollar, PR62

2160 1863 PR62 NGC. CAC. The somewhat grainy obverse central device stands out against the mirrored fields, and all design elements exhibit excellent delineation. Splashes of cobalt-blue and russet visit portions of both sides, each of which reveal a few barely discernible handling marks.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7006)



Popular 1864 Near-Gem Proof Dollar

2161 1864 PR64 NGC. Cobalt-blue and golden-brown toning hugs the peripheries, somewhat more so on the obverse, and a powerful strike lends sharp detail to the design features. Some hairlines in the right obverse field preclude Gem status. Proofs of this date are popular, as most business strikes were exported (David Bowers, 2006).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7007)



Popular and Rare 1865 Seated Dollar, Gem Proof

2162 1865 PR65 NGC. The 1865 is one of those Seated dollar issues sure to elicit spirited bidding—especially a lovely Gem such as the present specimen. The mintage of business strikes for this final year of the Civil War was quite low to begin with—46,500 coins—and most of them appear to have been exported to Latin America. Mint State business strikes are accordingly extremely rare, exerting added upward price pressure on the few proofs produced, 500 to be precise.

As of (3/08) NGC has certified 27 Gem proof examples of this date, with 17 finer (finest a PR68!), less the usual suspect quantities to allow for resubmissions and the like.

The fields on this proof are extraordinarily deep in their mirrored reflectivity, an attribute that is even more surprising when one sees the mottled gray and blue toning that covers most of each side. Pinpoint striking details are seen on this lovely Gem, and there are no noticeable contact marks on either side.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7008)



Appealing 1866 Motto Dollar, PR64 Cameo

2163 1866 Motto PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC. Stunning cameo contrast appears on both sides of this near-Gem proof. Whispers of powder-blue and beige concentrate at the margins, and an exceptional strike emboldens the design elements. A few unobtrusive handling marks do not detract from the great overall eye appeal. *From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87014)*

1868 Seated Dollar, PR64 Ultra Cameo Rare With Ultra Cameo Contrast

2164 1868 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. Breen-6480. On the obverse the date is a bit high and slopes slightly down to the right. Early strikes from this die show double punching, which fades on later impressions—the bolder the double-punching is, the rarer the coin is. The point of the shield is over the left upright of the 1 in the date.

In terms of rarity, Bowers notes while later-series proof issues such as the 1868 are more available today than earlier proofs, they are still quite rare in the aggregate. NGC has certified more than 100 proofs of this issue, but few are certified Cameo, far fewer still as Ultra Cameo. In PR64 Ultra Cameo, the grade of this piece, there is only one other sharing the grade, with two PR67 Ultra Cameo pieces finer (3/08).

The double punching on this piece is apparent on the base and serif of the 1 and again on the lower loop of the 8. The surfaces are nearly brilliant, but the obverse shows just a hint of light golden-brown color. The contrast between the fields and devices could not be more pronounced. The devices are heavily frosted and provide a stark white contrast against the deep reflectivity in the fields. A few light hairlines on the obverse keep this coin from grading even higher.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#97016)



Gem Cameo 1870 Proof Seated Dollar Elusive With Cameo Contrast

2165 1870 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. Breen-5482. Both the business strike and proof issues of the 1870 had unusually large emissions in relation to the series—415,000 and 1,000 coins, respectively. The obverse of this proof die marriage shows a high date, with rust marks in the drapery and at the crook of Liberty's elbow on her left (facing) arm. On the reverse (same die used to coin some proofs of 1869) there is slight evidence of lapping, showing as incompleteness on the scroll below IN G and ST in the motto.

Although NGC has certified well over 100 proof 1870 Seated dollars, less than three dozen are certified with Cameo contrast, and there are none certified Ultra Cameo. In PR65 Cameo this coin is one of 11 so graded, with four Cameo coins finer, two each in PR66 and PR67 (3/08).

The contrast between the fields and devices is almost pronounced enough for an Ultra Cameo designation. Both obverse and reverse are covered with lovely reddish-gray toning. The fields are very lightly hairlined and—evident only when closely examined—there are a couple of mint-made planchet flakes out of the lower reverse.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87018)



Impressive 1871 PR64 Cameo Dollar

2166 1871 PR64 Cameo NGC. A fair number of the 960 proof dollars of 1871 have survived, based on the NGC/PCGS population figures. Cameos, on the other hand, are more difficult to acquire. This near-Gem Cameo displays a whisper of light blue at the peripheries, and is impressively struck on all design elements. Some faint slide marks preclude a higher grade. Census: 6 in 64 Cameo, 5 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87019)



Impressive 1872 Select Proof Cameo Dollar

2167 1872 PR63 Cameo NGC. CAC. An impressive strike delineates the design elements that appear to rise over the mirrored fields, confirming the Cameo designation, and wisps of barely discernible ice-blue and lilac color show under magnification. Some wispy, inoffensive handling marks define the grade.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87020)



Lightly Toned 1873 Dollar, PR63 Cameo

2168 1873 PR63 Cameo NGC. CAC. A thin layer of golden-tan color is imbued with splashes of sky-blue on the obverse, and a well executed strike sharpens the design elements. A few minor obverse marks help to account for the grade. Attractive field-motif contrast characterizes both sides of this Select example.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87021)

TRADE DOLLARS



Patinated Gem 1873 Trade Dollar

2169 1873 MS65 NGC. Impressively toned in deep apricot-gold and ocean-blue. Unabraded save for a hair-thin line on the leg drapery. Nicely struck and satiny. All 1873-dated Trade dollars are scarce. Most were promptly exported, rather than delivered to stateside customers, since the bullion value exceeded face in 1873. Later dates of the series are more plentiful, partly because mintages were higher, but also because speculators were able to obtain examples below face value. Census: 6 in 65, 3 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7031)



Elusive 1873-CC Trade Dollar, AU58

2170 1873-CC AU58 NGC. The 1873-CC Trade dollar saw a low mintage of only 124,500 coins. According to Dave Bowers (2006), "the first 2,580 pieces were released to local depositors on July 23, 1873." The balance of the scant mintage of 1873-CC dollars was exported to China and, as evidenced by the limited availability of Mint State examples today, very few returned home. A veneer of golden-gray patina bathes both sides of this near-Mint example, each of which retains ample luster. A few minuscule marks do not detract. Well struck, save for the usual softness on the eagle's left (right facing) leg.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7032)

2171 1873-S MS62 NGC. Pastel orange-beige and ice-blue patina rests over both sides of this S-mint Trade dollar that is generally well struck, except for the usual weakness in Liberty's hair and on the eagle's left (right facing) claw. Despite the 703,000-piece mintage, this is one of the more challenging dates in the series, as nearly all were shipped to China.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7033)



Highly Lustrous MS64 1874 Trade Dollar

2172 1874 MS64 NGC. CAC. Surprisingly challenging for a coin with a mintage approaching a million pieces. A large percentage of the 1874 Trade dollar production was shipped to the Orient. NGC has only certified 19 other pieces MS64 with six finer (2/08). This splendid piece has tremendous mint luster that shines forcefully through the light gray and golden toning that covers each side. Sharply struck throughout.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7034)



Attractive Choice 1874-CC Trade Dollar

2173 1874-CC MS64 NGC. Lovely autumn-gold freckles overlie this lustrous pearl-gray near-Gem. Sharply struck aside from a hint of softness on Liberty's hair. Thorough evaluation locates only a few moderate field marks. In Mint State, the 1874-CC is scarcer than any Carson City Morgan dollar, including the key 1889-CC. In 1993, Q. David Bowers wrote, "The 1874-CC is one of the rarest of all trade dollars in high Mint State grades (MS64 or better); very few are known to exist.... I have never seen an MS65 coin, and I am not certain that one exists at this level. MS64 examples are rarities, and an estimated 10 to 20 survive." Census: 12 in 64, 4 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7035)

2174 1874-S MS61 NGC. Obverse Type One, Reverse Type One. Medium S. As often seen on this mintmark size variety, the reverse is rotated approximately 15 degrees counterclockwise. This well struck example has a number of small abrasions scattered over each side. Both obverse and reverse show bright rose-colored toning.
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7036)



Impressive 1875 Trade Dollar With Reflective Fields, MS63 Ex: Reed Hawm

2175 1875 MS63 NGC. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. Like the 1874, this year was also shipped to the Orient in mass quantities. This presents a challenge to the collector who seeks a Mint State coin. At the opposite end of the spectrum, the 1875 is also a difficult coin to locate with a Chinese chopmark. This sharply struck coin exhibits bright, semiprooflike fields on each side. Both obverse and reverse have lightly toned rose-colored centers that deepen around the margins.
Ex: Reed Hawm Collection (Stack's, 3/1977), lot 715.
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7037)



Scarce MS63 1875-CC Trade Dollar

2176 1875-CC MS63 NGC. Type One Obverse, Type One Reverse. Medium CC. The 1875-CC is the most available Carson City Trade dollar, but that does not account for any substantial number of coins. Many were shipped to the Orient, and few were set aside in Uncirculated grades. At the MS63 grade level this is a real find for the Trade dollar specialist. The coin is sharply struck throughout, with rich, even reddish-golden toning, and the fields display slight semireflectivity. The light abrasions scattered over each side account for the grade but are generally not visible because of the toning. Census: 25 in 63, 20 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7038)



Colorful Gem 1875-S Trade Dollar

2177 1875-S MS65 NGC. Type Two Reverse. Large S. Magnificent cartwheel luster sweeps this attractively toned Gem type coin. Orange and sky-blue shades dominate. The strike is decidedly above average, and noticeable marks are relegated to the left (facing) wing.

Census: 35 in 65, 5 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7039)



Lustrous 1876 Near-Gem Trade Dollar

2178 1876 MS64 NGC. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse, indicated by three fingers plus thumb on Liberty's outstretched arm, and no berry below the claw. This lustrous near-Gem displays whispers of light peripheral toning, and is well struck throughout. A few minor marks preclude a higher grade.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7041)



Rarely Seen 1876-CC Trade Dollar, MS62

2179 1876-CC MS62 NGC. CAC. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. In his *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*, Bowers opines of the 1876-CC Trade dollar: "Considering all Mint State grades combined, the 1876-CC is the rarest of all Trade dollars, and even outranks the famous 1878-CC. Any Mint State example of the 1876-CC is a rare prize. It is worth noting that the three coins in John M. Willem's personal reference collection were EF, EF, and AU." Bowers published that avowal in 1993 and, in 2006 made the same statement in his silver dollar guide. While the question of which business strike Trade dollar is the rarest in Mint State grades is debatable, nobody would deny that the 1876-CC is in the top three. Due to the financial reward of having a certified Mint State example, the population data has become artificially high through resubmissions. Even so, NGC has graded a mere 11 coins at MS62 level, with 10 finer (3/08). This sharply struck example has deep, multicolored green, gray, blue, and rose toning over each side.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7042)



Well Struck 1876-S Trade Dollar, MS63

2181 1876-S MS63 NGC. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse, Minute S. Splashes of orange and sky-blue patina race across the lustrous surfaces of this Select S-mint Trade dollar. An attentive strike leaves sharp definition on the design features. A few minute marks define the grade.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7043)



Impressive 1877 Trade Dollar, MS64 Prooflike

2182 1877 MS64 Prooflike NGC. Breen-5807, the bases of 18 touch. Many 1877 Trade dollars are found chopmarked, and few have survived in high grades. This especially attractive example displays bright, prooflike fields on each side. This brightness is evident even through the substantial rose and peripheral blue toning seen over both obverse and reverse. Softly struck on the head of Liberty and stars, as almost always seen. One of only two Prooflike 1877 Trade dollars certified by NGC (both MS64), with none finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7044)



Mint State Doubled Die Reverse 1876-CC Trade Dollar

2180 1876-CC Doubled Die Reverse MS61 NGC. FS-801, formerly FS-014. Type One Obverse and Reverse. This doubled die variety has long been pursued by Trade dollar specialists. Although the first hubbing was relatively light, the spread between hubbings is dramatic. The pick-up point is the branch above FINE.

This is among the nicest known examples. The devices and legends shimmer with luster, and the borders display the ocean-blue and plum-red shades associated with long-term storage in old Wayte Raymond-style holders. Close inspection beneath a loupe locates only minor marks, mostly on the reverse field near the left scroll end and 900. Census: 4 in 61, 2 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#97042)



Beautiful 1877-CC Trade Dollar MS63

2183 1877-CC MS63 PCGS. A splendid Select representative of this conditionally rare Carson City issue. Originally toned pearl-gray and sun-gold. Satin luster rolls unencumbered across both sides. Thorough evaluation finds concealed marks near stars 1 and 12, but the reverse is surprisingly close to pristine, and the eye appeal is exceptional. The strike is exquisite, particularly on the often-mushy right (facing) leg of the eagle. Prominent clash marks outline the major devices. The popularity of CC-mint issues has increased exponentially over the past few decades, propelled by the GSA auctions and accessible publications by such researchers such as Rusty Goe and Weimar White. Population: 26 in 63, 9 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7045)

Gem 1877-S Trade Dollar Doubled Die Reverse, FS-802

2184 1877-S MS65 NGC. FS-802. The *Cherrypickers'* variety is undesignated on the NGC insert. The lower reverse legends are nicely die doubled, with the spread widest on TRADE and 420 GRAINS. This is a beautiful Gem that boasts a razor-sharp strike, even on Liberty's hair and the eagle's claws. The lustrous surfaces are unmarked and display abundant orange toning.
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7046)



Rarely Seen 1878-CC Trade Dollar, AU58

2185 1878-CC AU58 NGC. The acquisition of an 1878-CC Trade dollar, regardless of grade, would be a memorable event for any collector of the series, primarily because it is the key date in the series and the available supply is severely limited. The 1878-CC boasts the lowest mintage of all the Trade dollars and, of the 17 different date and mintmark combinations, the only issue of which fewer than 100,000 pieces were struck. And of the 97,000 1878-CC dollars struck, approximately half were melted in July 1878 (Bowers, 1993). Bright mint luster surrounds the devices on each side and shines brightly through the golden-gray toning that is seen over each side. Sharply struck throughout, the only mark of note is on the lower reverse below the mintmark. Census: 10 in 58, 25 finer (3/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7047)

2186 1878-S MS62 NGC. The 1878-S is one of the more available Trade dollars in Uncirculated grades, with several hundred pieces known. This attractive example has noticeably reflective fields beneath light, mottled gray and rose toning. Fully struck with no obvious or large abrasions on either side.
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7048)

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS



Impressive 1873 Trade Dollar, PR64 Cameo

2187 1873 PR64 Cameo NGC. CAC Strong field-motif contrast confirms the Cameo designation of this near-Gem proof. Whispers of russet, cobalt-blue, and lavender cling to the peripheries, yielding to champagne-gold in the central areas. The design detail is virtually complete, befitting of a proof strike. Just a few light handling marks from full Gem. David Bowers (2006) says of this issue: "With Proof finish, the 1873 is believed to be the rarest of all dates in the 1873-1883 span." Census: 10 in 64 Cameo, 4 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87053)



Richly Toned PR63 1874 Trade Dollar

2188 1874 PR63 PCGS. Even though 700 proofs were produced of the 1874, far fewer are available today. Apparently attrition took a heavy toll on the 1873 and 1874, with many spent for face value. This was reinforced years ago by Bruce Amspacher, who commented: "The rarest of the non-clandestine [i.e., 1884 and 1885] issues in gem condition. Most known specimens are heavily impaired." The fields of this piece are deeply mirrored, and each side displays rich rose and blue toning. The light hairlines that are present (and account for the PR63 grade) are practically invisible with the multiple layers of toning that are present. Population: 46 in 63, 49 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7054)



Toned, Deeply Reflective
PR63 1875 Trade Dollar

2189 1875 PR63 NGC. Type Two Reverse, with no berry under the eagle's left (right facing) claw. With the low mintage of business strikes (218,200 pieces), proofs of this date have long been sought as an alternative. This flashy, deeply reflective example has gray-rose centers surrounded by deep blue at the margins. Sharply defined and attractive for the grade. Population: 61 in 63, 73 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7055)



Impressive PR63 Cameo 1881 Trade Dollar

2192 1881 PR63 Cameo PCGS. Unlike many (most?) examples of the 1881 Trade dollar, this piece is fully detailed in all areas. All the star radials are completely defined, the head of Liberty is intricately struck, and the eagle's plumage is fully articulated. Much brilliance remains on both sides, but there is a noticeable accent of golden toning around the margins. Lightly hairlined. Population: 12 in 63 Cameo, 50 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87061)



Flashy PR64 Cameo 1876 Trade Dollar

2190 1876 PR64 Cameo NGC. Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. While known in all four obverse/reverse combinations, the I/II type is the most frequently encountered. This piece has extraordinarily deep, mirrored fields. The devices are also nicely frosted, which yields a pleasing cameo effect. Brilliant except for a light accent of golden over the denticles. Census: 15 in 64 Cameo, 13 finer (2/08).
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87056)

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS



Popular 1878 8 Tailfeathers Dollar, PR64

2193 1878 8TF PR64 NGC. VAM-14.8. Writing of the 1878 8 Tailfeathers dollar, David Bowers (2007) notes that: "The demand for Proofs is especially strong, not as much from Proof specialists as from those who seek an example for a type set." While cameo contrast is minimal on this issue, this particular near-Gem specimen displays a fair degree of variance, especially when the coin is tilted slightly under a light source. A veneer of golden-tan patina adorns both sides, each of which is devoid of significant abrasions, and an impressive strike sharpens the design elements, including the hair at Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers.
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7311)



Pleasing 1880 Trade Dollar, PR62 Cameo

2191 1880 PR62 Cameo NGC. CAC. This upper-end coin shows deeply reflective proof fields with light, mottled violet and blue toning on the obverse and pale golden over the reverse. The devices are noticeably frosted, which gives the piece a strong cameo effect on each side. Light hairlines and a few minor contact marks account for the grade.
From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87060)



Marvelous 1878 7 TF Reverse of 1878 Dollar PR65 Cameo

2194 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 PR65 Cameo NGC. Examples of the 1878 7 Tailfeathers Reverse of 1878 dollar are very elusive, even more so with Cameo designation. Mintage figures are unknown, but are estimated to be between 200 and 250 pieces.

David Bowers, in *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, says of this issue: "Striking is sometimes light above the ear. Medium to low cameo contrast. This variety will challenge you, not only to find one in the first place, but beyond that, to get one with good eye appeal. No wonder gems are apt to make auction bidders sit straight up in their chairs!"

We believe that this marvelous Gem proof will do just that, i.e., make bidders take notice! A powerful strike imparts excellent definition to the design elements, including virtual completeness in the hair over Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast feathers. The field-motif contrast is strong, irrespective of the angle of observation. Concentric rings of cobalt-blue, lavender, and gold-tan color hug the margins, yielding to silver-white centers. A couple of hair-thin marks on the jaw likely preclude an even higher grade. Census: 7 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87312)



Pleasing 1884 Gem Proof Dollar

2195 1884 PR65 NGC. CAC. A pleasing even strike characterizes the design elements of this Gem proof. Nearly untoned, save for some whispers of light brown color at the borders discernible under magnification. Impeccably preserved surfaces, including a remarkably smooth cheek and neck, round out the coin's eye appeal.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7319)



Conditionally Scarce 1886 Morgan Dollar PR66

2196 1886 PR66 NGC. Deep layers of plum, electric-green, and purple-rose toning cover both sides of this conditionally scarce specimen. Intense reflectivity exists in the fields, and the design details are crisply reproduced. According to Bowers (1993): "High level, unimpaired, uncleaned coins are rare." Census: 28 in 66, 9 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7321)



Impressive Near-Gem Proof 1887 Morgan Dollar

2197 1887 PR64 NGC. One of the more popular dates for proof type purposes in the Morgan dollar series. This is a well-produced issue, struck before the weak strikes from the early 1890s. The fragile, glassy mirrors show a few light hairlines on the obverse, and the reverse appears struck from a slightly granular planchet. Pinpoint striking details and brilliant throughout. Census: 53 in 64, 73 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7322)



Attractive, High-End 1888 Morgan Dollar PR64

2198 1888 PR64 NGC. CAC. This interesting coin has an attractively original appearance reinforced by russet, gold, and speckled olive-drab patina over the portrait and near the peripheries. The pinpoint striking definition throughout and watery reflectivity in the fields leave no doubt as to its proof status. There are faint horizontal die polish lines across Liberty's cheek, and die rust over the precise center of each side slightly reduces the level of detail on and just above Liberty's ear, as well as on the eagle's breast feathers. These mint-made features should not impair the technical grade of the piece, however, making this coin seem conservatively graded in the absence of excessive hairlines or contact marks. Census: 48 in 64, 38 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7323)



Exceptional 1889 Select Proof Dollar

2199 1889 PR63 NGC. CAC. 1889 proof dollars usually come with flatness in the central areas (David Bowers, 2007). Not so this coin! A solid strike leaves sharp delineation throughout, including the hair over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. Moreover, some field-motif contrast is visible, another characteristic usually lacking from this issue. Whispers of milky-purple color concentrate at the margins.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7324)



Well Struck 1890 Dollar, PR64

2200 1890 PR64 NGC. CAC. The 1890 sports the lowest mintage for any proof Morgan dollar after 1878 and before 1921 (590 pieces). This near-Gem exhibits a better-than-average strike, and peripheral golden-brown toning joined by cobalt-blue accents on the reverse. Quite clean surfaces are apparent on both sides.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7325)



Elegant 1892 Morgan Dollar, PR66 Cameo

2201 1892 PR66 Cameo NGC. Though it has the highest mintage of any proof Morgan dollar issue, with 1,245 specimens struck, the 1892 is not so available as that figure might suggest. Finding attractive pieces can prove challenging, and even though examples often come with a degree of contrast, strictly Cameo coins are elusive.

This attractive Premium Gem offers moderately frosted devices and strongly mirrored fields that only show faint, scattered elements of haze. A touch of softness at the curls above Liberty's ear is typical for this issue and has little effect on the coin's considerable eye appeal. A thin, nearly vertical depression on the portrait was present on the planchet before striking, as evidenced by frost along the sides and bottom of the valley. Census: 24 in 66 Cameo, 18 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87327)



Pleasing 1893 Dollar, PR65 Cameo

2202 1893 PR65 Cameo NGC. Cobalt-blue, purple, and light brown patina concentrates at the margins of this Gem Cameo, somewhat more extensively on the reverse, where whispers of gold and tan are scattered over the central area. Generally well struck, and nicely preserved throughout.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87328)



Lightly Toned 1894 Dollar, PR65 Ultra Cameo

2203 1894 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. Deeply mirrored fields highlight the frosty devices of this Gem proof, and an attentive strike brings out relatively strong definition on the design features. Dappled light purple toning dances around the borders of both sides, each of which has been well cared for. Were it not for a few tiny obverse ticks, this coin may well have attained an even higher grade. Census: 1 in 65 Ultra Cameo, 3 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#97329)



Attractive 1897 Dollar, PR64 Cameo NGC

2204 1897 PR64 Cameo NGC. Mildly frosted motifs appear to ride over the mirrored fields of this near-Gem, and barely discernible wisps of color at the margins show up under magnification. A well executed strike leaves excellent delineation on the design elements. Some faint hairlines in the fields keep from full Gem.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87332)



Fantastic 1898 PR65 Deep Cameo Dollar

2205 1898 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. The 1898 was among the best-made, if not *the* best, in the proof Morgan dollar series. Wayne Miller, in *The Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook*, says: "In its production of the 1898 proof silver dollar, the Philadelphia mint was as close to perfection as possible. Of the five most breathtaking proof Morgans the author has ever seen, three were of the 1898 issue. These specimens were incredibly deeply mirrored cameos, with devices so frosty white they appeared to be painted on."

Miller's description aptly applies to the present Gem Deep Cameo example, as the frosty white motifs appear to float over the deeply mirrored, watery fields. The sharpness of strike seems to enhance this contrast. Under magnification, well preserved surfaces reveal just a whisper of gold-tan color at the margins. This is a simply fantastic coin! Population: 7 in 65 Deep Cameo, 13 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#97333)

QUELLER FAMILY COLLECTION



Elegant 1899 PR66 Dollar

2206 1899 PR66 NGC. CAC. Warm golden-tan patination bathes both sides of this Premium Gem proof, accented with whispers of electric-blue, lavender, and russet at the rims. An attentive strike results in virtually complete definition on the design elements, and impeccably preserved surfaces reveal a degree of field-motif contrast, especially when rotated under a light source. Census: 23 in 66, 14 finer (2/08).

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7334)



Appealing 1900 Gem Proof Dollar

2207 1900 PR65 NGC. A medley of golden-orange, ice-blue, and lilac toning adorns each side of this Gem proof, and a well directed strike leaves virtually complete detail on the design features. Nicely preserved surfaces exhibit a fair degree of contrast, heightening even more the coin's overall eye appeal.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7335)



Scarce, Alluring 1901 Morgan Dollar
PR65 Cameo

2208 1901 PR65 Cameo NGC. This proof issue of 813 pieces has a fair number of survivors, but additional market pressure increases their average value, due to the scarcity of 1901 business strikes. This Gem displays impressive striking details and visually enticing coloration, with deep shades of rose, russet, and sky-blue noted. The deeply mirrored fields show few hairlines and no distracting contact marks. Mild frost on the central devices produces a pleasing cameo effect on both sides.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#87336)

2209 1902 PR61 NGC. Dapples of low intensity sky-blue, purple, and golden-brown are scattered over the brilliant surfaces of this 1902 proof. Well struck, except for softness in the central areas. A few minute marks are noted on the obverse. From a mintage of 777 pieces.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7337)



Lovely Premium Gem Proof 1903 Dollar

2210 1903 PR66 NGC. All of the design elements and denticles are struck with razor-sharp precision. The fields are glassy and highly reflective, and display minimal hairlines. Lovely russet-gold toning adorns the peripheries and central devices. Scattered milkiness is observed on the reverse. In 1993, Bowers noted that specimens from this proof issue of 755 pieces tend to display a "polished" appearance, from the method of their manufacture.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7338)



Splendid 1921 Chapman PR64 Morgan Dollar

2211 1921 Chapman PR64 NGC. The elusive Chapman proofs of the transitional 1921 Morgan dollar are qualitatively different than their Zerbe counterparts, as the former coins have deeper reflectivity in the fields. They also more closely resemble proofs from 1902-04, but often show some contrast between the fields and devices (unlike proof dollars from those earlier years). David Bowers, in his *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*, sheds some light on this enigmatic issue:

"In 1921, Henry Chapman went to the Mint and had some mirror-surface Proofs struck to his order. This was done clandestinely by or for George T. Morgan, chief engraver, who had a little 'rare coin business' going on the side. Walter H. Breen reported that he has seen 'the bill of sale for 10 Proofs, Morgan to Chapman.' The original production of mirror-type Proofs must have been very small, perhaps just 15 in all (10 to Chapman, five to Ambrose Swasey). They were not officially sold by the mint, nor were any proof sets made that year."

Orange-gold patination dominates both sides of this near-Gem specimen, joined by occasional splashes of cobalt-blue and lavender, and splendid striking impressions leave sharp definition on the design elements, including the hair over Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast feathers. A couple of minor handling marks do not detract in the least. Indeed, this is a very sharp piece for the numerical designation.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (#7342)

PEACE DOLLARS

2212 A Complete 24-Piece Set of Peace Dollars. All but one coin is certified by NGC. Certified grades range between MS62 and MS66. The set includes:

1921 MS65 NGC. An unusually well struck Gem, although the centers lack absolute definition. Toned ice-blue and autumn-gold with the deeper shades on the reverse. A desirable example of the sole high relief issue.

1922 MS64 NGC. Mottled russet-tan toning confirms the originality of this lustrous near-Gem. The reverse field is well preserved.

1922-D MS64 NGC. A crisply struck example with medium chestnut-gold patina and vibrant luster. Only a mark on the leg prevents classification as a Gem.

1922-S MS62 NGC. Lustrous and lightly toned with a pleasing obverse and a single grade-limiting mark on the wing.

1923 MS63 NGC. Boldly struck and thoroughly lustrous with surprisingly smooth surfaces given the third-party grade.

1923-D MS63 NGC. Dappled pale tan freckles enrich this lustrous Select Peace dollar. The reverse has the look of a finer grade.

1923-S Pitted Reverse MS63 NGC. VAM-1C. A Top 50 Variety. The variety is undesignated on the NGC insert. Die crumbling through the N in ONE is diagnostic for this four-star variety. Lustrous and lightly toned with smooth surfaces and outstanding eye appeal for the MS63 level.

1924 MS64 NGC. Delicately toned in sun-gold and sky-blue. Lustrous and smooth with well struck centers and minor peripheral incompleteness. The leg feathers are lightly die doubled, but this is **not** the Top 50 VAM-2.

1924-S MS62 NGC. This better date Peace dollar is lustrous and has moderate gray-gold toning. A faint mark near the mouth denies a finer assessment.

1925 MS66 NGC. Light gold toning and potent luster combines with exquisite preservation and a precise strike to provide outstanding eye appeal. IN GOD WE TRUST and the designer's monogram exhibit minute die doubling.

1925-S MS63 NGC. Toffee-gold and cream-gray embrace this lustrous and suitably struck lower mintage Peace dollar. A graze above ONE hardly appears to limit the grade.

1926 MS63 NGC. Liberty's portrait is needle-sharp on this lustrous, lightly toned, and attractively preserved silver type coin. The cheek and neck are surprisingly smooth.

1926-D MS63 NGC. Struck from moderately rotated dies, an uncommon event for the series. Crisply struck and lustrous with generally smooth fields.

1926-S MS62 NGC. This almond-gold example has coruscating luster and unabraded fields. The centers are a bit soft, and the portrait has a few slide marks.

1927 MS64 NGC. Scarce at the MS64 level, this is a low mintage Peace dollar with medium powder-blue and pale gold toning. Nicely struck and impressively mark-free for the designated grade.

1927-D MS62 NGC. Gentle tan-gray toning visits this lustrous and alertly struck lower mintage silver dollar. The obverse appears smooth, although a loupe reveals nearly imperceptible slide marks.

1927-S MS62 NGC. VAM-3. A Top 50 Variety. This minor doubled die reverse variety is undesignated on the NGC insert. A lustrous and surprisingly unblemished example that appears to be conservatively graded.

1928 MS64 NGC. A famously low mintage date, considered a series key in circulated grades and certainly more desirable as a near-Gem. Lustrous and lightly toned. The obverse is particularly nice. Struck from moderately rotated dies.

1928-S MS63 NGC. VAM-4. IN GOD WE TRUST is die doubled, as often seen on this conditionally difficult date. The tan-gray toning is original, and the preservation appears excellent despite unimportant contact above DOLLAR.

1934 MS60 Improperly Cleaned. The left obverse has barely visible hairlines, and the luster is slightly diminished, but nonetheless an attractive and lightly toned example.

1934-D Doubled Die Obverse MS63 NGC. VAM-3. A Top 50 Variety. Large D. The most important doubled die of the entire Peace dollar series. Liberty's profile and IN GOD WE show obvious die doubling. Lustrous with medium tan toning and scattered minor grazes.

1934-S MS64 NGC. The key date in most Uncirculated grades, including MS64. This is a delicately toned near-Gem with vibrant luster and impeccably smooth fields. Even the portrait is nearly unabraded. The centers show minor inexactness of strike.

1935 MS63 NGC. This sharply struck and faintly toned example has a concealed luster graze on the wing, yet still seems high end for its assigned grade.

1935-S MS64 NGC. Three rays below ONE. Light golden toning and booming luster affirm the quality of this final S-mint issue. The reverse is well preserved, while the left obverse field has faint grazes.

From The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars. (Total: 24 coins)

End of The Queller Family Collection, Session Four

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CSNS SIGNATURE AUCTION #1104

April 16-18, 2008

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Donald E. Stephens Convention Center
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Tuesday, April 15 10:00 AM CT – 7:00 PM CT
Wednesday, April 16 8:00 AM CT – 7:00 PM CT
Thursday, April 17 8:00 AM CT – 7:00 PM CT
Friday, April 18 8:00 AM CT – 7:00 PM CT

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Session 1Wednesday, April 16 1:00 PM CT Lot 1-507
Session 2Wednesday, April 16 6:00 PM CT Lot 508-1413
Session 3Thursday, April 17 1:00 PM CT Lot 1414-1871

QUELLER COLLECTION

Session 4Thursday, April 17 6:30 PM CT Lot 2000-2212

PLATINUM NIGHT – Immediately following Queller Collection

Session 5Thursday, April 17 Approx. 8:00 PM CT Lot 2213-2553

Session 6Friday, April 18 1:00 PM CT Lot 2554-3143

Session 7Friday, April 18 6:00 PM CT Lot 3144-4032

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HERITAGE AUCTION GALLERIES

Dear Platinum Night Bidder,

Another exciting Platinum Night Auction awaits you. Our Thursday night session at the Central States Numismatic Society show promises to be a thrilling event – how can it be anything else when the 500+ lots includes **The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars, 1794–1935**, and its highlight 1804 silver dollar (the Mickley-Hawn specimen). And Platinum Night goes well beyond these important coins, also featuring the highlights from more than 250 consignors, including all of our anchors: The Chippewa Valley Collection; Part Three of The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets; The Good Humor Collection; The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars; Part Two of The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves; and Part One of The Yoder Family Collection. This thrilling event features the very finest numismatic items available, selected from the thousands of numismatic rarities submitted for auction at Central States.

Every Platinum Night auction is a crowd-pleaser – what else can you call an auction filled with the wonderful rarities that numismatists dream of? Our first Platinum Night was held at FUN a little more than four years ago, and they are now *legend* in the auction business. Tonight certainly follows in that tradition, and may be the most exciting yet offered. Our Platinum Night catalogs have earned their reputation for presenting the very finest coins that Heritage Auction Galleries offers. As the Official Auctioneer of the CSNS, Heritage works with the finest regional numismatic club in America – and the success of that relationship is demonstrated every year.

If you are joining us in Chicago to participate in this historic event, please stop by the lot viewing room or at the Heritage tables on the bourse to greet us. If your schedule doesn't permit live participation, we welcome your bids placed through the new Heritage Live system at HA.com; this allows you to bid through the Internet at the live session, literally bringing you to the auction floor. Growing numbers of the 350,000+ registered bidder-members in our online community have tried it – and are now using it auction after auction. Good luck with your bidding, however you participate!

Sincerely,



Greg Rohan
President

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6. If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

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9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) are treated similar to floor bids in that they must be on-increment or at a half increment (called a cut bid). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.

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The following chart governs current bidding increments.

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
<\$10	\$1	\$20,000 - \$29,999	\$2,000
\$10 - \$29	\$2	\$30,000 - \$49,999	\$2,500
\$30 - \$49	\$3	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$200,000 - \$299,999	\$20,000
\$200 - \$299	\$20	\$300,000 - \$499,999	\$25,000
\$300 - \$499	\$25	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$50,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$100,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$2,000,000 - \$2,999,999	\$200,000
\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$200	\$3,000,000 - \$4,999,999	\$250,000
\$3,000 - \$4,999	\$250	\$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$500,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>\$10,000,000	\$1,000,000
\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000		

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COLONIALS



Desirable Near-Mint 1662 Oak Tree Twopence
Small 2, Rare Noe-31 Variety

2213 1662 Oak Tree Twopence AU58 NGC. Small 2. Crosby 1-A3, Noe-31, High R.6. 10.6 gn. A horizontal die break from the top of the 2 in the date identifies the rare Noe-31 variety. The obverse is misaligned toward 5:30, as seen on the two Ford examples of the variety (lot XII:69 is Noe-31.5), while the reverse centering is nearly perfect. This golden-brown and gunmetal-gray example is surprisingly free from marks aside from a faint thin mark concealed between branches of the tree. Substantial luster shimmers from the legends, tree, and beads. Listed on page 36 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#17)

Remarkable 1652 Noe-16
Oak Tree Sixpence, AU55

2214 1652 Oak Tree Sixpence AU55 PCGS. CAC. Crosby 6-F, Noe-16, R.5. Medium to deep silver-gray with splashes of lighter gold, especially on the reverse. The obverse is slightly off at the bottom, opposite the typical example of this die combination. The reverse is almost perfectly centered as usual for the variety. An early die state, only a trace of the reverse break through the beaded border can be seen.

This piece is better centered than Hain: 53 that was called "well centered," much finer than Hain: 54, there called a "representative example," and an earlier die state than Hain: 55. It is perhaps similar to Ford: 44, although an earlier die state, and much finer than Ford: 45. In fact, it seems to have few peers among examples of the Noe-16 variety. Listed on page 37 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#19)



Choice 1652 Large Planchet Pine Tree Shilling Rare Late Die State of Noe-4

2215 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet MS64 NGC. Crosby 5-B1, Noe-4, R.4. 66.4 gns. Reversed first N in ENGLAND. Noe-4, Noe-5, and Noe-6 were produced from the same pair of dies. The tree is slightly recut for Noe-6, and Noe-5 is identified by an egg-shaped O in DOM. An intermediate die state, Noe-4.5, was implemented by Walter Breen and adopted by Richard Picker. It is characterized by an open left (facing) side to the O in DOM.

On the present piece, the reverse die shows crumbling, primarily left of the X in the denomination and from the beaded circle to the M in DOM. This crumbling is usual for a Noe-4. However, bold parallel die lines pass through much of the OM in DOM. These die lines are absent on Ford:83, Ford:84, and Ford:86, and are faintly present on Ford:85, which was a Noe-4.5. Apparently, the die lines were caused by minor damage to the die.

A mint worker lapped the reverse die in this region to weaken the lines, and inadvertently caused the open O of Noe-4.5. After a number of pieces were struck, he lapped the die again to remove all signs of the die lines. This action removed portions of the OM. The worker then re-engraved the O, as well as the bases of the neighboring M, to create Noe-5. Undoubtedly, this unknown Boston Mint coiner never imagined that centuries later, collectors would attempt to own examples of all three major reverse die states, Noe-4, Noe-4.5, and Noe-5. The present piece could be called Noe-4.3, since it represents the rare transitional state with die lines and the O in DOM of Noe-4.

This is a lustrous and original near-Gem that displays consistent blended golden-brown and gunmetal-blue toning. The flan has an S-wave characteristic of its coinage from a rocker press. Mint-made clips at 4, 6, and 9 o'clock bring the weight within standards. Most peripheral letters are intact aside from those near 9 o'clock on the reverse. A loupe fails to locate even trivial marks or spots. Simply an outstanding example of the famous Large Planchet Pine Tree shilling. Listed on page 37 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. NGC N Reversed Census: 1 in 64, 1 finer (3/08). (#23)





Scarce Lord Baltimore Sixpence, XF45

2216 (1659) Lord Baltimore Sixpence XF45 NGC. Breen-68, Crosby Pl. III, 2. The coinage of Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, was issued during the same era as the extremely rare Massachusetts Willow Tree silver coinage (1653-1660). Between 1660 and 1682, the Massachusetts colony issued additional silver coinage with oak tree and pine tree design motifs. However, the Lord Baltimore coinage was issued only during 1659 and in limited quantities that were meant to, and certainly did, circulate. As a result, the current availability of Lord Baltimore pieces is far less than that of the Massachusetts colony, with approximately 10 Pine Tree coins to each Lord Baltimore issue seen today, all denominations considered. NGC and PCGS combined have graded a scant total of 24 Lord Baltimore sixpences. Even with the unprecedented discovery of an English hoard of 19 sixpence coins in 2002, this denomination is as scarce as the shilling of the same design. Weakly defined on the left portions of each side, most likely from a rocker press; otherwise, well struck. Pale gray, blue, and rose toning is seen over each side of this attractive and still partially lustrous example. Census: 2 in 45, 1 finer (3/08). Listed on page 38 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. From *The Chippewa Valley Collection*. (#33)





Important AU58 Lord Baltimore Shilling Finest of Only Two NGC-Certified Examples

2217 (1659) Lord Baltimore Shilling AU58 NGC. Breen-64, Large Head, R.6. The Boston Mint was sufficiently productive that most collectors can own a Pine Tree or Oak Tree example. The *other* early silver series struck for the colonies, the Lord Baltimore coinage, is decidedly rarer. Even advanced numismatists can only dream of owning a Baltimore penny, of which six pieces are known. The other three issues, the fourpence, sixpence, and shilling, are collectible but hard to find, especially in better grades.

Most examples of Baltimore shillings are from the present dies. A Small Head variant exists, but is unique in silver and extremely rare in copper. It was probably a rejected prototype for the shilling production, and the same can be said for Breen-67, a shilling with a different shield design known from a single specimen.

The present partly lustrous shilling is delicately toned in caramel-gold and powder-blue. Slight wear is evident on Cecil Calvert's forehead, nose, drapery, and hair. Both sides are essentially (and surprisingly) free from abrasions, although a few faint roller marks (as produced) are visible near the profile. The upper left obverse field appears swollen, as made from a sinking obverse die. The obverse has faint clash marks from an unknown source near the rounded bust tip.

On the reverse, there appears to be clash marks from broad denticles near the right side of the crowned shield, similar to those seen on certain die states of the Sheldon-220 1801 cent. Clearly, the dies were significantly wider than the flans. All legends are well engraved with the exception of the second M in MVLTIPPLICAMINI, which is entered low relative to the neighboring A.

The head of Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, was so iconic of Maryland numismatics that it again surfaced on the 1934 Maryland Tercentenary commemorative half. However, that bust was three-quarters facing instead of a left profile. William Idler store cards of 1859 to 1860 used a more derivative imitation of the Maryland silver coinage. These specifically imitated the prohibitively rare Maryland penny. Idler was a Philadelphia coin dealer, and the father-in-law of Captain John Haseltine of Confederate cent fame.

Cecil Calvert (1609-1675) never visited his American colony, although his two younger brothers went there to manage it. Cecil inherited the colony from his father, George Calvert, who was granted the title by King Charles I, a fellow Catholic sympathizer. Specie, of course, was in short supply in the Maryland colony, and tobacco circulated as money. As production of tobacco rose, its purchasing power diminished. To stabilize the economy, silver coins bearing Cecil's bust and personal arms were struck in London and exported to the colonies, circa 1659.

The Protestant English government learned of Calvert's coinage, and Cecil was arrested in October 1659. He was charged with two crimes: underweight silver coinage, and the exportation of specie from England. The Baltimore coinage was approximately 30% underweight to induce it to remain in the colony, although the unfamiliar types soon traded by their weight instead of face value. Calvert's punishment, if any, is unrecorded, but it is known that his coinage remained in circulation in Maryland until at least 1671.

NGC has certified only two Lord Baltimore shillings, the present piece and an XF45 example. PCGS, which has been grading Colonial coins for a longer period of time, has certified two as AU58 and a single finer example as MS61. The present piece ranks among the finest graded Lord Baltimore shillings, and would be the highlight of any Early American holding. Listed on page 38 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#34)



Eliasberg's 1723 Crowned Rose
Rosa Americana Halfpenny, Breen-140, MS64

Red Gem Period 1773 Virginia Halfpenny
Single Finest Certified as Red

2218 1723 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, Crown MS64 PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg. Period after GRATIA. Breen-140. The Crowned Rose type succeeded the Uncrowned Rose. Both halfpenny types were struck in 1723. This precisely struck near-Gem features smooth olive-brown surfaces. There are no planchet issues or visible abrasions. The quality is exceptional for this scarce colonial variety. As of (3/08), tied with one other piece as the finest PCGS-certified. NGC has certified none above MS63. Listed on page 41 of the 2008 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 5/1996), lot 26. (#119)

2219 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS65 Red PCGS. Seven harp strings. Newman 25-M. In its appearance in the Heritage Detroit ANA Auction of July 1994, as lot 5008, the present piece was cataloged as "undoubtedly the finest example we can remember having seen. Struck on a highly polished planchet prior to striking, the coin has an exceptional brightness and freshness of color that is truly amazing. The bright red color is accented by brown only on the highest portions of the design elements on each side. Showing an unerring eye for quality, the consignor, David M. Faraday, purchased this coin from the Little Mint of San Francisco on November 7, 1967 for the princely sum of \$75!" To this we can only add that the halfpenny is semi-prooflike, lacks noticeable marks, and is housed in a green label holder. Listed on page 43 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Combined PCGS and NGC population: 1 in 65 Red, 0 finer as Red (3/08). (#242)



Ford's 1788 Mailed Bust Right Connecticut
Sole Example Certified as Mint State
Miller 2-D, MS62 Brown

2220 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right MS62 Brown PCGS. Ex: Steigerwalt, Ford. Miller 2-D, R.1. 86.3 gn, per Ford description. The single finest certified 1788 Mailed Bust Right Connecticut, with its closest PCGS competitor graded AU58. NGC has certified none above the AU53 level. This nearly unabraded example is chocolate-brown to medium brown and has only minor incompleteness of strike at the centers. At least 12 different die cracks are present, and an obverse retained die break or "cud" reaches the shoulder. Listed on page 60 of the 2008 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Charles Steigerwalt; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection (*Stack's*, 5/2005), lot 472. (#397)



XF 1818 Texas Jola Half Real
Small Planchet Variety

2221 1818 New Spain (Texas) Jola Half Real, Small Planchet XF40 NGC. Breen-1082, numerator near G. At least four sets of dies are known for the Small Planchet Jola, since the present die variety differs from the Breen plate coin, the 2008 *Guide Book* plate coin, and the most recent Heritage auction appearance (2007 ANA, lot 1524). Interestingly, on the present piece, the star is incused within a raised circular area. The dark brown surfaces are mildly granular from environmental exposure, as is the case for all examples seen. The initials JAG correspond to the San Antonio-area postmaster, Jose Antonio de la Garza. Listed on page 74 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#661)



Extremely Rare Plain Edge

1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, Fine 15

2222 1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, Copper, Plain Edge Fine 15 PCGS. Breen-1226, "three known." From the obverse and reverse dies of Baker-18, but with a plain edge instead of the usual legend, PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Breen's 1988 *Encyclopedia* mentions the existence of just three known examples of the plain edge variation: 1. Unlocated British Collection; 2. George Fuld; John Roper (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 376; 3. New Jersey specialist; 1975 EAC Sale (Pine Tree, 2/1975), lot 491.

Breen's #2 and #3 are in fact the same coin. In our recently concluded Long Beach Signature, lot 2989, we sold a Choice XF example that differed from the Fuld-Roper piece. The present lot, then, would be the third known plain edge Ship halfpenny, presuming that Breen's "British Collection" piece is either the present lot or the Long Beach Signature example.

This problem-free deep brown Choice Fine halfpenny is from a late state reverse die with advanced buckling that partly engulfs the sails. Metal flow to the reverse during the strike softens details of the portrait, but the sharpness of the legends indicates the grade may be conservative from the *technical* perspective. Listed (and unpriced) on page 79 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#737)



Copper Libertas Americana Medal, MS63

2223 (1783) Libertas Americana Medal, Copper, MS63 Brown NGC. Betts-615. According to the recent publication *100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens* by Katherine Jaeger and Dave Bowers, "When all the votes were counted for the 100 Greatest, the Libertas Americana was elected No. 1, and by a good margin." The medal is exquisitely engraved by Alexander Dupre of the Paris Mint, and its historical significance can hardly be overstated. The medal was commissioned by Benjamin Franklin, and the obverse motif of Liberty with pole and cap was used on the two denominations struck during the first year of operation of the U.S. Mint. This is a razor-sharp impression with seamless golden-brown toning. Close examination locates a couple of unobtrusive field abrasions, but the eye appeal is incontrovertible. (#952)

PROOF CLASSIC HEAD HALF CENT



Gem Proof 1836 Half Cent
B-1 Original, Large Berries

2224 1836 PR65 Brown NGC. B-1 Original, Large Berries, Low R.6. Only proof half cents were struck in 1836, and restrikes of this issue were produced in later years. The same pair of dies were used for both original and first restrike half cents of this date, making it difficult to tell them apart. In his Half Cent Encyclopedia, Walter Breen stated: "These are often confused with the First Restrikes below [in his reference]; the quickest way to tell them apart is that on the Originals, the borders are in every way similar to those on proofs of 1832-35, whereas on the Restrikes the obverse die shows buckling and the borders are much more pronounced, 'squared,' with knife rims."

Close examination by several Heritage catalogers confirms that this attractive Gem is indeed an original. Whispers of light blue occur on the light brown surfaces of the obverse, whereas aqua-blue and crimson dominate the reverse. A well executed strike sharpens the design features, and the few minute contacts on the obverse are not worthy of individual mention. A faint fingerprint is noted on the left obverse. Census: 1 in 65 Brown, 1 finer (2/08). EAC PR60+. (#1207)

LARGE CENTS



Desirable 1793 S-1 Chain AMERI, VG10

2225 1793 Chain AMERI. VG10 PCGS. CAC. S-1, B-1, R.4. Considered the first large cent variety coined at the Mint, the Chain AMERI cents are among the most desired varieties in the entire large cent series. These coins were struck in early March 1793, with some numismatic researchers suggesting that a few ceremonial coins were minted as early as Washington's birthday.

Somewhat unevenly struck with weakened details at the lower obverse, especially through the date, and with minor planchet laminations and pit marks on the obverse. The reverse is clean and substantially finer, with the chain and all lettering bold. EAC 6. (#35432)

FLYING EAGLE CENTS



Popular 1793 S-3 Chain Cent, Fine 12

2226 1793 Chain AMERICA Fine 12 PCGS. S-3, B-4, Low R.3. The sharpness of this Chain cent is slightly finer than the overall grade that PCGS has assigned. Dark brown surfaces with lighter tan on the highpoints, especially on the obverse. The surfaces are finely granular, evenly distributed and of little consequence to the overall appearance of the coin. A few faint scratches and minor pitmarks are only evident with a glass. The edges, primarily on the obverse, have several minor bruises that are typical on these old pieces of copper, but insufficient to prevent PCGS from grading this piece. EAC 8.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#35438)



Lustrous Choice XF 1856 Flying Eagle Cent
Snow-3

2227 1856 XF45 PCGS. Snow-3. 1856 Flying Eagle cents from this die pairing represent only about 20% of all the varieties bearing this date, according to Rick Snow's series reference. Repunching on the date shows as doubling along the left upright of the 5, and a faint die scratch appears just below the right ribbon end, near the dentils. This is the so-called High Leaves reverse, with the leaves to the left and right of C and T in CENT, respectively, well above the bases of those letters. This example offers almond-tan surfaces that still retain considerable luster, although some fine porosity is noted under a loupe. The highpoints show some grade-consistent wear, of course, but there are no singular abrasions. (#2013)

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENTS



1856 Flying Eagle Cent, AU53
Snow-3

2228 1856 AU53 PCGS. Snow-3. This variety is often pursued by knowledgeable collectors as the “Mint State” 1856 Flying Eagle cent. The diagnostic die scratches on each side are faint on this piece, but one has a good idea it might be an S-3 from the strike doubling seen on the date, a feature that is seen on a significant number of coins from this variety. From there, one can see the diagonal die scratch below the 1 in the date, which is common to all S-3 cents.

Snow estimates that “probably no more than 700 pieces” were struck. Further, he states “it is nearly certain that this issue makes up most or all of the 634 specimens originally distributed to Congress to help promote passage of the pending coinage bill.” These coins were struck as test pieces to try and anticipate what problems might occur with the new size, metal, and design. This example shows the production problem that did occur the following year: the head and tail feathers of the eagle are weakly struck as are many of the design elements on the reverse wreath. The surfaces have a honey-golden color overall with darker accents scattered irregularly on each side. (#2013)



Pleasing 1856 Cent
PR58, Snow-9

2229 1856 PR58 PCGS. Snow-9. The die combination, as identified by Richard Snow, is a proof only variety. The obverse has a short die line from the right top of I in UNITED to the border, and the reverse has a bold center dot below the upper left serif of N in CENT.

An impaired proof that has slight highpoint wear on each side. The surfaces are light tan with hints of darker rose toning, joined by whispers of blue-green on the obverse. Both sides, especially the reverse, exhibit fine hairlines. Still a pleasing 1856 Flying Eagle cent with strong design elements. (#2037)



Desirable 1856 Snow-9 Flying Eagle Cent, PR62

2230 1856 PR62 NGC. Snow-9. Identified by a short die line that connects the right top of I in UNITED to the border. Far the most plentiful of all 1856 Flying Eagle die combinations, it is considered a proof-only variety. As expected, all of the design elements on both sides are fully detailed. The surfaces are light beige with hints of blue-green and pale yellow toning near the obverse and reverse borders. The surfaces are slightly granular, a typical appearance for these proofs that usually fail to display the typical mirrored surfaces of contemporary proof issues in other denominations. (#2037)

Classic 1856 Flying Eagle Cent PR62

2231 1856 PR62 PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. Snow-9, the usually seen proof dies, identified by the nearly imperceptible vertical die crack beneath the beak and a tiny die scratch (as made) on the left ribbon end. The opening of the O in OF is nearly square-shaped, as always on 1856 Flying Eagle cents, but unlike the vast majority of circulation strikes for the series. This needle-sharp and essentially mark-free specimen has even golden-tan toning aside from minor spots on the T in CENT and on the reverse rim at 3 o'clock. Careful rotation beneath a loupe locates a few faint hairlines on the obverse exergue, and these are all that deny a much finer grade. (#2037)



Attractive 1856 Snow-3 Flying Eagle Cent, PR63

2232 1856 PR63 PCGS. Snow-3. A splendid example of the popular 1856 Flying Eagle cent, in this case an example of the Snow-3 die combination, rather than the usually seen Snow-9 marriage. Struck in proof format as usual for the issue, this piece has bold design definition on both sides, especially on the eagle's wings and tail, and at the ribbon bow on the reverse. The surfaces are lightly reflective with tan and iridescent toning on both sides. The present sale offers multiple 1856 Flying Eagle cents, providing interested collectors with an ideal opportunity to choose just the right example. (#2037)

Important 1856 Snow-3 Flying Eagle Cent, PR63

2233 1856 PR63 PCGS. CAC. Snow-3. An example of Die State C in Rick Snow's attribution guide to the series. The repunched 5 in the date is barely visible, but a diagonal die line beneath the 1, diagnostic of the late die stage, is clearly present. The reverse of Snow-3 is described as the "High Leaves" die, although there seem to be slight differences in leaf positions.

Subtle satin luster accompanies mostly sharp design details. The surfaces are pleasing olive-tan with traces of darker patina. Snow believes that nearly all examples of this die pairing are business strikes rather than proofs. An important opportunity. (#2037)



Lovely PR64 1856 Flying Eagle Cent

2234 1856 PR64 PCGS. Snow-9. The usual diagnostics for Snow-9 are faintly visible, namely the small die lines from the rim to the top of I in UNITED and through the eagle's forewing. What is unusual about this piece is its appeal. Many examples of this die pairing, likely due to the extremely large production for a proof emission (most Mint proof mintages were under 100 coins), were sloppily produced. This piece shows a bold strike with full articulation throughout the eagle's feathers and date, but the planchet is ever so slightly off-center. The surfaces are a lovely golden-tan. A small dark spot near the left ribbon end on the reverse determines the final grade, but much appeal is present. Certified in a green-label holder. (#2037)

Sharp Gem Proof 1856 Flying Eagle Cent

2235 1856 PR65 PCGS. Snow-9. The Snow-9 die pairing was used to coin the vast majority of 1856-dated proof Flying Eagle cents. On the obverse there is a short die line from the rim to the top of the I in UNITED, and a die line through the forepart of the eagle's wing. On the reverse, a tiny die gouge appears near the lower left part of the bow. Although PCGS does not designate color (Red, Red and Brown, Brown) on the 1856-58 Flying Eagle cents, this piece shows considerable mint red in the protected areas around the devices, sufficient to garner a Red and Brown designation. This piece is well-struck and distraction-free, with attractive, predominantly olive-brown surfaces with golden highpoints. Population: 46 in 65, 5 finer (3/08). (#2037)

INDIAN CENTS



Sharp Gem Proof 1858 Large Letters Cent

2236 1858 Large Letters PR65 PCGS. CAC. Snow-PR1. Tiny die markers appear at the top of the denticles beneath the first 8 and 5 in the date. Snow characterizes this as a Doubled Die Obverse, because of minor doubling (not strike doubling) that appear on UNI, although it is faint. The reverse is the High Leaves die. Snow notes that this issue is "very rare," estimating that perhaps 100 proofs were struck, including both minor proof sets and individual pieces. This piece offers wonderful golden-tan coloration, along with a razor-sharp strike and some cameo contrast on the reverse. A nice one, and among the finest at PCGS! Population: 14 in 65, 0 finer (3/08). (#2042)



Rare 1873 Doubled LIBERTY Cent, MS64 Brown

2237 1873 Doubled LIBERTY MS64 Brown NGC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal, Card Included. Snow-1, FS-009. The Snow-1 doubled LIBERTY variety is a rarity in all grades, and almost never seen in Mint State. It is by far the most desirable doubled die in the Indian cent series, and ranks as one of the most important of all similar varieties in the entire series of American numismatics. LIBERTY is sharply doubled to the southwest on this variety. This example is boldly defined with smooth medium olive surfaces that are accented by considerable original mint red on the reverse. (#2115)



Dramatic 1873 Doubled LIBERTY Cent MS62 Red and Brown

Amazing 1877 Indian Cent, MS65 Red

2238 1873 Doubled LIBERTY MS62 Red and Brown PCGS. FS-009, Snow-1. Described by Walter Breen in the mid 1950s, this error is widely recognized as the “Chief” of the Indian Cent series. Richard Snow, in his 2006 *A Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents*, says: “Today, about 150 examples of the Doubled LIBERTY are known, about 20 of which are in Mint State.”

Review of the NGC/PCGS population data indicate that the two services have certified nearly 70 Doubled LIBERTY examples in the various Mint State grades. A number of these, however, are certainly resubmissions or crossovers. The majority of Uncirculated coins are classified as Brown or Red and Brown, and a mere three as Red.

This MS62 Red and Brown specimen displays the dramatic doubling on LIBERTY, the eye and lips, and feather spines. Splashes of crimson and forest-green join the golden-tan patination, and a well executed strike leaves sharp definition on the design elements. All four diamonds are bold. A few minute obverse marks are noted. What appears to be a planchet flaw is located between the D and S. (#2116)

2239 1877 MS65 Red PCGS. Although the 1909-S Indian cent has a lower mintage than the 1877, the latter is regarded as the key to the series, since few pieces were set aside, while the 1909-S was hoarded to some degree due to the change in designs that year. When encountered, 1877 cents are usually in well worn grades, and often corroded. High grade, full Red examples are under great demand from collectors of this popular series. This highly lustrous Gem features gold centers, bordered by reddish-orange color near the rims. The strike is decidedly above average, and surface imperfections, such as a tiny mint-made planchet flaw in the field near the chin, are unimportant. As usual for business strikes for this important issue, the N in ONE is shallow, unlike proof 1877 cents, which feature a bold N in ONE. In fact, the business strike 1877 marks the final appearance of the shallow N reverse subtype, which had begun to be phased out in 1870. Population: 22 in 65, 6 finer (3/08). (#2129)

PROOF INDIAN CENTS



Enchanting 1877 Cent, PR65 Red

2240 1877 PR65 Red NGC. With a mintage of approximately 900 pieces, the 1877 proof cent is the last of the low-mintage specimen issues for the Indian Head series. Its status as the proof counterpart to the famous 1877 business strike issue, however, is the key to its perennial popularity and corresponding price tag. Demand for examples with fully Red surfaces is especially strong.

The vibrant copper-orange surfaces of this Gem show only the slightest evidence of mellowing at the right reverse. The strike is crisp, and a touch of haze over the obverse fields gives the piece a warm, delightful aura. A pair of small, isolated dots of carbon appear on the portrait, one at Liberty's cheek and the other at the neck, though these are trivial in context. Census: 11 in 65 Red, 3 finer (3/08). (#2320)



Wonderful 1877 Cent, PR66 Red

2241 1877 PR66 Red PCGS. Despite a mintage in the neighborhood of 900 pieces that is consistent with the production of previous proof Indian cent issues, the 1877 is one of the most popular and costly dates for the series. Its association with the elusive and coveted business strikes of 1877, the premiere key date for the design, has ensured the proof coins' enduring popularity. Their generally high state of preservation and superlative visual appeal also contribute to their appeal, since attractive proofs are more readily available than similarly preserved business strikes.

The obverse and much of the reverse are copper-orange, while deeper peach-rose shadings visit the right branch of the wreath and the adjacent fields. Decisively struck and carefully preserved, an amazing specimen for the discerning collector. Population: 11 in 66 Red, 2 finer (2/08). (#2320)

LINCOLN CENTS



Magnificent MS66 Red 1914-D Cent

2242 1914-D MS66 Red NGC. The 1914-D was better struck than the Denver issues of 1911-1913, and this is an especially sharp example with crisp definition on Lincoln's beard and coat, and all lettering on both obverse and reverse. Only 1.193 million cents were struck in Denver in 1914, and it was recognized as a key issue in the Lincoln series as early as the 1930s. By that time, however, Mint State pieces were highly elusive.

In addition to its vibrant reddish-tan coloration, this lovely coin displays smooth surfaces that ensure its status as one of the most desirable survivors available to advanced specialists. The strike is razor-sharp throughout and every feature rises powerfully above the fields. An exquisite coin for the discerning Lincoln cent specialist. Census: 5 in 66 Red, 0 finer (3/08). (#2473)



Gorgeous 1917 Cent, MS67 Red

2243 1917 MS67 Red PCGS. The 1917 Philadelphia cent is common in circulated grades, and Mint State coins grading through MS64 are readily available in all color designations. Even fully Red Gems and Premium Gems are obtainable with a little patience, but Red MS67 coins are elusive. PCGS has certified 14 such pieces, and two finer, while NGC has seen one Red MS67 and none finer.

The current offering displays lustrous orange patina interspersed with blushes of lime-green. The design elements are exquisitely impressed, including excellent definition in Lincoln's beard, hair, and bow tie. The only area of minor weakness occurs in the lower right lines of the right wheat stalk. Near-pristine surfaces are virtually devoid of mentionable abrasions or spots. The Lincoln cent specialist will not want to miss out on this gorgeous coin. (#2497)



Rarely Encountered MS65 Red 1921-S Cent

2244 1921-S MS65 Red PCGS. Long regarded as a difficult issue, with a mintage of only 15 million pieces even circulated coins were rarely found in circulation in the 1950s. From the collector's standpoint average Uncirculated coins are not that difficult to locate and are moderately priced. However, the real stopper is a 1921-S with full red color. In Gem condition only 20 pieces have been certified with red color (17 by PCGS and three by NGC). None are finer at either service. This coin lacks the often-seen "woodgrain" texture on many '21-S cents. However, close examination reveals tiny specks of iridescence with bits of lime-green, lilac, and orange-red on each side. Well, but not fully struck as one would expect, with full definition on the reverse but soft details on Lincoln's beard. (#2536)

Near-Mint 1944 Steel Planchet Error Cent

2245 1944—Struck on a Steel Planchet—AU58 NGC. While wrong-planchet errors are staples for the oddities enthusiast, few such pieces have achieved widespread currency among regular-series collectors. The 1944 steel cents, struck a year after the Mint's one-off production of coins in that metal, have gained general acceptance, and many high-end collectors will procure an example as a fascinating complement to a set of Lincoln cents.

This steel-gray example shows occasional dots of sage in the fields. The strike is a touch soft, as usual for coins made of steel, but the devices show only a trace of friction. A fascinating representative that should find an appreciative home with a discerning enthusiast.



Desirable Steel 1944-D Cent, AU Details

2246 1944-D—Struck on a Steel Planchet—Damaged—ANACS. AU Details, Net VF30. According to researcher David Lange, “no more than 10” 1944-D cents are known struck on zinc-coated steel planchets. The steel alloy, of course, was introduced in 1943 because copper was needed for the U.S. military during World War II. The alloy was virtually abandoned after 1943 due to its unpopularity. The cents resembled dimes, and were susceptible to corrosion. The last stand for the steel alloy was the 1944 Belgium 2 francs issue, struck at the U.S. Mint. A small quantity of leftover 1943 cent planchets or 1944 2 francs planchets found their way between 1944-dated cent dies.

The present lot has deep gray toning and minor oxidation. A series of short marks are present on the obverse rim near 6 o'clock and on the reverse near 12 o'clock, perhaps made by someone without a magnet to determine if the piece was simply plated.

Heritage auction appearances over the past year for the steel 1944-D cent include an MS63 NGC for \$115,000, an MS62 NGC for \$92,000, an ANACS AU55 for \$69,000, and an ANACS AU50 for \$34,500. Those who wish an example without mortgaging the family farm need look no further.



Desirable 1955 Doubled Die
Obverse Cent, MS64 Red

2247 1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS64 Red PCGS. Though strong doubled dies had appeared on American coinage before the 1955 doubled die cents came to light, few collectors appreciated them. The 1955 pieces, however, were so visually striking and such blatant errors that they fired the imaginations of thousands, numismatists and non-numismatists alike. The coins also inspired collectors to learn more about the minting process, which offered greater insight into collecting other errors and oddities produced by the U.S. Mint.

This entrancing example has pale copper-orange surfaces with subtle pink and rose inflections. The strike is crisp, and the doubling at the obverse peripheral elements is bold as always. An attractive coin that could find a place in the finest of Lincoln cent collections. PCGS has graded a mere 18 finer Red examples (3/08). (#2827)



Important 1969-S Doubled Die Cent MS63 Brown

2248 1969-S Doubled Die MS63 Brown NGC. FS-028.

The 1969-S Doubled Die cent is one of the most elusive and dramatic of the Lincoln cent doubled dies. It is one of the most impressive trophies for the entire series, and many collectors dream of discovering one as they carefully examine pocket change, rolls, or bags. In the past year, these numismatic seekers have been unusually well-rewarded; two different Michigan residents have recovered examples from rolls of 1969-S cents. One discovery inspired another, and two more pieces have joined the tiny pool of available examples, estimated at no more than two dozen. The stories of the fortunate Michiganders have caused cherrypickers nationwide to redouble their efforts, and in time, perhaps more 1969-S doubled die pieces will turn up and make fine additions to burgeoning collections.

For the collector who lacks the time, patience, or luck to find a 1969-S Doubled Die cent after a ceaseless search through hundreds of rolls, acquiring the present coin is an attractive option. The smooth surfaces of this Select piece are generally mushroom-brown with occasional mocha and pumpkin-orange accents at the margins. The overall level of detail is pleasing, and the spread on LIBERTY, IN GOD WE TRUST, and the date is easily appreciable with the unaided eye. Only a handful of wispy flaws are present in the fields, and the overall eye appeal is suggestive of an even higher grade. The single finest NGC-certified example for its color designation, and tied with a Red representative for the highest numeric grade awarded by that service (3/08). (#2921)



PROOF LINCOLN CENT



Amazing 1914 Matte Proof Lincoln, PR68 Red Believed the Finest Matte Proof Lincoln Cent

2249 1914 PR68 Red PCGS. Housed in a green-label PCGS holder and originating from a five-coin 1914 proof set, this incredible Lincoln cent is absolutely stunning with flawless surfaces, the finest of its kind. PCGS has only certified one other 1914 Lincoln cent as PR68 Red. In fact, the only other matte proof Lincoln cent of any date to receive a PCGS PR68 Red grade is a single 1909 example. Only one glance at this amazing coin is required to recognize its unique status among its peers — it is one of the finest surviving matte proof Lincoln cents.

For Set Registry collectors, this is the single finest matte proof Lincoln cent currently on the market, appearing for the first time in a certified holder. It is the first-ever opportunity to bid on a certified PR68 Red matte proof Lincoln cent of any date. The other two PR68 Red pieces are currently held long-term by a noted specialist in the field.

Almost all extant matte proof Lincolns have various shades of brown or red and brown color, often with strangely wonderful iridescent toning. Only about one-fourth of all matte proof pieces submitted to PCGS have received the Red designation, including all grades and dates. Consider that full Red pieces are most likely to be submitted or resubmitted, and this fact is even more impressive.

This specimen's outstanding technical quality and amazing aesthetic appeal are a combination of perfect strike and brilliant pale orange mint color, exactly as it left the dies. The surfaces have the typical pebbly matte quality associated with original, unimpaired examples. Splashes of deeper orange at the obverse and reverse borders enhance its overall appearance.

Our consignor notes that he purchased an entire 1914 proof set from a Bowers and Merena auction just to acquire this cent. It appears to be from the January 1989 Bowers and Merena auction of the Estate of Byron F. Johnson, Jr.

From the Stewart Blay Collection. (#3320)

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS



Famously Rare Proof 1867 Rays Nickel

2250 1867 Rays PR62 PCGS. The 1867 With Rays nickel in proof format is a classic rarity, with probably no more than several dozen or so known. The mintage is unknown, though David Bowers in his *Shield and Liberty Head nickel* reference estimates it to be 55 to 80 pieces. Bowers' estimates are based, in least in part, on the research of John Dannreuther, who Bowers says: "... has studied the die technicalities, has demonstrated that Proofs were struck on several runs. Per the same authority, an estimated 15 originals were made in 1867, plus perhaps three or more times that many were made on at least five later production sequences."

Uniform golden-gray patina bathes both sides of this PR62 specimen, obscuring its reflectivity. An attentive impression, befitting a proof strike, emboldens all of the design elements. A reverse mark at 4:30 limits the grade. (#3818)





Finest NGC-Certified Proof 1867 Rays Nickel, PR66 ★ Cameo, Colorfully Toned

2251 1867 Rays PR66 ★ Cameo NGC. Dannreuther-2. The left base of the 1 in the date is over the left portion of a dentil. The lower portion of the shield displays die polish. The lower shield is clear for Dannreuther-1, and Dannreuther-3 has the left base of the 1 over the right portion of a dentil. The rarity of the proof 1867 Rays nickel was known to collectors at an early date, and it appears that the Mint made unofficial restrikes between 1867 and 1879, likely for sale at a profit to well-connected Philadelphia dealers.

The 1867 Rays nickel has a traditional proof mintage of 25 pieces, which presumably applies only to examples struck in early 1867. In the *2006 Guide Book of Shield and Liberty Head Nickels*, Q. David Bowers estimates a mintage of 55 to 80 proofs. This figure is approximately 10% of the 1867 No Rays mintage, and less than 2% of the proof production for the 1883 Shield nickel. The key date status of the proof 1867 Rays variety is unchallenged.

Delicate plum-red, gold, and ice-blue toning visits this flashy and intricately struck Premium Gem. The attractive patina is undoubtedly the inspiration for the Star designation awarded by NGC. For those who research the pedigrees of this rare variety, we note a small planchet flake beneath the E in CENTS, and a curly mint-made lint mark at the lower right corner of the N in IN.

NGC has certified 22 proof 1867 Rays nickels in all grades, some of which may represent duplicate submissions. None have been certified as Ultra Cameo, and none have been certified without a Cameo designation above the PR65 level. Three proofs are graded PR66 Cameo, but only the present specimen has garnered the Star designation. Thus, as of (3/08), it holds the honor of finest NGC-certified. The PCGS population is similar, with none encapsulated as Deep Cameo and none certified higher than PR66 with or without a Cameo designation. (#83818)

PROOF LIBERTY NICKEL



Boldly Colored 1900 Nickel, PR68 ★

2252 1900 PR68 ★ NGC. CAC. Statistically this is a coin that should not exist in so high a grade, but this piece is one of those rare numismatic happenstances, where excellent production values meet loving postproduction preservation. Both NGC and CAC have fittingly awarded extra recognition to the piece. Liberty faces westward into a sunset of orange and gold, while her head and behind are tinged with heather and lilac hues. The reverse offers similar shades in an even more dramatic fashion, while adding a sliver of pale jade-green. The strike is as bold as the coloration, and both sides are expectedly free of even the remotest distraction. Only PR68 ★ at NGC (3/08). (#3898)



BUFFALO NICKELS



Marvelous Gem 1918-S Nickel

2253 1918-S MS65 NGC. The 1918-S nickel is well known to the legions of Buffalo nickel aficionados as one of the major mintmarked rarities of the series, one that is challenging both in terms of condition and strike. This is a simply marvelous specimen that exhibits glowing luster, partially a function of the orange-peel effect in the fields from die fatigue. The strike is nonetheless sharp, with good articulation on the date, the Indian's braid, the bison's shoulder, and the horn. The obverse shows bold die clashing, the obverse in the form of a "goatee" under the Indian's chin from IN GOD WE TRUST, as often seen in the series, and behind the Indian's neck. The surfaces show golden-gray predominating, with tinges of blue and pink in the recesses. Census: 11 in 65, 1 finer (3/08). (#3940)





Astonishing Near-Gem 1926-S Buffalo Nickel

2254 1926-S MS64 PCGS. With its low initial mintage of only 970,000 coins, the now-key 1926-S Buffalo nickel saw surprisingly low subsequent preservation, and even high-grade circulated examples are seldom seen. The present piece has astonishingly fine appeal, a combination of the original mint bloom present throughout and a good strike. Iridescent magenta and reddish-gold patina encircles the peripheries on each side, with the centers a lovely olive-green. Minor strike softness is limited to the buffalo's shoulder and ITED, but elsewhere the impression is considerably bolder than usual for this strike-challenged issue. Lange's reference on the series notes that well-struck pieces are worth a substantial premium. Certified in a green-label holder. PCGS has certified only 11 pieces finer (3/08). (#3959)



EARLY HALF DIMES



Enticing and Historic 1792 Half Disme, Judd-7, AU55 High Grade, Problem-Free Choice AU Specimen

2255 1792 Half Disme, Judd-7, Pollock-7, R.4, AU55 PCGS. The Mint Act of April 2, 1792, established a Mint at Philadelphia—the nation’s capital at the time—mandated a decimal coinage system, set the silver:gold ratio in the U.S. dollar at 15:1, and prescribed a silver fineness standard for coinage in the awkward ratio of 1485/1664, or 0.8924+. The Act was largely the vision of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, based on his “Report on the Establishment of a Mint” presented to the House of Representatives on Jan. 28, 1791. Hamilton recommended a decimal standard with ten dollar (“eagle”) and one dollar gold coins, one dollar and ten cent (“disme”) silver coins, and copper one cent and half-cent pieces. However, the final Act as adopted also comprised gold five dollar (“half eagle”) and two and a half dollar (“quarter eagle”) coins, and silver half dollars, quarter dollars, and half dismes.

On July 1, 1792, President George Washington appointed David Rittenhouse to be the nation’s first Mint director. Rittenhouse bought two lots for the Mint (Nos. 37 and 39 North Seventh Street at Sugar Alley [Filbert Street] in Philadelphia), demolished the existing buildings, and had the first new structure ready for operations by September. Congress contemplated putting a portrait of President Washington on coinage, a concept he dismissed as “monarchical.” The final Act accordingly specified a “portrait emblematic of liberty.” The issues of 1792 were mostly patterns, but many numismatists, including the present cataloger (GH), consider the Liberty Head, Flowing Hair half dismes to be a circulation issue. President Washington referred to making “a small beginning in the coinage of half-dismes” in his address to Congress on Nov. 6. In that same year, Adam Eckfeldt was hired as a workman, the first of generations of Eckfeldt family Mint employees—and was present at the striking of the half dismes, in the basement of sawmaker John Harper.

Hamilton’s decimal coinage proposals were predated by a more general recommendation, “A Plan for Establishing Uniformity in the Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the United States,” which Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson submitted to the House of Representatives on July 13, 1790. The Continental Congress in 1785 had agreed in principle to a decimal dollar, but the task fell to Hamilton and Jefferson to propose which measures, monetary and otherwise, should be adopted. The First Continental Congress, meeting in 1789, could also have adopted a decimal (or other) standard of weights and measures, as Jefferson proposed, but up to the present day Congress has never done so, although it still maintains the *right* to do so. Jefferson was instrumental in establishment of the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia, trying unsuccessfully in its early days to hire an engraver.

Today it is little appreciated, but in the late 18th century, the United States’ adoption of a decimal coinage system radically departed from the way in which major nations of the world enumerated, denominated, and accounted for their coinage and currency. From the ninth through the 18th centuries, most countries used the Carolingian currency measures begun by King Pepin, Charlemagne’s father, under which one pound comprised 12 shillings, and one shilling comprised 20 pence, pennies, or *denarii*. One pound in silver, a *livre*, was the equivalent of 240 pennies.

With the Norman Conquest in 1066, the Carolingian system was introduced in Great Britain, where it survived until 1971. The single exception to the Carolingian measures was Russia, which had used a decimal system since the 1500s, and under Peter the Great in 1710 introduced a system of 100 kopecks to the ruble. The United States’ decimalization of its currency—and its eventual refusal to portray President Washington thereon—were yet other ways that the enterprising young nation could assert its sovereign right to mint coinage, yet distinguish itself from the nondecimal crowns, sovereigns, and portrait-bearing coinage of its British ancestors.

Much evidence in addition to Washington’s address to Congress points to the 1792 half dismes’ role as circulating coinage. For example, the existence of a unique pattern half disme in copper leads directly to the conclusion that the silver half dismes are not patterns. Most survivors show extensive wear, but it is also recorded that President Washington handed out numerous examples as souvenirs. The certified population (likely the top end of surviving examples) contains quite a few Mint State pieces, evidence that the original recipients mostly cherished those historic numismatic presents from our nation’s first president.

As of (3/08) PCGS has certified nine pieces in AU55, eight pieces in AU58, and 14 Mint State pieces, ranging from MS63 through MS67. In AU55, the grade of the present specimen, this coin should see spirited bidding, occupying as it does a niche in the couple of dozen-plus Heritage offerings of half dismes, most of which are either XF40 or below, or MS63 or above. While the coin at first glance appears to be a uniform, deep olive-brown, under a good light the toning resolves into glints of gold and pinkish around the devices. A few light planchet adjustment marks appear on Liberty’s cheek, and on the reverse through the eagle’s breast. A couple of small marks around E in AMERICA are possibly Mint-caused planchet defects. The piece is struck in medal turn. A pair of crisscrossing light scrapes in the crook of the eagle’s neck will serve as pedigree markers, but overall the surfaces are remarkably smooth and distraction-free.

In summary, this enticing and historic piece is a problem-free example of our nation’s first circulating coinage, close to Mint State, yet at a potential price that likely will be considerably less than an Uncirculated piece would bring. As such, it represents a significant opportunity—one unlikely soon to repeat—for specialists and collectors of Colonial and early Federal coinage. Population: 9 in 55, 22 finer (3/08). (#11020)



Attractive Choice AU 1794 Half Dime, V-3, LM-3

2256 1794 AU55 PCGS. V-3, LM-3, R.4. The digit 9 is quite close to a dentil, and the 4 nearly touches a dentil. Star 1 touches both the first and second curls. On the reverse the berries are arranged seven left, six right, and a single berry is under the I of UNITED. A die crack runs from the rim through the left (facing) wing tip, through the wreath and the inner berry below I, through two leaves, and to the juncture of the wing bottom with the breast. Another crack runs from R in AMERICA, through a berry and two leaves to the eagle's tail. A third crack runs from right branch stem upward, meeting the second crack. The diagnostic die cracks are in a late state on this piece, and in particular the first mentioned is quite heavy and well-developed. Both sides show light, dappled steel-blue and gray patina, with a dash of gold in the center reverse. A nice, attractive Choice AU piece, free of major distractions or adjustment marks. (#4250)

Colorful Near-Gem 1795 Half Dime, V-4, LM-10

2257 1795 MS64 NGC. V-4, LM-10, R.3. This pleasing Choice Flowing Hair half dime is attractively toned in ocean-blue and caramel-gold. No abrasions are visible, although marks on the planchet prior to the strike remain visible in two places, the peak of the left (facing) wing and on the lower hair tresses. These have no impact on the technical grade, as they occurred prior to coinage. Struck from clashed dies. Satin luster shimmers across the undisturbed fields and devices. This type was produced for only two years. The portrait of Liberty was influenced by the Liberty Cap bust on cents and half cents introduced in 1793. Census: 29 in 64, 19 finer (3/08). (#4251)



Lustrous 1797 LM-1 Half Dime, MS62

2258 1797 15 Stars MS62 NGC. V-2, LM-1, R.3. The number of stars immediately differentiates between three known obverse dies of 1797 half dimes. It is believed that the 15 Stars coins were struck first, followed by the 16 Stars coins, and then the 13 Stars pieces. The obverse die with 15 stars was certainly created in early 1796, remaining unused for more than six months.

We know that Kentucky was the 15th state, and Tennessee, admitted on June 1, 1796, was the 16th state. Therefore, the 15 Stars obverse die was made prior to June 1, 1796, probably with just the 179 of the date entered into the die. The 17th state was Ohio, admitted in 1803, so the 16 Stars obverse dies could have been made anytime in 1797. Finally, later in 1797 Robert Scot realized that there was no more room for additional stars, and a decision was made to limit all coins to just 13 stars.

A typical soft strike at the center is surrounded by sharp peripheral details. Both sides have satiny silver luster with hints of heather and darker iridescence. Census: 11 in 62, 26 finer (2/08). (#4258)



One of the Finest Known 1805 Half Dimes

V-1, LM-1, AU55

Ex: Eliasberg / Price

2259 1805 AU55 NGC. Ex: Eliasberg / Price. V-1, LM-1, R.4. Only one die marriage is known for this rare, early half dime, representing 75-100 examples, most of which are VF or less. This is one of the finest pieces known and has represented this date in two of the finest collections formed in the last hundred years. The 1805 is generally considered the second scarcest issue of this short-lived type, and is similar in rarity to the 1801. One of the striking characteristics of the 1805 is that localized weakness is seen on all specimens. On this coin, the bust is completely flat and the O in OF is not visible. The gray-rose surfaces show a darker patch of color on the left side of the obverse, and there are a few light abrasions noted on each side. Of the 1805 half dimes that have been certified, only six have been graded higher than this piece, and only one is better than AU58.

Ex: Eliasberg I (Bowers and Merena, 5/96), lot 907, where it brought \$10,780. (#4272)

SEATED HALF DIME



Superb Gem 1837 Large Date
Seated Half Dime

2260 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS67 NGC. Beautiful golden-brown toning fills the fields and devices. Freckles of sea-green adorn the margins. A gorgeous Superb Gem that looks as if it was somehow put away in a Wayne Raymond album at the time of issue. Razor-sharp except for blending on the left-side denticles. A late obverse die state that features a lengthy crack through the seated Liberty. The Large Date and Small Date are actually similar in size, but the logotype styles are completely different. For example, the 1 has a curl top on the Large Date, but has a flat peak on the Small Date. The Large Date has a script 8, and the Small Date has a block 8. Census: 14 in 67, 2 finer (3/08). (#4311)

The Phil Kaufman Collection of Proof Seated Liberty Coinage

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23 of the 27 coins are the finest or tie for the highest grades known.

Refer to the following lots
for proof half dimes:

- Lot 2373 1839 PR65 Cameo NGC
- Lot 2378 1842 PR68 ★ Ultra Cameo NGC
- Lot 2383 1846 PR67 NGC
- Lot 2388 1849 PR66 Cameo NGC
- Lot 2394 1855 PR66 NGC

EARLY DIMES



The Eliasberg 1802 JR-4 Dime, MS61
Extremely Rare in High Grade

2261 1802 MS61 NGC. JR-4, R.4. Ex: Eliasberg. The backmost hair curls are under the curves of the B in LIBERTY, which is evenly spaced. Star 1 is distant from curl 2, and star 8 is far from the Y. On the reverse, the eagle's lower beak pierces star 12 (the so-called "needle" beak).

A few light adjustment marks appear through the center obverse, invisible except with a loupe, which also reveals a few light, undistracting scrapes and abrasions. A tiny die lump appears behind Liberty's hair ribbon. The reverse is somewhat weakly struck on the upper shield and the eagle's neck. Both sides, however, retain considerable luster, along with pretty gold and blue coloration. The Eliasberg cataloger noted that this variety (graded AU55 in that sale) was "extremely rare in such high grades with not more than three Mint State examples known. Probably among the top eight to 10 finest known examples of the variety." Even with a more modern interpretation of grading standards, this piece appears well within the Condition Census for both the issue and the variety.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (*Bowers and Merena*, 5/1996), lot 1050. (#4472)





Scarce 1804 Dime, 13 Stars, Fine 15

2262 1804 13 Stars on Reverse Fine 15 PCGS. JR-1, R.5. Each variety of 1804 dime shares a reverse die with a quarter eagle. In the case of the 13 Stars Reverse, the quarter eagle is an important rarity, while the dime is only moderately rare. This reverse die was actually used with two different quarter eagles (one 1802 and the other 1804), as well as two different dimes (also one each of 1802 and 1804). Specifically, the emission sequence was: 1802 Breen-2 quarter eagle; 1802 JR-4 dime; 1804 Breen-2 quarter eagle; and 1804 JR-1 dime. The mintage of 1804 dimes was just 8,265 coins, the lowest of this design type. The authors of the early dime book wrote: "Like its counterparts in other denominations, the 1804 dimes exude charisma."

We believe that this piece is a candidate for resubmission. The surfaces have dark steel-gray color accented by lovely lighter gold at the border, the reverse with ivory highlights. Close examination with a magnifier reveals only a few faint scratches and abrasions, all of which are nicely blended into the color. One brighter scratch is visible on the reverse, but this is hardly worth mentioning.

From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#4474)

SEATED DIME



Lustrous Near-Gem 1805 4 Berries Dime, JR-2

2263 1805 4 Berries MS64 PCGS. JR-2, R.2. Late Die State. A spine from the flag of the 5 protrudes upward into the bust. LIBERTY is unevenly spaced, with LIB close and ERTY more distant. Star 7 is far from L, but star 8 virtually touches Y. On the reverse, stars 3 and 9-12 are aligned, and star 13 touches the back of the eagle's neck. The obverse die crack from the rim through ERTY is documented in the John Reich dime reference, but not so the prominent reverse die crack, where that reference demurs to "none seen" regarding die defects. Notwithstanding, the bold crack joins stars 10-11 and thence to the scroll above (UNU)M. The usual "patchy rust marks" around D are also noted.

This is a marvelously appealing near-Gem, with silver surfaces lightly tinged with gold and radiant luster throughout. (#4477)



Pleasing Good 4 1874-CC Arrows Dime

2264 1874-CC Arrows Good 4 NGC. The 1874-CC issue concludes a four-year run of challenging Carson City dimes, and it is on the high side of a collecting difficulty scale that runs from the 1872-CC (available for a price) to the 1873-CC Without Arrows (unique). As Rusty Goe notes in his *The Mint on Carson Street*, "Throughout the decades the annual rare coin auction circuit has historically offered one 1874-CC dime per year, and some years not even one. Buyers are lined up to compete at every given opportunity."

The heavy attrition that took its toll on this issue is evident on the present piece, a significantly worn example that shows a number of linear abrasions on the reverse. At Liberty's shield, the letters of her name are missing, though the ribbon across the shield is still distinct. Deep blue-gray predominates in the fields, while the devices show paler cloud-gray coloration. Overall, an attractive coin for the grade, and an important opportunity for the Seated dime collector. Census: 1 in 4, 7 finer (2/08). (#4669)

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23 of the 27 coins are the finest or tie for the highest grades known.

Refer to the following lots
for proof dimes:

Lot 2374 1839 PR66 NGC

Lot 2379 1842 PR65 Cameo NGC

Lot 2384 1846 PR65 NGC

Lot 2389 1849 PR66 NGC

Lot 2395 1855 PR67 Cameo NGC

PROOF SEATED DIMES



Gem Cameo Proof 1845 Seated Dime

2265 1845 PR65 Cameo NGC. Greer-103, Fortin-109. Repunching shows strongest within the 8 of the date, below the front of the 4, and beneath the flag of the 5. The date is low and slopes down left to right. This flashy Gem is essentially white and displays frosty design elements that stand out against the mirrored fields. The devices are sharply struck, further enhancing the coin's overall eye appeal. Both sides are exquisitely preserved. A couple of minute marks in the middle of Liberty's left (facing) arm serve to identify the piece. The finest Gem Cameo proof certified by either NGC or PCGS (3/08). (#84732)



Amazing 1855 Proof Dime, PR67 ★ Cameo

2266 1855 Arrows PR67 ★ Cameo NGC. Only about 12 to 15 proof 1855 dimes are known, including this Superb Gem Cameo proof with its star designation, and a similar example in the Kaufman Collection. Although the Kaufman Collection specimen lacks a star designation, the two coins are virtually identical in quality and eye appeal, and should be considered as tied for the finest known. We have auction records of 40 appearances for the issue, starting in the early 20th century and continuing to the present day. Prior to the present sale, a single PR66 sold in October 2000 was the best certified piece offered in a public sale. Most earlier auction appearances were for coins that graded PR60 to PR64.

An absolutely stunning proof 1855 With Arrows dime, this mostly brilliant Superb Gem has a splash of blue, russet, and violet at the upper obverse, and similar peripheral toning around the entire reverse. The obverse has faint striae slanting up to the left, crossed by other striae up to the right. A few insignificant planchet flakes, lint marks, and hairlines are present on each side. Nearly full details are evident, with star 13 a tad weak, and the upper right berry inside the branch mostly flat.

The date, arrows, and several stars are boldly doubled, as Breen described in his Proof Encyclopedia: "Double date, first punched too far to right, then corrected; parts of all eight digits discernible." (#84744)





Fabulous PR68 1880 Dime

Ex: Kaufman

2267 1880 PR68 NGC. Ex: Phil Kaufman. The 1880 has the highest business strike and proof outputs of the three low mintage Seated dimes from the 1879-1881 era. This is not to imply that the mintage of the 1880 is "high" in an absolute sense. After all, only 36,000 business strikes and 1,355 specimens were delivered, the present Superb Gem easily qualifying for Condition Census standing among the extant proofs. Phil Kaufman is known for having a fabulous and well known eye for knock-out originality on proof Seated coinage. The otherwise golden-blue toning scheme reveals a reddish-lilac center on the reverse and a splash of similar color in the right obverse field. All shades deepen to copper and charcoal hues at indirect angles, those that are more direct also revealing splendid mirrored reflectivity. A fully defined and expertly preserved coin. NGC reports only five other 1880 Seated dimes in PR68, and none are finer, while PCGS has yet to certify a single coin above the PR67 level (2/08).
Ex: 2003 *Central States* (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 5923. (#4777)

BARBER DIME



Frosty 1895 Barber Dime, MS66
Low-Mintage P-Mint Key Date

2268 1895 MS66 PCGS. Perhaps due to the blinding reflection from the illustrious 1895-O Barber dime, collectors forget that this P-mint also has a mintage nearly as low: 690,000 coins for the 1895-P compared with 440,000 for the 1895-O. Both sides of the present specimen are thickly and evenly coated with a frosty overlay of grayish patina and just a slight tinge of charcoal and gold. The strike is uniformly bold throughout. The only distraction is a tiny, hair-thin luster graze appearing on the cheek only when the coin is tilted at a certain angle. While picayune, this minor annoyance appears to have limited an even finer grade. PCGS has certified nine Premium Gems including the current piece, with only one finer (3/08). The lowest-mintage P-mint by a country mile, and a key date in the Barber series. (#4806)

MERCURY DIMES



Elegant 1916-D Dime, MS62 Full Bands

2269 1916-D MS62 Full Bands PCGS. Delicate gold and sky-blue tints visit the otherwise silver-white fields on this attractive key-date Mercury dime. The luster is soft but pleasing, and the devices, including the all-important bands of the fasces, show strong detail. A bit of flatness appears at the second T and E of STATES, but this is minor in context. Light slide marks on the cheek and an abrasion just above the I of LIBERTY contribute to the grade.

With a comparatively small collecting community in the mountainous and Midwestern states that received coins from Denver in bank distributions, the 1916-D is not so available as it might have been had the key issue come from Philadelphia. Non-numismatists, however, were interested in the new design across the nation, and all across the country, citizens saved examples. Thus, Mint State examples are more prevalent than they might have been had the key issue fallen in another year. (#4907)



Gem Full Bands 1916-D Dime Key Date of the Series

2270 1916-D MS65 Full Bands NGC. A beautiful Gem that has blushes of sea-green, golden-brown, and honey-gold throughout the margins. The devices and fields are minimally toned. The strike is exacting, not only on the important central bands, but also across the peripheral legends.

The surfaces appear immaculate at first glance, and a faint luster graze near the AM in AMERICA is only observed upon thorough study beneath a loupe. Both sides provide imposing luster. The reverse is rotated slightly clockwise, and the reverse legends show occasional evidence of strike doubling.

Collectors of the popular Mercury dime series quickly learn that the key date is the 1916-D. Its mintage of 264,000 pieces is roughly one-quarter of its closest competitor, the 1921-D. Little attention was paid to mintmarks by the general public in 1916, and although many 1916 and 1916-S Mercury dimes were set aside, most 1916-D dimes circulated for years. The majority of survivors grade between Fair and Very Good. Unfortunately, many counterfeits are also known, some of which are genuine 1916 Mercury dimes with an added Denver mintmark.

The 1916-D dime is rare due to the production delays of a related rarity, the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter. Per David W. Lange, in November, 1916, the Treasury Department ordered 4 million quarters. The Mint director and superintendents met and decided that the Denver Mint would strike only quarters until the Treasury order was fulfilled. This decision curtailed production of 1916-D dimes until the change in calendar year ended the issue.

The Mint decision also explains the high mintage of the 1916-D quarter, from the old Barber designs. Midwestern demand for dimes was met by the 1916-S, which had a mammoth mintage of more than 16 million pieces comprised of both the Barber and Mercury types. Census: 23 in 65 Full Bands, 7 finer (2/08). (#4907)



Spectacular 1942/1-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands

2271 1942/1-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. FS-101, formerly FS-010.8. The Denver overdated dimes of 1942, while not as prominent as their Philadelphia counterparts, are considerably more elusive in Mint State grades; nearly two decades passed between the coins' issuance and discovery of the variety, and many coins circulated, unnoticed by non-numismatists. This minimally toned Gem, however, shows no trace of such activity. The shining surfaces are primarily silver-white, with occasional sky-blue tints in the fields. The overall definition is bold on this slightly granular coin, and the surface quality is strong. Only a single small mark on Liberty's jawline precludes an even finer designation. Population: 16 in 65 Full Bands, 11 finer (2/08). (#5041)



EARLY QUARTERS



Original XF40 1796 Quarter, B-1

2272 1796 XF40 PCGS. B-1, R.5. The rarer of the two varieties from this scarce, low mintage issue, the B-1 is attributed by a low 6 in the date, the date not equally spaced, with the 7 and 9 too close, the T and Y in LIBERTY touching at the top, and the lower right star almost touching the drapery. Both varieties share the same reverse.

The 1796 quarter is an important one-year type coin. The second year of quarter coinage occurred in 1804, where the Heraldic Eagle reverse replaced the Small Eagle reverse. Mint records indicate that 6,146 1796-dated quarters were produced. According to Bullion Journal A in National Archives Record Group 104, the 1796 quarter deliveries were as follows:

<u>Warrant</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Delivery</u>
6	April 9, 1796	1,800
63	May 27, 1796	2,530
65	June 14, 1796	1,564
81	February 28, 1797	252

Many 1796 quarters were saved as the first of their kind. Walter Breen, for example, in his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, writes: "When Col. E.H.R. Green inherited his mother's millions, he became a collector of (among other things) ... coins; and among his immense numismatic holdings was a hoard of over 200 uncirculated 1796 quarter dollars, of which at least 100 were more or less prooflike. A. Kosoff and Andre DeCoppet dispersed many of these to date and type collectors during the 1940s."

This XF40 example displays medium gray patina with tan-gold highlights. Sharp definition shows on all of the design elements, and the dentilation is bold, especially on the obverse, as is typical for the issue. Aside from a few inoffensive obverse marks, the surfaces are remarkably clean for a coin that has seen some circulation. No adjustment marks are evident on either side. (#5310)



Impressive Near-Mint 1796 Quarter, B-1

2273 1796 AU58 PCGS. B-1, R.5. The more elusive of the two die varieties for this one-year subtype, characterized by a star 15 that nearly touches the bust. Just one Small Eagle reverse die was used to strike the famous stated mintage of only 6,146 pieces. The quarter eagle denomination did not fit in smoothly with the “decimalization” theme championed by the thinkers behind the first U.S. Mint; rather, it acted as an analogue to the two reales denomination of Spain and its colonies, as described by Neil Carothers in his iconic 1930 work, *Fractional Money*.

With so many coins denominated in the Spanish system in circulation in the former colonies, issuance of a quarter dollar seemed superfluous, and after the initial coinage, no more pieces would be struck until the Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle coins dated 1804. Carothers continues, noting that for silver depositors, half dollars were more convenient for those who desired minor silver. Coinage of dimes and half dimes experienced similar neglect, though not to the same degree.

While many of the 1796 quarters encountered heavy circulation, a small number of pieces were saved, either as curiosities or mementoes. This well-defined and attractively toned example must have fallen in one of the two categories. The highest points of the design show only a trace of friction, and the fields retain soft, pleasing luster beneath the deep olive-gold and steel-blue shadings that drape the obverse and the reverse margins. The center of the reverse shows silver-gray shadings, as well as a handful of adjustment marks. A minimally flawed and undeniably appealing piece that displays beautifully, certain to be a prize for any collector who owns it. Population: 19 in 58, 34 finer (3/08). (#5310)





Important and Rare B-1 1804 Quarter, MS65 Finest Certified Pedigreed to Colonel E.H.R. Green

2274 1804 MS65 NGC. B-1, R.4. Ex: Colonel Green. Colonel Edward Howland Robinson Green (better known as Col. E.H.R. Green or, more simply, Col. Green), was the son of Henrietta Howland Robinson Green, *née* Henrietta Howland Robinson (1834-1916). She, too, is known more simply as Hetty Green, and even more familiarly as the "Witch of Wall Street." Hetty Green was connected on the Howland side of her family to one of the great merchant families of New England. She grew up in a Quaker household, noted for its austerity.

Upon their deaths in 1865, her father and maternal aunt willed to her a total of about million. Even after her 1867 marriage to Edward H. Green, she kept her finances separate, managing them herself with single-minded monomania. Her father and grandfather had educated her in finance from early childhood, and she dedicated herself to expanding that fortune. As her wealth increased, she continued to live with her son and daughter in modest surroundings, avoiding all social contacts or displays of wealth. In time she became a major force on Wall Street, despite which she often appeared in public in shabby garb and sought medical treatment for herself at charity clinics. She left an estate valued at more than \$100 million when she died in 1916, reputedly the world's richest woman.

The most often-repeated story concerning her penury is that concerning her son Edward, whom she refused to take for medical treatment, resulting in the need for his leg to be amputated. Col. Green was born the year following Hetty's marriage to Edward Green, during his parents' tour of Europe.

By age 25, Col. Green had been admitted to the bar and become president of the Texas Midland Railroad (his mother Hetty had owned many railroad stocks during her lifetime). He was active in Texas Republican politics, served as chairman of the Texas Republican State Committee, and was a director of the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. In order to maintain a Texas residence, he kept a suit of clothes and one of his wooden legs in a "fine residence" in Terrell, Texas. He died at age 68 in Lake Placid, New York. At the time of his death—with a total estate valued at more than \$40 million—his coin collection was valued at an estimated \$1 million, along with a stamp collection worth \$3.5 million. Green's numismatic holdings included at least seven different 1838-O half dollars, a Brasher doubloon, all five of the 1913 Liberty nickels, and a staggering hoard of 1796 quarters, said to number more than 200 pieces.

This wonderful coin, also pedigreed to the Col. Green collection of early quarters, is the Browning-1 variety, with the 4 in the date low and a die cut between stars 8 and 9 seen on all examples. Although not as famous (because neither a single-year type nor a first year of issue) as the 1796 quarters, the 1804 quarters are many times rarer in Mint State than the 1796 pieces.

In the 1975 ANA sale, the cataloger wrote in part of this coin, "Extremely rare grade and one of two finest known of just three, possibly four known in full Mint State. Certainly the most famous specimen and long thought to be clearly the finest."

This coin is sharply struck, save for at some of the denticles, as usually seen, and wonderful steel-blue and pinkish-purple iridescent patina covers both sides. Bold die clashing is visible along the upper bustline, creating a "collar" effect on Liberty similar to the 1800 BB-196 Bust dollar variety. Lesser (but still dramatic) clashing is visible on the reverse as well.

As of (3/08) NGC has certified 31 Mint State 1796 quarters, compared only five Mint State 1804s, of which this is the single finest by two grade points. At PCGS, there are 34 Mint State 1796 quarters, compared with only eight Mint State 1804s. **This is the single finest 1804 quarter certified at either NGC or PCGS.**

By way of further comparison, there are 15 Mint State 1796-97 half dollars (long acknowledged as the rarest silver type coin) certified at NGC, along with eight Mint State halves at PCGS. This is, in conclusion, a monumental early Bust quarter, a coin whose rarity, historicity, and numismatic importance simply cannot be overstated.

Ex: Col. E.H.R. Green; *Stack's* (1945); *Jerome Kern Collection* (B. Max Mehl, 1950), lot 1385; *Eugene Gardner Collection* (*Stack's*, 2/1965), lot 1620; *H. Philip Speir estate* (*Stack's*, 3/1974), lot 2, which brought \$16,500; 1975 ANA Sale (*Superior*, 8/1975), lot 352, which realized \$10,500. (#5312)



Mint State 1806 Quarter, B-3

2275 1806 MS60 PCGS. B-3, R.1. The defective right foot on the I of LIBERTY, along with a leaf point under the center of the I in AMERICA and the 5 in the denomination not touching the fletchings, confirms the die pairing. This is an early striking from Die State I, which Breen-Browning note has a "long spine from lowest leaf on right to tail of R; this fades out." The "spine" or die line here is quite bold, confirming the early die state.

While this variety is considered one of the most common for the year, in Mint State it is rare, as Breen-Browning also notes. A search through our Permanent Auction Archives reveals that only three times before have we offered higher-graded examples. The strike is soft through the centers, as always, and the MS60 grade is a likely byproduct of the somewhat murky deep blue-green and purple toning, which is nonetheless attractive if not compelling. (#5314)



BUST QUARTER



'Perfect' VG8 1823/2 B-1 Quarter Dollar

2276 1823/2 VG8 PCGS. B-1, R.6. Only one die pair was used to create the 1823 quarter dollars. The mintage is uncertain. Some sources report 17,800 coins were struck, and others suggest 117,800 coins minted. If the actual quantity was the smaller amount, it may be an accurate reflection of the number actually bearing the 1823 date. On the other hand, if the mintage is the higher figure, then it is almost a certainty that many or most were dated 1822, or perhaps even 1821.

Today, only about two dozen examples of this issue are known, similar in rarity to the 1802 half dime. The 1823 over-date quarter dollar seldom appears for sale in the numismatic arena. This is only the eighth example of the date that we have sold in the last 15 years. The finest 1823 quarters that we know of are a single proof, another Mint State coin, and perhaps two or three AU grade pieces. The Census drops quickly through the XF and VF range, with most known examples grading Fine or below.

This darkly toned specimen has deep gray-brown surfaces, and is best described as a "perfect VG" example with pristine surfaces, far finer than usual for the grade. Like any circulated coin, a few slight imperfections can be found with magnification, but those marks are of little consequence. Traces of hair detail are visible on the obverse, and a few feathers can be seen on the reverse. The quality of this piece is entirely different than the typical cleaned or damaged appearance of all 1823 quarters. (#5334)

SEATED QUARTERS



Choice 1842-O Large Date Quarter

2277 1842-O Large Date MS64 PCGS. Briggs 4-F with mintmark far left beneath the arrow feather. This satiny Seated quarter has medium gold toning on the central obverse, while the reverse displays faint apricot patina. The strike is razor-sharp, even the eagle's claws and Liberty's hair. Only a single small mark is visible, near the first A in AMERICA. Uncommon quality for this issue, which is common through VF but rare in Mint State. None have been certified above MS63 at NGC, and the PCGS MS64 population undoubtedly reflects numerous resubmissions. (#5402)



Sumptuous MS66 1853 No Arrows Quarter

2278 1853 No Arrows MS66 NGC. Though passage of legislation to alter the weight of the minor silver denominations took place early in 1853, Philadelphia coined 44,200 quarters before the changes went into effect. These pieces, compared to their later counterparts, are on slightly heavier planchets and show neither arrows at the date nor rays around the eagle.

Soft, swirling luster shimmers beneath rich rose, green-gold, and azure patina. The strike is surprisingly bold, and the surfaces are virtually pristine. One of the most spectacular survivors from this challenging issue, one that could be a cornerstone of the finest collection of Seated quarters. Census: 4 in 66, 4 finer (2/08). (#5421)



Desirable Select 1864-S Quarter

2279 1864-S MS63 NGC. Ex: Richmond Collection. This issue, mintage 20,000 pieces, experienced heavy circulation in Civil War-era California. Between low production and high attrition, Mint State representatives are particularly elusive and highly prized. Larry Briggs, in his *The Comprehensive Encyclopedia of United States Liberty Seated Quarters*, writes that the 1864-S is a "rare date," noting that the vast majority of survivors " ... are low grade coins—about good to very good; XF and better are extremely rare."

This undeniably appealing Select coin has soft, swirling luster beneath delicate patina. Cream and silver-white combine with hints of rose and blue. Well-defined overall, if a touch soft on the right obverse stars, with few overt flaws and marvelous eye appeal. Census: 1 in 63, 6 finer (2/08). (#5460)

Fantastic 1868 Quarter, MS66

2280 1868 MS66 PCGS. Though it has a lower mintage than its S-mint counterpart (29,400 pieces versus 96,000 pieces), the 1868 quarter is more available in Mint State grades, since virtually all of the San Francisco coins experienced heavy circulation. Still, in grades above Gem, the 1868 proves itself a fantastic rarity, with only three pieces at that level in the combined certified population and none finer (2/08).

This enticing piece offers surprisingly strong luster beneath moderate aqua, azure, violet, and orange concentric toning. The strike is crisp, and the surfaces are immaculate. A simply marvelous coin that is destined for an honored place in a top-drawer collection. (#5472)



Semiprooflike MS66 1869 Quarter Tied for Finest Certified

2281 1869 MS66 PCGS. A mere 16,000 pieces were struck for circulation of the 1869 quarter, plus another 600 proofs for collectors. Scarce in all grades and especially so in mint condition. Only 20 pieces have been certified by both of the major services in MS60 and better grades. This piece is tied as finest certified with another MS66 that has been graded by NGC (2/08). This coin would truly be a centerpiece of a collection of With Motto quarters. The fields are bright and semireflective, a quality that is apparent even through the rich layers of gray-rose and cobalt-blue toning. The flashiness in the fields is due in large part to faintly visible die polishing marks on each side. Sharply struck and, of course, devoid of any mentionable surface flaws. (#5474)

Key Date 1870-CC Quarter, VF20 Details

2282 1870-CC—Corroded, Cleaned—VF20 Details ANACS. The 1870-CC quarter, like any other coin of the date, is under high demand whenever it is found, regardless of grade. Most are well-circulated, with pieces worn nearly flat bringing prices well into four figures. The current coin has problems often found on this notoriously poorly produced date, yet presents very nicely as a medium gray, moderately circulated piece. Seated Liberty quarter specialists looking to fill one of the last few holes in their sets would do well to consider this piece. (#5477)

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

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Refer to the following lots
for proof quarters:

- Lot 2375 1839 PR65 NGC
- Lot 2380 1842 Small Date PR64 NGC
- Lot 2385 1846 PR65 NGC
- Lot 2390 1849 PR66 NGC
- Lot 2396 1855 PR65 Cameo NGC



Pleasing 1855 Arrows Quarter, PR64 Cameo

2283 1855 PR64 Cameo PCGS. The 1855 proof quarter has an unknown, but certainly limited, mintage. Walter Breen, in his *Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, simply says "Possibly 20 proofs known," while Larry Briggs, in his discussion of the 1855 Arrows quarter in *The Comprehensive Encyclopedia of United States Liberty Seated Quarters*, indicates "15+ proofs." NGC and PCGS have certified a total of 18 specimens, six of which are designated Cameos.

A solid strike emboldens the design elements of this near-Gem Cameo example, all of which stand out against the mirrored fields. Close examination of the untuned surfaces reveals no marks worthy of mention. A small, inoffensive mark in the middle of Liberty's right (left facing) arm, however, might be useful in identifying the coin. Census: 1 in 64 Cameo, 2 finer (2/08). (#85551)

BARBER QUARTERS



Superlative PR67 Deep Cameo 1888 Quarter

2284 1888 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. In 1888, quarters were an afterthought, with a mere 10,000 circulation strikes minted in Philadelphia at a time when the Mint was obligated to produce large quantities of silver dollars. Proof coinage continued as normal during this period, with 832 quarters produced especially for sale to collectors.

Of this proof mintage, it would be difficult to imagine a finer and more appealing specimen than the current coin, a blazing black and white beauty that appears as if it could have been minted yesterday. The mirrored surfaces are unbelievably deep, and the strength of their contrast with the frosted devices merit PCGS' Deep Cameo designation, the only one assigned to any proof 1888 quarter in any grade by either major grading service. The surfaces are also completely brilliant. The design elements display crisp definition, though a bit of softness is visible in some of the obverse stars, and both sides are impeccably preserved; it would be difficult to even identify a pedigree marker. PCGS has seen fit to award higher grades to only two proof 1888 quarters, and neither of these coins bears any kind of Cameo designation (6/07). (#95589)



Key 1901-S Quarter, VG8

2285 1901-S VG8 NGC. CAC. Legions of Barber quarter collectors will no doubt be after this coin, as a high-end VG8 example of the key Barber quarter. Many Barber quarter collectors (perhaps most?) can even cite the mintage figure, an astoundingly low 72,664 coins, off the top of their head. Most of L, part of I, part of T, and the Y are visible on this example. Most of the rims, including all of the obverse, are bold and well-separated, although some incipient merging is visible on the reverse above RICA. The grayish-gold surfaces show no singular signs of contact, although a light, undistracting scrape above Liberty's cap will serve as a pedigree marker. Expect to see hands waving in the air on this one. (#5630)

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS



Attractive, Mid-Grade 1901-S Quarter, VF25

2286 1901-S VF25 PCGS. Unlike other twentieth century rarities such as the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter or the 1909-S VDB cent, the 1901-S quarter was not recognized as such at the time of issue, and entered heavily into circulation. Bill Cregan writes in the summer 1990 Journal of the Barber Coin Collectors' Society: "As one dealer once aptly commented, 'There is a condition void between About Good and Uncirculated that you could drive a truck through.' "

The condition void alluded to above is extremely evident at the Very Fine level. PCGS and NGC have seen fewer than 20 pieces in all VF grades, and a number of these are likely resubmissions or crossovers. The present VF25 offering is thus a marvelous opportunity for the Barber quarter collector seeking a mid-grade 1901-S.

Natural light to medium gray toning covers both sides. The design elements display sharp detail, including clarity in the letters of LIBERTY, though the lower legs of the R are a tad weak. Likewise, E PLURIBUS UNUM is strong, save for softness in the diagonals of the M. A few stray marks that are consistent with a coin having seen light to moderate circulation are visible on the central devices. A nice piece for the grade designation. (#5630)



Exquisite PR68 Deep Cameo 1892 Quarter

2287 1892 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Type Two Reverse. One of the first things one learns when studying U.S. numismatics is that first year of type dates were often saved in relatively large numbers because of the newness of the design type. That is certainly the case with 1892 Barber coinage. However, availability as a date should not be confused with a lack of desirability or difficulty in the ultimate grade(s). Only one other PCGS PR68 Deep Cameo has been certified, and NGC has graded just seven pieces as PR68 Ultra Cameo (2/08).

This is an exceptional coin that displays stark white-on-black cameo contrast. The cameo effect is equally matched on both sides. The devices are heavily frosted, and the surfaces overall are essentially perfect, as indicated by the grade. Brilliant throughout. (#95678)



1894 Barber Quarter, PR69 Cameo Highest NGC-Certified for the Issue

2288 1894 PR69 Cameo NGC. The Barber issues were never much-loved by contemporary collectors—and designer Charles Barber’s *post mortem* history with Augustus Saint-Gaudens has not helped his workmanlike but pedestrian legacy, either. After the initial-year 1892 proof mintages of 1,245 pieces, 1893 and 1894 showed mintages of 792 and 972 coins, respectively.

As of (3/08) this is the sole piece certified by NGC as PR69 for the issue, regardless of cameo contrast. The next-highest-graded pieces with a Cameo designation are a handful of PR67 Cameos.

This is a magnificent coin by any measure. The surfaces are perfect, as far as we can tell. The devices are heavily frosted and swirl with mint luster. The mint frost is heavily contrasted against the deeply mirrored fields. The surfaces are brilliant throughout. Just the slightest bit of striking softness is noted on the eagle’s right (facing) wing near the shield, and on the eagle’s right talon—both areas that are normally seen with weak definition on Barber quarters. A memorable coin and one that will undoubtedly become an integral part of an ultimate type set. (#85680)

Sumptuous PR68 Cameo 1900 Quarter

2289 1900 PR68 Cameo NGC. CAC. The turn of the new century (except to the purists) appears to have been especially popular with collectors, as the proof mintages of minor silver coins took a small but noticeable pop, nearly to the 1,000-piece level. Accordingly, some wonderful coins such as the present piece exist, perhaps also due to scrupulous production on the part of Mint personnel. The centers are silvery on this piece, with a peripheral ring of iridescent almond and steel-blue patina marking the originality and enormous appeal of this special numismatic treasure. Mark-free as expected, and among the finest at NGC (3/08). Census: 4 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (3/08). (#85686)



Amazing 1902 Proof Quarter, PR68 Cameo

2290 1902 PR68 Cameo NGC. The importance of a Cameo proof from the earliest part of the 20th century cannot be overstated. Beginning in 1901, and for the next few years, the Mint discouraged production of cameo proof coins as undesirable. Few were originally produced with any contrast, and even fewer have survived to the present day. This impressive Superb Gem is the only PR68 Cameo certified by NGC or PCGS. Both sides are fully brilliant with exceptional white luster on the devices and deep mirrors in the fields. A wisp of delicate champagne toning adds to the overall eye appeal. Census: 1 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (3/08). (#85688)

Spectacular 1914 Quarter, PR68

2291 1914 PR68 PCGS. After initial strong sales in 1892, demand for silver proof sets waned rapidly, as collectors gave the Barber design the cold shoulder. Production showed a distinct downward trend throughout the lifetime of the design, reaching its nadir in 1914. In that year, Philadelphia struck a mere 380 proof quarters; this was the lowest reported mintage for the denomination since 1858.

Of those 380 pieces, this is one of the most undeniably appealing survivors, one of four PR68 pieces graded by PCGS with none finer (2/08). The decisively struck and gleaming specimen offers a delightful melange of gold, rose, sea-green, aqua, and violet patina. Impressively preserved, virtually pristine, and a delight to behold. (#5700)

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS



Lightly Toned 1916 Quarter, MS60

2292 1916 MS60 ANACS. According to the 1917 Mint Report, the Standing Liberty quarter design symbolized “the awakening interest of the country to its own protection,” with Liberty “stepping forward to the gateway of the country.” The first year of issue 1916 exhibits weak design definition, as it was struck by dies that were highly polished to remove accumulated rust (J.H. Cline, *Standing Liberty Quarters*).

This MS60 specimen, while revealing some localized weakness, displays a somewhat better-than-average strike, including relatively strong delineation on the horizontal shield lines, rivets, toes of both feet, date, and eagle’s plumage. A thin layer of light gold-tan patina shows lavender and ice-blue accents over soft luster. Both sides are quite well preserved. (#5704)

Elegant Premium Gem
1916 Standing Liberty Quarter

2293 1916 MS66 PCGS. Though Philadelphia struck 52,000 Standing Liberty quarters in 1916, distribution did not take place until 1917. By combining the previous year’s emission with examples of the 1917-dated Type One quarter, the distributors masked the rarity of the 1916-dated pieces. Unfortunately for numismatists, this gambit succeeded, and as a consequence, Mint State Standing Liberty quarters from the first year of issue are highly elusive.

This pleasing Premium Gem is minimally toned save for a whisper of gold near the upper reverse rim. The upper part of Liberty shows slight softness overall, and the head is weak, but elsewhere, the overall definition is solid. Carefully preserved and immensely appealing. Population: 7 in 66, 0 finer (2/08). (#5704)



Bold, Lustrous 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter MS66 Full Head

2294 1916 MS66 Full Head PCGS. Even neophyte numismatists can quote the memorably low mintage of the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter—52,500 pieces—from memory, so unassailable is this early-20th century rarity that, as the old saw goes, “slipped quietly into circulation unnoticed.”

Cline’s Standing Liberty quarter reference notes that 1916 quarters are not comparable to the later issues in the series, as they were simply not as detailed: “The detail was never put on the die to the same degree. 1916s are characteristically softly struck in the shield as well—just overall softness altogether.” In his latest (2007) fourth edition of *Standing Liberty Quarters*, Cline puts forth an estimate that only 3% of 1916 quarters present a Full Head.

This piece is well detailed on the head, with virtually complete separation of the hair and brow, and all of the shield rivets are at least visible, even if none of them are bold. Much of the coin is still silvery, but on the obverse lovely saffron-yellow coloration predominates, with glints of deeper cherry and magenta. The reverse offers a more-subdued palette, with a touch of charcoal. Both sides still show bold luster and enormous eye appeal. As of (3/08) this piece is one of only 10 pieces certified MS66 Full Head, with four coins finer. (#5705)





Key 1918/7-S Quarter, AU53

Lustrous 1918/7-S Quarter, AU53

2295 1918/7-S AU53 PCGS. This nice AU53 piece will create a significant opportunity for Standing Liberty quarter aficionados, with less wear and more luster than appropriate for an AU50 coin, yet falling just short of the Choice AU mark. As such, this piece could nestle into a Mint State set of quarters at a fraction of the pecuniary pain. Attractive grayish-gold patina evenly covers each side, with considerable luster still in evidence and much eye appeal. The crucial downstroke of the 7 is bold under the 8, and while there is light wear, of course, there are no singular abrasions. Encapsulated in a first-generation small-size holder. (#5726)

2296 1918/7-S AU53 PCGS. Like the similar overdate Buffalo nickel, and other 20th century overdate varieties, the 1918/7-S quarter is a doubled obverse die. The overdate feature is prominently visible on this lustrous piece. Both sides have delightful champagne toning over frosty silver surfaces that exhibit virtually full luster. Faint traces of lavender and olive add to its aesthetic appeal. Slight clash marks and die polish lines are evident on the reverse. The strike is decent, with partial head details visible. The eagle has most feather details complete, although the body is somewhat weakly defined. (#5726)



Choice AU 1918/7-S Quarter

2297 1918/7-S AU55 PCGS. In Mint State, the 1918/7-S is the key to the Standing Liberty series. Even at the AU55 level, it is rarer than its closest competitor, the 1916. Since the normal date 1918-S has a mintage of more than 11 million pieces, collectors of the day saw little need to set aside examples, and most 1918/7-S quarters circulated until wear on the date made the variety unattributable.

The present Choice AU example has a bold overdate. The cross-bar and downstroke of the 7 is obvious. The surfaces shimmer with luster, although light wear is present on Liberty's leg and inner shield. Medium silver-gray and olive toning confirms the originality. (#5726)



Noteworthy 1927-S Quarter, AU58 Full Head

2298 1927-S AU58 Full Head NGC. With the second-lowest mintage among Standing Liberty quarters, it is unsurprising that the 1927-S is a premium issue in all grades. The 1927-S is not just popular for its low production, however; between a typically poor strike that yielded comparatively few well-defined pieces, a low population of Mint State survivors resulting from low interest in saving examples of the year's coinage, and only gradual awareness of the issue's true importance, the result is fervent demand for the few high-end examples on the market today.

While not Mint State, this delightful piece offers exceptional visual appeal. Aside from a touch of friction on Liberty's legs and the eagle's breast, the surfaces are largely unaffected by the brief time this coin spent in circulation, and the gold-kissed silver surfaces retain most of their original luster. The devices display above-average definition for the issue overall, and the head shows three olive leaves, a line separating the hair from the brow, and a tiny indentation at the ear. An interesting alternative to the elusive Full Head Mint State 1927-S and its substantially higher cost. Census: 3 in 58 Full Head, 16 finer (3/08). (#5765)

WASHINGTON QUARTER



Gem Key Date 1932-D Quarter

2299 1932-D MS65 PCGS. Ex: Michael Fuller Collection. The undisputed key to the Washington quarter series, from the all-time finest #1 PCGS Registry Set collection. The surfaces are original and attractively toned. The upper right portion of the obverse displays light golden, russet, and dove-gray toning with strong underlying mint frost. The reverse is essentially immaculate, and the obverse has only infrequent minute marks on the portrait. This is an important '32-D that should be of interest to a wide variety of collectors of this modern series. Population: 63 in 65, 1 finer (2/08). (#5791)

EARLY HALF DOLLARS



Appealing Fine 12 1794 O-101 Half Dollar

2300 1794 Fine 12 PCGS. CAC. O-101, High R.3. Star 1 pierces the lowest curl at midpoint, and star 2 is close to the second curl. Star 15 touches the bust tip. The reverse shows 21 berries (the only one such), with a faint die crack from the rim to a leaf pair below the first S. The surfaces are predominantly silver-gold, with darker grayish-gold highpoints. A couple of thin scrapes are noted through Liberty's portrait, only under a loupe, but the surfaces overall still show considerable appeal. The rims are full on each side, and the planchet is well-centered. Representing about 80% of all 1794 halves, the O-101 is a perfect choice for both date and type sets to represent the two-year Flowing Hair variety. (#6051)



Scarce 1794 Flowing Hair Half Dollar
O-101, VF20

2301 1794 VF20 PCGS. O-101, High R.3. This is the first die marriage of any date listed in Al Overton's classic reference text on early half dollars. It is also easily the most common variety of 1794, making it the obvious choice either for the date collector or the Flowing Hair type specialist. R.W. Julian estimates that between 250 and 350 pieces survive from this die pair, while the total original mintage for all 1794 half dollar varieties was 23,464. This coin is well detailed with charcoal-gray coloration near the peripheries, medium-gray toning in the fields, and a lighter silvery-gray cast on the central devices. Evenly worn with a few small planchet flaws on the obverse and several shallow adjustment marks across the reverse. (#6051)

Pleasing 1794 O-101 Half Dollar, XF Details

2302 1794—Damaged—NCS. XF Details. O-101, R.3. Far the most common 1794 variety, this is an excellent candidate for a date or type collector to represent the first year of issue half dollar. While the obverse surface is heavily abraded, the reverse is much nicer with only minor abrasions. There is no other evidence of damage, as far as we can determine. The obverse has lovely greenish-gold patina with traces of luster around the devices. The reverse is lighter silver with hints of gold and iridescent toning near the border. Hints of luster remain on the reverse as well. (#6051)



Attractive 1795 2 Leaves Half Dollar
AU53, O-131



AU58 1795 Flowing Hair Half
Two Leaves, O-104



2303 1795 2 Leaves AU53 NGC. O-131, High R.4. On this variety, the first star pierces the open curl, the last A in AMERICA is recut on the right side, there is a die crack from the edge to the right side of the first A in the same word, another from the edge above C through A to the top of and joining UNIT, and a leaf touches the left foot of the M.

In a December 23, 1997 *Numismatic News* article titled "1795 Half Dollar Speaks Volumes of U.S. Mint History," Paul Green writes: "The 1795 half dollar is something of a poster child for the way the mint produced coins at that time. There was no serious concern about slight design differences, and a recent count of varieties for that date put the total above 30."

Whispers of blue-gray, gold-brown, and lavender visit both sides of this AU53 example. Traces of luster rest in the recessed areas, the design elements exhibit sharp definition and are well centered on the planchet, and the dentilation is relatively strong. The surfaces are quite clean, and some light adjustment marks are visible on the reverse. Overall, a very attractive early half. (#6052)

2304 1795 2 Leaves AU58 NGC. O-104, R.4. Fine die cracks are evident on the reverse, but there is no evidence of the rim break seen on late states of O-103. This is a wonderful specimen with light wear but no other blemishes, save for a few faint old scratches below the left (facing) wing, in front of the beak, and behind the upper hair. The surfaces have considerable luster beneath light gray and bright gold toning. It has a decent strike and a well-centered impression with full obverse and reverse borders. The fourth edition of Overton lists the condition census as 45, 40, 35, 30, and 25. (#6052)



Eliasberg's Repunched Date 1795 Half O-112, Two Leaves, AU58

2305 1795/1795 AU58 NGC. O-112 prime, R.4. Although somewhat obscured by the adjustment marks, the obverse has a light vertical die crack from the border to hair, passing through the outer left serif of the R. A second faint die crack joins stars 3 through 6. Light clash marks are also evident in the obverse fields, while the reverse appears to be perfect.

A lightly toned Condition Census example of this well known variety. NGC has certified 17 examples of O-112, the two finest as AU50 and AU58. PCGS has encapsulated 14 pieces as the 1795/1795 variety, none above XF45. This piece is certified without a variety notation, and undoubtedly other O-112 examples reside in undesignated NGC and PCGS holders. Nonetheless, the present piece is clearly among the finest known, and it was also cataloged as such for its appearance as lot 1667 in the April 1997 Bowers and Merena catalog of the legendary Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection. This near-Mint half dollar has partial cartwheel luster, and the surfaces are remarkably smooth aside from the mint-made adjustment marks and clash marks that frequent the obverse. Sharply struck save for the eagle's belly and perch.

We believe this piece is the second finest known example of the Repunched Date half dollar variety, behind an almost-unbelievable Gem from the famous St. Oswald Collection.

Haseltine-4; Beistle 4-G; Overton-28; Hilt 16-Z; PCGS #6055; Encyclopedia-4562.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1667; 2007 FUN Auction (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 953.

From The Westmoreland County Collection of Early Bust Halves, Part Two. (#6055)



Wonderful 1796 15 Stars Half Dollar AU58, O-101

2306 1796 15 Stars AU58 PCGS. O-101, R.5. The Draped Bust Small Eagle half dollar, bearing the date 1796 or 1797, is rare in any level of preservation. This is not unexpected, as the mintage for this two-year type coin was a relatively sparse 3,918 pieces.

Its rarity was well known at an early date in American numismatic history. For example, in a little known, four-page July 1858 publication by Joseph J. Mickley titled *Dates of United States Coins and Their Degrees of Rarity*, the author says the 1796 half dollar is “Rare” and the 1797 “Very Rare” (Mickley employed a three-point scale to denote the degree of rarity of all U.S. gold, silver, and copper coins between 1793 and 1858—Common, Rare, and Very Rare). And in one of the first books on numismatics written in America, *American Numismatical Manual* by Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson (1859), the author says of the 1796 issue: “They are rare” (Dickeson was apparently unaware of the 1797 half dollar, for he makes no mention of it).

Empirically derived evidence of the awareness of the 1796-1797 half dollar’s rarity in the earlier stages of American numismatics is gleaned from auction prices realized in sales conducted during the 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s. The 1796-1797 half, along with various early cents, the 1802 half dime, the 1823 quarter, the 1794 dollar, and a few other issues, consistently ranks among the highest prices realized for regular-issue U.S. coins in early auction sales.

About Uncirculated 1796 15 Stars half dollars in general, and high-end AU coins in particular, such as the AU58 PCGS offered here, are far and few between. Indeed, NGC and PCGS have, to date, certified seven 1796 15 Star halves in AU grades, only two of which rate AU58.

Light to medium steel-gray toning, imbued with occasional blushes of sky-blue, graces both sides of this near-Mint example, with brighter undertones evident as the coin is rotated under a light source. Close inspection with a loupe reveals some die polish lines, particularly on the obverse. A well-executed strike imparts sharp definition to the design elements, especially Liberty’s hair, ribbon, and drapery, and to most of the star centrils. Strong detail is evident on the eagle’s wing and tail feathers, while those on the breast and legs exhibit the usual weakness. The motifs are well-centered, and all of the dentilation shows. A few light adjustment marks on the eagle’s lower torso and legs and the clouds are not at all detracting. We mention some scattered marks that are consistent with light circulation. Two to the right of star 2, and a few more on the forehead and in the field to its right, serve to identify the coin.

The die crack from the rim at 5 o’clock branches to the left and to the right through the drapery. This crack, which is visible on most known 1796 15 Stars half dollar specimens, is finer than seen on most examples. Moreover, while the right-branch crack shows a faint extension to star 15, it does not travel through stars 14 and 13 to the edge, as seen on most coins of this issue. A faint crack also runs from the upper upright of the second T in STATES through the tops of ES, and then nearly to the O in OF.

This is a wonderful Draped Bust Small Eagle half dollar example. It may well be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to acquire such a high-grade specimen, for 1796-1797 AU-graded halves do not make auction appearances all that often.

Ex: The Douglas L. Noblet Collection (Bowers and Merena Rarities Sale, 1/1999), lot 4; The Richard Genaitis Collection (Heritage 2001 Atlanta ANA, 8/2001), lot 6090. (#6057)



Rare 1796 16 Stars Half Dollar, VF Details

2307 1796 16 Stars—Etched Stars—NCS. VF Details. O-102, High R.5. Collectors attempting to complete a type set of U.S. coinage ultimately are faced with the acquisition of a 1796 or 1797 half dollar. While not the rarest U.S. type coin (the 1796 No Stars and 1808 quarter eagles have that distinction), the 1796-1797 half dollar is certainly the most pricey grade for grade.

Moreover, type collectors face some competition from early half dollar date and variety specialists. This is because the 1796 half comes with either 15 or 16 stars (the latter apparently associated with the admission of Tennessee as the 16th state), and the 1797 has two slightly different reverses, one of which includes an advanced die state. In addition to its two-year type status, these attributes make this Draped Bust Small Eagle design type an exciting series for numismatists.

The present 1796 16 Stars VF Details specimen will satisfy collectors of any of the above persuasions. Except for the re-engraved stars (which we might add is well done), the detail on the remaining design elements appears to be original. Liberty's hair and facial features are quite strong, and all of the dentilation shows. Indeed, only the lowest portions of the eagle exhibit a bit of weakness. Natural golden-gray patina displays aqua-green and golden-tan accents in the recesses, especially on the obverse, with whispers of russet more prominent on the reverse. Close examination reveals no detracting abrasions or scratches, and adjustment marks are completely absent. In summary, this is a rather exceptional piece, other than the NCS disclaimer, for a coin that has seen moderate circulation.

From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#6058)

BUST HALF DOLLAR



Marvelous 1801 Half Dollar, O-102, Choice AU

2308 1801 AU55 PCGS. O-102, High R.4. The second A in STATES touches the wing feathers on this, one of only two varieties of the 1801 half dollar. When half dollar coinage resumed in 1801 (for the first time since the fabulously rare 1796-97 coinage), the total production was only 30,289 coins for the year, using a single obverse combined with two different reverses. This wonderful Choice AU specimen boasts much luster remaining under a fairly deep layer of pinkish-gold, plum, and jade-green patina. Die clashing has produced a "collar" along Liberty's upper bustline (as also seen on the BB-196 1800 silver dollars), along with a large apparent "goiter" at her throat. A marvelous early half dollar, free of apparent defects and full of appeal. (#6064)



Resplendently Toned
1820 O-106 Half Dollar, MS65

2309 1820 Square Base No Knob 2, Large Date MS65 PCGS. O-106, R.1. The stars are large and close to the milling, and the 2 has a large, curled top with no knob and a square base. There is a prominent center dot on Liberty's neck. On the reverse ME are joined at their tops, and small die lumps appear in the field below I in UNITED.

Both sides of this marvelous coin show original toning in resplendent pale pastel shades of lemon, jade, and aqua, despite which wonderful cartwheel luster makes its presence known from beneath. As one of the most common varieties for the year, this piece makes an extremely strong case for the type or date collector—or even for the variety collector seeking only the finest pieces. (#6123)

PROOF REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLAR



Circulated 1838-O Half Dollar Rarity, PR45



1838-O PR45 PCGS

Circulated 1838-O Half Dollar Rarity, PR45

2310 1838-O PR45 PCGS. A classic numismatic rarity, only about a dozen 1838-O half dollars are known in all grades, and opportunities to acquire an example are extremely limited. It is thought that just 20 proofs were coined to mark the initial operation of the New Orleans Mint. These coins were actually minted early in 1839, from one of the two die pairs received in New Orleans. At one time in the 19th century, it was actually thought that the 1838-O half dollars were actually die trials that were coined in Philadelphia, but such ideas were discounted when documentation was found from New Orleans coiner Rufus Tyler who stated that “not more than 20 pieces” were struck.

Survivors range from Choice proof down to lightly circulated, such as this piece, with details of a nice AU coin, but cleaned and recolored, now exhibiting a rich grayish color with traces of blue and gold. The surfaces have the usual small abrasions and minor hairlines, but they are far from “conspicuous” as described in the June 1988 Superior catalog of the Blevins and Bodway Collections.

Although today the marketplace is beginning to recognize the importance and rarity of this issue, it has not always been so. Approximately the same number of 1838-O half dollars, 1870-S Seated dollars, and 1894-S Barber dimes are known, but the latter two coins seem to realize higher prices. Perhaps the 1838-O half is an underrated sleeper in today’s numismatic arena.

Ex: Col. E.H.R. Green; Anderson-Dupont sale (Stack’s, 11/1954), lot 2104; Mr. Gottschalk; Federal Coin Exchange (1957 ANA sale), lot 1535A; “TAD” Collection (Stack’s); Julian Leidman; Steve Ivy; Manfra, Tordella, and Brookes; Kagin’s (1983 ANA), lot 2494; Mid-American (5/1985), lot 392; Kagin’s (1986 ANA sale), lot 4657A; H.W Blevins (Superior, 6/1988), lot 3567; Bowers and Merena (3/1989), lot 2000; Vintage Auctions (8/1989), lot 202.

From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6226)

SEATED HALF DOLLARS



Impressive Choice AU 1847/6 Half

2311 1847/6 AU55 PCGS. FS-301, formerly FS-004, WB-102. An infrequently offered and perpetually in-demand variant that combines elements of the overdate and the blundered date. On this unusually high-end specimen, one can observe not only the bottom right curve of a 6, but also the base of a 4 and even a fragment from the base of a 1, all below the main date. This briefly circulated silver-white coin has largely intact luster with only a touch of wear and faint, scattered abrasions. The central devices show solid definition, though the stars closest to Liberty's head show a degree of softness. Exceedingly elusive any finer, with just one better coin certified by NGC and only two such pieces graded by PCGS (2/08). *From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One.* (#6258)



Incredible 1852 Half Dollar, MS66

2312 1852 MS66 NGC. Not only is this an amazing Premium Gem quality representative of the No Motto design, but it is also a low-mintage (77,130) key date issue that will stimulate the desire of advanced half dollar specialists. All of the design elements on both sides are sharply struck, with weakness evident only on a few of the obverse stars. This is a fully brilliant piece with frosty luster and splashes of light gold color over silver surfaces. Both sides are exquisitely preserved with only the slightest abrasions. Census: 2 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#6268)



Historic SP64 1861-O Seated Half Dollar

Ex: James A. Stack

2313 1861-O SP64 NGC. Ex: James Stack Collection. The 2008 *Guide Book* has this to say concerning the recorded mintage of 2,532,633 1861-O Seated Liberty half dollars:

“The 1861-O quantity includes 330,000 struck under the United States government, 1,240,000 for the State of Louisiana after it seceded from the Union, and 962,633 after Louisiana joined the Confederate States of America. As all these 1861-O coins were struck from U.S. dies, it is impossible to distinguish one from another. They should not be confused with the very rare Confederate half dollar of 1861 which has a distinctive reverse.”

To repeat, this coin is *not* the rare Confederate reverse half dollar. It is, however, a rare coin in its own right, and one that bears some striking similarities (pun intended) to that issue.

Breen reports in his *Complete Encyclopedia* that “no records survive about issue of the 1861-O proof half dollars; the most likely occasions for making these would have been inception of coinage for Louisiana and for the CSA.

What is known, however, is that in April 1861, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury Christopher Memminger issued orders that new designs for a Confederate half dollar be submitted to him for approval. Clearly, these 1861-O specimen half dollars owe their existence to *the need to commemorate an event before the new Confederate dies were ready*. (Or the reverse die, as it turned out; the Confederate half dollars reused a Union obverse die, identifiable by a die crack from rim to the bridge of the nose.) The Confederate mint closed at the end of April 1861. Examining the timeline, it is known that the first delivery of 333,000 half dollars was struck under U.S. authority. As such—since half dollars had been struck in New Orleans for decades—there would have been no need for a special commemoration of the Union striking. The specimen 1861-O halves thus clearly were intended as a commemoration of the March striking of 1,240,000 half dollars under authority of the State of Louisiana. After all, it appears that the intent, at least, was to produce custom-made dies for the Confederate strikings, once the dies were prepared and approved.

Walter Breen’s *Proof Encyclopedia* gives a provenance of six proof or specimen examples, of which two may be duplicates, for a total of only four individual coins known. The Collectors Universe website estimates that only five proofs are known. Breen notes the presence of knife rims on the proofs, a feature that is evident here, even with the NGC encapsulation. This piece certainly does not appear to be merely a prooflike striking from new dies. There is a crispness and freshness to the details that implies multiple strikes, and the dies show extensive die polishing that has removed the frostiness in all areas except for a couple of the deepest, hidden recesses of the die: the entire interior of A3, the top interior of A1, and the internal areas around the olive leaves. As with other proofs/specimen examples, the planchet also appears to have been specially polished. There are a few tiny contact marks that account for the grade, but none that are distracting or meriting singular mention.

As of (3/08) this is the only specimen certified at either NGC or PCGS in any grade. Even among this assemblage of incredible certified rarities, the present half dollar is a special piece that merits serious deliberation among both Civil War enthusiasts and Seated half specialists.

Ex: James A. Stack Collection (Stack’s, 3/1975), lot 494. (#6303)



Outstanding 1865 Half, MS66

2314 1865 MS66 PCGS. Satiny throughout with a light dusting of charcoal-gray patina on each side that greatly enhances the overall eye appeal of the piece. Under incandescent light, lovely iridescent sea-green and rose toning appears in the fields and near the borders. The 1865 is a highly challenging issue in Mint State grades, and Gem and better examples are particularly elusive. Boldly struck with nicely defined stars, a crisp portrait, and sharp feather and talon details on the eagle. Careful inspection only reinforces the impression that this amazing coin is one of the finest 1865 halves a numismatist could imagine. PCGS has certified just three pieces in MS66, with none finer (2/08). (#6313)





Important XF 1878-S Half

2315 1878-S XF40 PCGS. The half dollars of 1878 mark a turning point for the Liberty Seated series of that denomination. The Philadelphia issue, with its mintage of over a million pieces, has a larger total production than all subsequent issues combined, and the Carson City and San Francisco coins were the last Seated halves struck outside the main Mint. The former pieces are elusive; the latter have been feted as rare in any grade.

Passage of the Bland-Allison Act forced the various mints to strike silver dollars, even if this meant neglecting other denominations. Seated minor silver suffered; for the 1878-S issue, the recorded mintage is only 12,000 pieces. While the California economy of the time remained awash in gold, smaller denominations remained in high demand, and virtually all 1878-S halves entered circulation. Like other S-mint silver coins of previous years, the 1878-S faced heavy attrition; the combination of a small initial mintage and a low survival rate has made the 1878-S the key to the series, as noted by Wiley and Bugert in their *The Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Half Dollars*.

Though the present piece has experienced a measure of circulation, it remains in better condition than the vast majority of examples. The highest elements of the central devices show only light wear, and the gold-kissed silver-gray surfaces retain a hint of luminosity. Light, scattered abrasions appear in the fields, yet this coin remains fundamentally pleasing. An excellent candidate to act as a cornerstone for a distinguished date set. Population: 1 in 40, 14 finer (2/08).

From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#6360)



Exquisite Superb Gem 1883 Half

2316 1883 MS67 NGC. In the early 1880s, the various mints struck silver coinage largely in dollars, to the exclusion of potentially more useful minor silver denominations. Half dollars, in particular, saw mintages waste away; thriving multiple-mint production of the half dollar during the 1870s gave way to token production at Philadelphia only. No single issue of that decade had a mintage of over 12,001 pieces, and in 1883, the main Mint coined just 8,000 business strikes.

The marvelous piece offered here is one of the finest survivors. The central devices are boldly struck, and the fields have shining, slightly watery luster. Arcs of peach patina appear at the upper obverse and left and right reverse margins, while the centers show little toning. Beautifully preserved with only the tiniest flaws visible, even under magnification. One of just three MS67 pieces graded by NGC, tied with a single Superb Gem at PCGS for the finest known (3/08). (#6365)

The Phil Kaufman Collection of Proof Seated Liberty Coinage

Several important proof Seated Liberty coins from the Phil Kaufman Collection are offered in a separate section of this Platinum Night Sale. Included are more unique Seated rarities than any other offering from the Kaufman Collection.

23 of the 27 coins are the finest or tie for the highest grades known.

Refer to the following lots
for proof half dollars:

- Lot 2376 1839 No Drapery PR62 NGC
- Lot 2377 1839 With Drapery PR64 NGC
- Lot 2381 1842 PR66 NGC
- Lot 2386 1846 PR65 NGC
- Lot 2391 1849 PR65 NGC
- Lot 2397 1855 PR66 NGC
- Lot 2398 1855/54 PR65 Cameo NGC

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS



Elusive Gem Proof 1856 Seated Half Dollar

2317 1856 PR65 NGC. The 1856 silver coinage was the first to remove the obverse arrows that indicated the weight reduction enacted in 1853 and carried through 1855. While the Philadelphia Mint made a modest business strike emission of 1856 half dollars and an undoubtedly minuscule proof production, the numbers of proof coins actually struck and/or distributed are lost to history. Only in 1859 did the Mint begin to publicly advertise and record proof mintages. Wiley and Bugert estimate that fewer than 25 pieces are known today, an estimate that Breen does not attempt in his *Proof Encyclopedia*, merely calling the proof 1856 Seated half “possibly the rarest denomination of the year.”

The rarity of the date is borne out by the population figures, a combined 35 pieces at both services less the inevitable duplications. This piece is one of three PR65 coins at NGC, with two PR66 non-Cameos and two PR67 Cameos finer (3/08).

This is an obvious proof striking with extraordinarily deep fields on each side. There is also a slight contrast evident on the devices which give the coin a modest cameo effect. Intricately struck on each side. The centers are generally brilliant with a ring of russet-brown around the margins. Close examination shows a few tiny contact marks in the fields, most of which are on the obverse. (#6410)



Breathtaking 1867 Half, PR67 ★ Cameo

2318 1867 PR67 ★ Cameo NGC. Though the post-Civil War silver proof issues saw a significant percentage increase in mintages compared to the years from 1862 to 1865, total production remained small; in 1867, Philadelphia struck just 625 proofs. This magnificent example offers gleaming, essentially untuned mirrors that supply ample contrast with the moderately frosted silver-white devices. Boldly impressed and an absolute delight, certain to be a highlight of a top-notch collection. Among Cameo pieces, NGC has graded just two Superb Gems, and the other PR67 piece did not receive the Star designation (2/08). (#86425)

BARBER HALF DOLLARS



Amazing 1892 Half, MS67

2319 1892 MS67 PCGS. The 1892 is the most readily available date in the Barber half series in high grades, because the collecting public saved considerable numbers in the first year of issue. Even this "common" issue, however, is anything but available in this lofty condition; PCGS has graded just 11 coins as MS67, with only one finer (2/08).

The appeal of this piece is instantaneous and enormous, beginning with copper-gold surfaces laced with jade-green, aqua, mauve, and amber. The strike is bold and shows little of the reverse weakness so often seen. A tiny planchet lamination in the area of the designer's initial B on the bust truncation is neither easily visible nor distracting. Finally, the luster is excellent, a final affirmation of this outstanding coin's Superb Gem status. (#6461)





Impressive 1896-O Half, MS64

2320 1896-O MS64 PCGS. The 1896-O half ranks as one of the important issues in the Barber half dollar series, one of just 21 issues with mintages below 1 million coins. In fact, all New Orleans Barber coins are desirable, even those that are considered common dates. This incredible near-Gem is fully brilliant with bright silver surfaces that are enhanced by subtle traces of peripheral gold toning on each side. The strike is exceptional with essentially full definition of every design element, including the obverse stars and the feather details on the reverse. Population: 6 in 64, 6 finer (3/08). (#6475)

Splendid MS65 1896-O Half Dollar Rarity

2321 1896-O MS65 NGC. The 1896-O half is an issue that is known to most numismatists who are vaguely familiar with 19th century numismatics. While the mintage was not all that low with 924,000 pieces produced, it has an extremely low availability as grades increase. It is especially challenging in Mint State. David Lawrence has rated it an R.6 in Uncirculated grades. NGC has certified only three Gems with one finer, while PCGS has graded three MS65s with three others finer (3/08). This absolutely splendid coin's most impressive feature may well be its mint luster. New Orleans coins are known for satiny finishes, but this is somewhat different with a hard, metallic sheen that rolls around each side as the coin is tilted beneath a light. The obverse is fully struck, while the reverse displays the usual softness of detail on the right (facing) side of the eagle. Lightly golden-toned on each side, and nicely balanced in appearance on both obverse and reverse. (#6475)

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS



SP66 ★ 1892-O Half Dollar

Previously Unknown and Unrecorded

2322 1892-O SP66 ★ NGC. Unknown to Walter Breen and to our knowledge unrecorded in any reference, this is a coin that Breen would have said “carries its own credentials.” In his 1977 proof reference, Breen only records an 1892-O dollar as a Branch Mint proof. There is no mention of a half dollar. However, there is more of a reason for the New Orleans Mint to have produced a specimen half dollar than a dollar. It may well be that the half dollar was produced first, and the silver dollar struck as an afterthought. The significance of the 1892-O half dollar was addressed extensively in an article by Paul M. Green in the May 2, 2006, issue of *Numismatic News*:

“...the written information of the time suggests there was quite a bit of interest in the Columbian Exposition half dollars, which might have been natural as they were the first half dollar commemorative of the United States. The new dimes, quarters and half dollars for circulation were apparently not as interesting.

“There should have been some interest in the 390,000 Barber halves produced at New Orleans that year if for no other reason than the fact that half dollar production at New Orleans was unusual. The New Orleans facility had produced its last half dollar three decades earlier in 1861, when the Civil War was dividing the nation.

“The story behind the lack of New Orleans half dollar production was a simple one. After falling to state of Louisiana forces in 1861 and then being turned over to the Confederate States of America, the New Orleans facility had basically been allowed to decay. The same happened to the other Southern facilities, at Dahlonega, Ga., and Charlotte, N.C. What made New Orleans different was that it managed to come back to life, resuming U.S. coin production in the late 1870s.

“The New Orleans facility had another chance, unlike the Dahlonega and Charlotte Mints, for a couple reasons. The first was that there was some complaint in New Orleans that the deal that had given the government the land for the facility required that there be coin production. The second was that New Orleans had produced silver and gold issues, unlike Dahlonega and Charlotte which produced only gold. That entered the picture because it was becoming clear that the country had a problem with too much silver thanks to the Comstock Lode. ... The ‘O’ Mint was, however, basically limited to silver dollars and gold until 1892 when the facility expanded to produce the new Barber issues.”

The hiatus of 31 years was reason enough to strike a specimen half dollar. A Branch Mint proof 1891-O quarter was listed in Breen’s 1977 *Encyclopedia*, an issue that was stuck after a similar 31-year hiatus. While we do not have a record of a Branch Mint proof dime, logic would dictate that such a coin should have been struck also since none had been produced since 1860 in New Orleans.

The surfaces of this piece are definitely different than any other 1892-O half dollar we have seen, and for that matter differ from any other Barber half except proofs. Brilliant throughout, the absence of color makes the finish of this piece accessible to all who view it. The fields are deep and shimmer with mirror-like intensity, once again unlike the finish on any Barber half except a proof. The devices are frosted and, in fact, a Cameo designation would not be out of line.

Twelve years ago, we had the opportunity to closely examine the Branch Mint proof dollars from the Anita Maxwell Trust. One of the interesting conclusions we came to was that these pieces were definitely produced for some special purpose; however, the quality of die preparation in the various branch mints was uniformly not on par with that seen on proofs struck in the Philadelphia Mint. One difference was the presence of unfinished areas of die polish on the dollars. On this half dollar, however, the only area that we see that is not completely polished is between the leaves on the olive branch. However, a similar tightly detailed area between the arrows does show complete die polishing. Close examination of this piece shows that the fields were heavily polished. So much so, in fact, that several of the devices appear attenuated (the stars above the eagle), and others (such as the stars on each side) have a “recessed” appearance. We attribute this to heavy polishing of the dies, and a conscious effort to produce a uniformly mirror-like specimen. What is curious is the lack of highpoint detail. One would think after so much effort was put into die preparation, the resultant coin would be fully struck. But what is seen here is a piece that shows typical O-mint softness on the upper lip of Liberty, the right (facing) leg of the eagle and claw. If this coin was struck twice, as would be expected from a specimen, then the dies were set too far apart to achieve complete definition. Most likely, though, the piece was struck only once—perhaps the New Orleans Mint personnel were unfamiliar with the practice of striking proofs twice, or striking detail was a secondary consideration to achieving a mirrorlike coin.

This is a rare opportunity for the collector of Branch Mint proofs. Such pieces are seldom offered for sale at public auction and always generate a great deal of excitement and interest when they are available. It is not a stretch to state that after all these years, this is likely a unique product from the New Orleans Mint.



Finest Certified 1893 Barber Half, PR68

2323 1893 PR68 PCGS. CAC. A stunning and vibrantly toned Superb Gem, with silver-white at the center, surrounded by sea-green, amber, lavender, and sky-blue toning. The reverse has a similar appearance, but lacking the white center. Every detail is particularly bold and fully defined, as usual. Few examples have such an amazing physical presentation, such pieces surviving from decades old collections. The modest mintage of 792 coins includes coins distributed to advanced coin collectors and others in the 1890s. Survival of silver proofs from this time period numbers about half the original mintage, perhaps providing a clue about the number of collectors that were active at the time. (#6540)

Breathtaking PR68 1910 Barber Half

2324 1910 PR68 PCGS. In more than 20 years of grading and certifying coins, as of (3/08) PCGS has certified a total of only 50 Barber halves in PR68, including five with a Cameo designation and eight Deep Cameo, and there are none finer. This is the only piece of the 1910 issue certified PR68, regardless of contrast. The obverse has a silver crescent, with iridescent ochre, steel-blue, and violet predominating elsewhere. On the reverse the color palette is similar, but all-encompassing. The strike is as bold as ever seen on a Barber half, with only minuscule weakness on the right shield corner, and the eye appeal is breathtaking. Certified in a green-label holder. (#6557)

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



Phenomenal PR68 1912 Barber Half Dollar

2325 1912 PR68 PCGS. Another offering of a proof Barber half in the highest numerical grade ever assigned by PCGS. To be precise, that service has certified 50 coins in all PR68 grades (including Cameo and Deep Cameo) as of (3/08). This piece is covered with deep olive-green toning that predominates, with splashes of violet, steel-blue, ochre, sunset-orange, and magenta. As expected, extensive perusal under magnification fails to reveal even the slightest distraction. The strike is essentially full, save for the usual right shield corner that reveals trivial weakness. This piece and another PR68 Cameo are tied for finest numeric grades of the issue. Statistically unimprovable! (#6559)



Lustrous 1919-D Fifty Cent, MS64

2326 1919-D MS64 PCGS. The 1919-D half dollar is one of the key dates of the Walking Liberty series in Mint State. In a November 8, 2005 Numismatic News article titled " 'D' Walkers Have Beauty and Branch Mint Allure," Paul Green contends that this issue "... is potentially going higher in price and at a minimum should remain the key date Walking Liberty half dollar both in MS65 and probably in any Mint State grade."

Freckles of faint gold-tan color make occasional visits to the highly lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem. The strike is somewhat above average, as most of the detail shows on the usually weak branch hand; Liberty's head is characteristically weak, however. A few trivial marks define the grade. Population: 67 in 64, 11 finer (3/08). (#6578)



Highly Lustrous 1919-S Half Dollar, MS66

2327 1919-S MS66 NGC. The 1919-S has the highest mintage of the three 1919 half dollars, and was apparently saved less. It is not as prestigious as the 1919-D, but is still an important and rare coin in the higher Mint State grades.

A review of NGC and PCGS population data indicates the numbers of 1919-S half dollars drop significantly at the MS65 level, and again in Premium Gem, where fewer than 20 examples have been seen. A solitary coin is rated MS67.

Pastel multicolored toning bathes both sides of this radiantly lustrous MS66 specimen. A well executed strike leaves sharp definition on the design features, including near-complete detail on the branch hand. Well preserved surfaces reveal just a couple of obverse grade-consistent marks. Census: 7 in 66, 1 finer (3/08). (#6579)

Popular Near-Gem 1921-D Half Dollar

2328 1921-D MS64 PCGS. The early Walker dates—1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, and especially the 1921 PDS trio, along with the lesser 1938-D, are perennially popular best-sellers destined to do well in any auction/bourse venue. Particularly the 1921-D and 1921-S, with their justly deserved reputations as difficult mintmarked issues, are sure-fire winners among half dollar aficionados. However, in the higher Mint State grades the 1921-S is prohibitively costly, perhaps lending some extra appeal to the still-pricey but not-so-stratospheric 1921-D. The certified population of the 1921-D thins out noticeably at the Gem level, where PCGS has certified only 33 coins finer than the present near-Gem (3/08).

This is a lovely and obviously original example that has softly frosted mint luster beneath the light gray-golden toning seen on each side. All of the design elements are strongly defined. This is a wonderful opportunity for the collector of early Walkers. (#6584)

EARLY DOLLARS



XF Details 1794 Silver Dollar, B-1

2329 1794—Repaired—NCS. XF40 Details. B-1, BB-1, R.4. The story of the 1794 silver dollars is a thrice-told tale that requires no repetition here. It suffices to say that the Mint lacked a press capable of striking up the new, large coins well, and accordingly most pieces show a weak strike on portions of each side, along with the numerous planchet adjustment marks that most, but not all, examples also demonstrate.

The present coin is not without its share of problems, most notably numerous rim bumps, more noticeable on the reverse than the obverse, along with some surface porosity and microabrasions. We will leave it to the viewer to decide for him/herself as to where, and what, the noted “repair” is, as opinions vary even among Heritage’s expert cataloging staff. (The most likely candidate is a bit of field smoothing beneath Liberty’s chin.) The left-side obverse stars are weak while the right-side stars are strong. This coin, as far as we can determine, does *not* appear in either Jack Collins’ or Martin Logies’ pictorial references on the 1794 silver dollar issue. The details grade assigned by NCS appears appropriate, but a personal inspection is recommended for this piece.

Nonetheless, ownership of any 1794 silver dollar is a significant numismatic accomplishment. Breen and Collins say that “the owner of a 1794 dollar in any grade, no matter how low, possesses a precious historic relic: one of the first federal silver coins, made on the initial day of silver coinage [October 15, 1794], of the first federal design for circulation with eagle or stars; a coin made from David Rittenhouse’s own bullion, and personally owned and given or traded by David Rittenhouse himself.” (#6851)



Popular 1795 B-5 Dollar, XF45

Splendid 1795 B-15 Silver Dollar, AU55

2330 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves XF45 PCGS. B-5, BB-27, R.1. Immediately identified by the diagnostic die line near the upper hair lock. This piece has a few minor scratches and abrasions in the fields, but its overall appearance is one of excellent aesthetics. Deep gray with hints of gold, blue, and iridescent toning over satiny luster. The reverse has a faint die crack from the left stem end down to the border. The 1795 Flowing Hair dollars are popular pieces for type collectors due to the rarity of the 1794 dollars. Among those 1795s that survive, the B-5 is the most common variety, and is an excellent candidate for a type or date collection. (#6852)

2331 1795 Draped Bust, Centered AU55 NGC. B-15, BB-52, R.2. One of two Draped Bust varieties for this year. The portrait of Liberty is well centered on this variety, and the highest wave of hair is located under the E of LIBERTY. On the reverse, there are six berries on the olive branch, and there is a leaf under the A of STATES.

This bright Choice AU specimen is nearly untoned, except for occasional wisps of light tan. Traces of luster reside in the protected areas, and the design features display excellent definition. Light adjustment marks are visible on the clouds and at portions of the peripheral areas on each side. The surfaces are quite clean for a lightly circulated, large coin. A splendid Draped Bust Small Eagle dollar. (#6858)



Choice XF 1795 Draped Bust Dollar, B-14, BB-151

2332 1795 Draped Bust, Off Center XF45 PCGS. B-14, BB-51, R.2. When the 1795 Flowing Hair obverse die was retired in favor of the Draped Bust obverse—still mated with the Small Eagle reverse—the first silver dollar die created had the effigy of Liberty engraved quite too far left, uncentered in the die. The obverse error was corrected on subsequent matings with the reverse, which was eventually paired with a total of six different varieties dated in four different years.

This lovely Choice XF piece displays deep grayish-gold color with a tinge of blue patina, beneath which some luster remains. Neither side reveals any noticeable distractions, even under a loupe. A nice type coin. (#96858)

Outstanding 1795 Draped Bust, Off-Center Dollar B-14, BB-151, AU50

2333 1795 Draped Bust, Off Center AU50 NGC. B-14, BB-51, R.2. Bowers comments concerning this incredibly durable reverse die, "This reverse die is one of the most remarkable in all of American numismatics, and was mated with obverse dies bearing four different dates. The features are cut in shallow relief, and the rim is low. Thus, all impressions from the die appear somewhat flat, a situation particularly evident on coins in VF or lower grades. The shallow relief does not materially affect the appearance of higher grade coins, which often have exquisite detail, including a full complement of eagle feathers."

The present piece is one of those fortunate survivors that is strongly detailed throughout, with bright surfaces covered with a medium layer of rich gray toning. A number of adjustment marks are seen at the center of the reverse. An outstanding Draped Bust 1795 dollar. (#96858)



Conditionally Elusive 1796
Small Date, Large Letters Dollar
AU53, B-4, BB-61

Late-State 1796 Large Date, Small Letters
Dollar, B-5, BB-65, AU55

2334 1796 Small Date, Large Letters AU53 ICG. B-4, BB-61, R.3. Despite its status as the most easily obtainable die marriage of this year, B-4 is an elusive variety at the present grade level. Most of the 1,500-2,000 coins believed extant grade from VF to XF. Deep purple-rose and cobalt-blue toning nearly envelops the obverse; the toning is similar but lighter over the reverse, where fingerprint fragments are also noted. Both sides are expertly centered with good overall definition in the centers. There are remarkably few abrasions for a circulated silver dollar, but several deep adjustment marks are noticeable across the eagle's breast. (#40000)

2335 1796 Large Date, Small Letters AU55 NGC. B-5, BB-65, R.2. Die State IV. A rare die state of a supposedly "common" dollar, although we have seen precious few of this die marriage in Heritage sales in recent years. The right-side stars are crowded close together, and on the reverse there is a leaf under the A in STATES, and leaves touch the bottoms of N, T, and D in UNITED. The most obvious diagnostic, however, is the massive cud die break through IC, which in this late state has covered the upright of I at one point and touches the C. This is a rarer die state than either of the two previous die states including State II, that usually seen. This intriguing coin boasts pretty, consistent golden-gray patina on both sides. A nice coin, one that will entice the early dollar specialists. (#6861)



Gorgeous 1798 Small Eagle, 13 Stars Dollar
XF40, B-1, BB-82



2336 1798 Small Eagle, 13 Stars XF40 PCGS. B-1, BB-82, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. A heavy die crack descends from the upper reverse rim through the second T in STATES, with one branch angling downward through ES to a branch tip; the other branch is from the bottom of T through the branch immediately beneath and extends almost to the upper edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing. This is a simply gorgeous XF example, with obviously original coloration that tends toward deep mauve and purple-gray; reddish-coral highlights are likewise prominent on both sides, and increase the coin's overall visual appeal. Evenly worn with few marks, and definitely a high-end specimen. Certified in an old green label holder. (#6867)



Finest Known 1798 Dollar B-12, BB-120 MS64

2337 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9 MS64 PCGS. B-12, BB-120, Die State IV. R.4. A magnificent coin and one of the finer known examples of the date. The fields and devices of this coin are stunning, and such quality is rarely encountered on any United States silver coin of this period. The coin is toned rich orange-gold with a patch of light silver-blue on the upper right obverse. The reverse is more evenly toned and matches the orange-gold on the obverse. The fields show substantial mint luster beneath the toning and the strike is bold. Liberty's curls are particularly sharp and show the desired separation not only near her temple but also below her ear, both areas that are frequently weak. The eagle's head and reverse stars are weak, due in part to adjustment marks as well as variety characteristics. The obverse has a single tiny nick on Liberty's neck by the ear and the reverse has a singular scratch among the adjustment marks.

In addition to its status as the finest known 1798 B-12 dollar, it is also a late die state, just shy of the terminal die state V in the Bowers-Borckardt reference, with all the cracks of Die State IV present, and others that are advanced beyond the State IV requirements.

We have been unable to determine any previous pedigree prior to our 2005 offering. There was no example of this variety in the Cardinal Collection, the Queller Family Collection has two examples that both grade XF, and the Hesselgesser Collection on the PCGS Set Registry includes an XF45. The Jules Reiver Collection included a VG and an XF, and the Bill Luebke Collection included a VF30. The finest example recorded in the Bowers-Borckardt Notable Specimens section grades just AU55, with one other AU50, and six XF coins. Population: 12 in 64, 1 finer (3/08), for all varieties combined.

Ex: Jack Lee Collection, Part III; Heritage (11/2005), lot 2191. (#6873)



Lovely AU58 1799 B-6, BB-162 Dollar

2338 1799 7x6 Stars AU58 NGC. B-6, BB-162, R.4. Die State III. This die marriage is one of the popular 1799 7x6 Stars pairings, but this particular mating is considerably rarer than some of the other more common ones, such as the B-5, BB-157. The obverse here features the usual light "wave" clash marks seen above the date, with star 1 small and thin. The so-called "cobweb" clash marks under the chin are unseen. The reverse shows the A in STATES touching a cloud. This is the usually seen die state, with cracks more numerous on the reverse. The present specimen is not only just a hair's breadth away from Mint State, it also boasts lovely gray-gold and pink-gold patina on both sides, with premium appeal and somewhat prooflike surfaces. (#6878)

Conditionally Scarce 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse Dollar, AU55, B-1, BB-142

2339 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse AU55 PCGS. B-1, BB-142, R.4. Die State III. This die state is described in the Bowers-Borckardt *Encyclopedia* as the most usually seen. It should, perhaps, be described as an earlier phase of Die State III, as the features that distinguish it from Die State II (like the die crack from the denticles to the left side of O, and on to the junction of clouds 6 and 7) are faint, but are discernible with the aid of a magnifier. This is a conditionally scarce example of the variety which is seen in an average grade of "VF-34", according to Bowers-Borckardt. Lightly toned, with specks of russet patina on both sides, where the predominant color is a pale bluish-gray. The piece is boldly struck with slight highpoint wear and scattered, superficial marks that include a vertical pinscratch from Liberty's cheekbone to the top of her head. (#6884)



Impressive Near-Mint 1800 Silver Dollar B-13, BB-193

2340 1800 AU58 PCGS. B-13, BB-193, R.4. Die State III. This more advanced die state is described thus on page 382 of the Bowers-Borckardt silver dollar *Encyclopedia*: "Second clashing. Obverse with faded clashmarks from first clashing. No die cracks. Reverse with massive injury from second clashing. Now with raised lines through F and clouds 7 and 8 to stars below those clouds; clash marks in same position as Die State II, but now much bolder and more extensive." This is a beautiful example with nearly full luster and light steel-gray toning that yields to occasional splashes of lilac and russet on both sides. Highpoint wear is minimal, and the only notable marks are located on Liberty's upper neck area, just below the jawline. An attractive and impressive specimen that qualifies as a low-end Condition Census coin, for the die variety. (#6887)



High-End 1801 Dollar, B-3, BB-213, MS62

2341 1801 MS62 PCGS. B-3, BB-213, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State II/intermediate. The Wide Date obverse, where the first 1 is about as distant from the curl as the last 1 is from the bust. Star 8 is close to the Y, but stars 1, 7, and 13 are distant from the hair, L, and bust, respectively. The right serif of I is level with the left serif of B. On the reverse, a star point touches the outside of the eagle's beak, and the right feet of all the T's are missing. AM are joined, and E is extremely close. A star under cloud 7 is double-punched, a rare error among early dollars.

While the reverse shows light die clashing from the obverse around ES OF, the obverse also shows some of the characteristics of a much later Die State, V (misabeled III in Bowers-Borckardt), in which a small die crack, nearly horizontal, appears to the left of the 1 in the date. However, this coin lacks most of the other characteristics of that die state as listed in BB. No other die cracks or clashing is visible on the obverse, although numerous small areas of die rust have left dotlike indentations around some of the peripheral stars.

At MS62, this coin is finer than any of the "Notable Specimens" listed in the Bowers-Borckardt reference. Both sides are lustrous, and evenly covered in a veneer of pinkish-gray original patina. A couple of small contact marks are noted on Liberty's cheek. The strike is bold, save for a hint of softness on the eagle's tail and the highpoints of Liberty's hair on the obverse, but these are quibbling complaints. The coin radiates an impression of true high-end quality, with its original surfaces and enormous aesthetic appeal. A significant opportunity for early dollar specialists. (#6893)



Finest Known 1801 B-2 Dollar, MS63

2342 1801 MS63 PCGS. B-2, BB-212, R.3. Die State III. A single "collar" type clash marks appears adjacent to the upper bust line, and a fine die crack joins the second feather of the left facing wing to the border at about 10 o'clock. This is the latest die state, and the state most frequently encountered for the B-2 dollar.

Any early silver dollar in Mint State is a rarity, despite quite a number of pieces in the present sale. Among Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle dollars, 1801 is the hardest date to locate in MS60 or finer grades. The population data shows that 1799 is the most available date in Mint State, followed by 1802, 1798, 1800, 1803, and 1801.

In addition to the rarity of the date in Mint State grades, the B-2 dollar is also a conditionally rare variety. A single example is recorded in Bowers' Notable Specimens section as MS63, a coin that last appeared in auction more than 100 years ago in the Mills Collection sale handled by the Chapman brothers, and remains unlocated today. The next finest in the Bowers list is an AU58 grade piece from the 1945 Boyd Collection, and another AU58 from the 1989 Brooks Collection sale. This piece might be the Mills Specimen, or it could be a previously unknown example. In either event, we feel that it is undoubtedly the finest known example of the variety, and possibly the only Mint State B-2 silver dollar. Population: 1 in 63, 2 finer (3/08), for all four 1801 varieties. (#6893)



GOBRECHT DOLLARS



High Grade (PR62) 'First Original'
1836 Gobrecht Dollar
Die Alignment I



2343 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR62 PCGS. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (coin turn, center of Liberty's head opposite DO in DOLLAR). A so-called First Original, this piece is from the second striking period in late December, as seen by the prominent diagonal die scratch above the eagle's wing. It is believed that 600 of these pieces were struck and then deposited in a local bank. As a result, most examples are found today in circulated grades. This piece has no trace of handling in the channels of commerce other than a small contact mark in the left obverse field. Each side has hazy gray patina with bright underlying proof surfaces. (#11225)



Rarely Seen 1838 Dollar in Die Alignment IV, PR65 Ex: Norweb

2344 1838 Name Omitted, Judd-84 Restrike, Pollock-93, R.5, PR65 NGC. Ex: Norweb. 413.2 grains. Silver. Die Alignment IV: Center of Liberty's head opposite the right side of the F in OF. According to Walter Breen there are four principal die alignment configurations for Gobrecht dollars. This particular coin exhibits a Die Alignment IV orientation; that is, the head of Liberty opposite the F in OF (i.e., medal turn with the eagle flying level). This is a rare situation for an 1838 dollar! In fact, most 1838 dollars seen today exist in Die Alignment III. 1838 Gobrecht dollars are found in three different types:

1. Original 1838 dollars (Judd-84) appear in Die Alignment IV and were struck from a perfect reverse die (i.e., no reverse die cracks). The exact mintage of these coins is not known, however, it has been suggested that about 25 proofs were struck in 1838. No Die Alignment I coins are known to exist. In fact, the original 1838 dollar in the Smithsonian Collection is of this type.
2. Early restrike 1838 dollars struck in Die Alignment IV with microscopic reverse die cracks through MERI and other reverse letters. These coins are believed to have been struck from 1857 until 1859. The die probably cracked after striking the 300 1839 dollars that were made in 1839. The mintage of these coins is not known; however, not very many are extant. In fact, far fewer are known than the Die Alignment III coins mentioned below. In general, these coins are well preserved and usually appear in grades of PR60 through PR65, which agrees with the grade assigned to this coin.
3. The second set of restrike 1838 dollars found in Die Alignment III and have reverse die cracks similar to the Type II coins. However, these pieces were probably struck in the late 1860s (or perhaps slightly later); a time period when the Die Alignment III Judd-60s were made. In any case, the 1838 dollars in Die Alignment III are scarce with fewer than 100 known today.

Unlike the circulation issues of 1836 (Judd-60) and 1839 (Judd-104), no 1838 dollars were intentionally made for public distribution. Therefore, unlike the 1836 and 1839 dollars, the 1838 issue is considered a true pattern. The main purpose of the 1838 dollars was to test two or perhaps three new design features: (1) a reeded edge, (2) the removal of the 26 stars from the reverse of the 1836 dollar and the placing of 13 new stars around the obverse, and (3) probable testing of a steam press for the next generation of dollar-size coins. It is clear that the dies for the 1838 dollar were made in 1838; however, it is not certain how many (if any) 1838 dollars were actually struck in 1838. Only one original specimen is known, and this coin is a part of the U.S. Mint Collection now retained by the Smithsonian. However, the Smithsonian specimen exists in Die Alignment IV orientation (not Alignment I), and was struck from perfect (un-cracked) dies. All 1838 dollars that have been observed in private or other museum collections all appear to be restrikes made in the late 1850s under the authority of Director James Ross Snowden, or in the late 1860s by Director H. R. Linderman. Like the present specimen, the restrikes were made to satisfy collector demand for these beautiful coins. The later-year restrikes are generally found in Die Alignment III orientation (i.e., head of Liberty opposite the N of ONE); however, a few restrikes were also made in Die Alignment IV (like the present example). Although the exact mintage of 1838 dollars is unknown, recent estimates suggest that very few coins were ultimately made. The restrikes can be distinguished from the originals by the presence of a faint die crack through the top portions of MERI, as seen here.

Very few 1838 dollars exist in Die Alignment IV orientation. In fact, the dominant configuration for 1838 dollars is Die Alignment III, with no Die Alignment I coins known to have been made. The reasons for these observations are unclear and remain a mystery today.

This is a splendid Gem example. The deeply reflective fields show several layers of deep, multicolored toning. The devices are fully struck throughout, and there are no noticeable contact marks on either side. Overall this coin represents a pleasing example of a very rare Gobrecht dollar that should fit nicely in any high grade collection of early silver dollars.

Ex: Norweb III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3776, where it was photographed in Die Alignment I or II orientation. (#11352)

SEATED DOLLAR



Circulated 1852 Seated Dollar, AU50

2345 1852 AU50 PCGS. Seated Liberty dollars of 1852 are among the rarest issues of the series, although those that survive are generally in high grades, more often than not a finer grade than this example. PCGS has certified a couple dozen finer examples and only nine lower grade pieces, down to XF40. We mention the data to show the importance of this coin, a desirable piece that will interest a wide range of collectors who may be unprepared for the price of a higher grade coin. Both sides have intermingled pewter and steel-gray surfaces with hints of blue and iridescent toning. Traces of luster remain and surface marks are insignificant. Population: 2 in 50, 24 finer (3/08). (#6940)

The Phil Kaufman Collection of Proof Seated Liberty Coinage

Several important proof Seated Liberty coins from the Phil Kaufman Collection are offered in a separate section of this Platinum Night Sale. Included are more unique Seated rarities than any other offering from the Kaufman Collection.

23 of the 27 coins are the finest or tie for the highest grades known.

Refer to the following lots
for proof dollars:

Lot 2382 1842 PR65 NGC

Lot 2387 1846 PR66 NGC

Lot 2392 1849 PR67 NGC

Lot 2393 1851 Restrike PR66 Cameo NGC

Lot 2399 1855 PR66 Cameo NGC

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS



1851 Restrike Dollar, PR63 Cameo The Key to the Seated Dollar Series

2346 1851 Restrike PR63 Cameo NGC. CAC. The offering of an 1851 silver dollar at auction, whether it is a business strike or a proof, is sure to elicit the attention of collectors far and wide. Of the 33 different Philadelphia Seated dollar issues from 1840 to 1873, the 1851 is considered the rarest date. In his *Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States* (1993), Bowers estimates that between 26 and 52 examples out of the original 1,300 mintage of 1851 circulation strike dollars have survived to this day. Regarding the proof restrikes of the same date, he approximates an extant population of between 30 to 60 pieces, thus suggesting that business strike and proofs are of equal rarity. The collective NGC and PCGS population data as of (3/08) confirms this sentiment, with a total of 47 regular issue and 46 proof restrikes having been certified, resubmissions notwithstanding.

Why the Mint would take the time and expense to prepare silver dollar dies for such a paltry mintage of silver dollars remains a mystery. The mystery is further complicated by the fact that a staggering 3 million gold dollars bearing the 1851 date were struck, thus providing ample coinage to meet the needs of commerce. R.W. Julian, in a March 1992 letter to Bowers, states that it is unknown if the 1,300 silver dollars were struck on the behalf of depositors at the Mint or on government account. Whatever the case, collectors soon realized that the acquisition of an 1851 silver dollar could prove challenging. An April 1876 article in *The Coin and Stamp Journal* commented on this rare issue: "From the number coined and recent date, it would not be supposed that it could be considered as a rare piece, yet as will be seen, it has brought some remarkable prices." To meet collector demand it is theorized that Mint insiders clandestinely produced the 1851 proof restrikes for direct sale to numismatists. Bowers suggests two possible timeframes for the coining of the restrikes: 1858-1860 and 1867-1868.

The current coin is one of the few to have been designated as a Cameo by either of the major services. As expected, the fields are exceptionally deep in their mirrored reflectivity, which helps set up contrast against the frosted devices. Variegated reddish patina is seen over each side with a faint accent of blue noted around the margins. Light hairlines explain the PR63 grade and why this piece does not grade higher even though it appears finer. The only surface disturbance worthy of note is a tiny area of pinscratching in the exergual area between the 1 and 8 in the date. Census: 2 in 63 Cameo, 2 finer (3/08). (#86993)



Notable 1854 Dollar, PR63 Cameo

2347 1854 PR63 Cameo PCGS. This Select Cameo coin is a recent addition to the coins certified by PCGS; as of (2/08), that firm's *Population Report* listed just one example in PR63 Cameo, yet a check of Heritage's Auction Archives reveals that that coin, sold in August 2006, is not the same as the present specimen. With just three Cameo examples previously known, this coin offers an important opportunity for series enthusiasts.

The pale silver-white devices contrast with charcoal-suffused fields that show ample elements of rose and violet-blue at the margins. While light hairlines are present near the central devices, the overall visual appeal remains strong. Softness of strike at Liberty's shield arm and the eagle's left (facing) leg is typical for the issue. (#86997)

Outstanding 1859 PR66 Dollar The Norweb Coin

2348 1859 PR66 PCGS. Ex: Norweb. The 61st edition of *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (2008) states that 800 proof dollars were struck in 1859, apparently in hope that the public, which was becoming increasingly interested in numismatics, would buy them. In his *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*, however, David Bowers says: "... today the issue is quite rare, and it is likely that 450 or fewer were actually distributed. Even that figure may be on the high side. There were hardly 450 numismatists in 1859 interested in buying proof dollars from the Mint."

Light magenta in the central areas of this Premium Gem proof changes to steel-blue, then to gold-beige at the margins. A powerful strike imparts virtually complete delineation to the design elements, and both sides reveal impeccable preservation, further enhancing the coin's eye appeal. In sum, an outstanding coin from a great collection! (#7002)

Purchased by Albert Fairchild Holden, ca. 1908; Norweb III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3808.



Amazing 1866 Motto Dollar, PR65

2349 1866 Motto PR65 PCGS. CAC. An amazing 1866 proof Seated dollar exhibiting fully original toning. Both sides display subtle grayish-gold at the centers, graduating to vivid lilac, cobalt-blue, and sea-green near the borders. The effect is stunning. The date is nicely centered in the exergue, with the shield point over the extreme left tip of the serif of the 1. Several letters of the motto are slightly doubled, most noticeably the G in GOD and W in WE. A thin raised die line extends diagonally through N GOD. Population: 7 in 65, 2 finer (3/08).

From The Good Humor Collection. (#7014)





Stone-White PR67 ★ Ultra Cameo
1866 Motto Seated Dollar
The Single Finest Certified

2350 1866 Motto PR67 ★ Ultra Cameo NGC. The horrific War Between the States, also known as the Civil War, was an internecine conflict the like of which the United States had never seen before and, it is to be fervently hoped, will never see again. As a result of the upsurge in religious sentiment during the war, the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was placed on the nation's coinage, beginning with the two cent piece in 1864 and extending by 1866 through the nickel five cent, the quarter dollar, half dollar and silver dollar, along with the gold half eagle, eagle, and double eagle. (Apparently the Mint decided that the smaller coins—the Indian cent, silver and nickel three cent, the silver half dime and dime, and gold quarter eagle—were too small to comfortably accommodate the motto within their borders.)

It is unclear why proofs of this issue, produced to the extent of only 725 coins, all issued in the silver proof sets of the year, were produced from three different obverse dies. The present specimen is produced from what Bowers calls Die Pair 2. On the obverse, the date is entered low in the die, and slants upward noticeably to the right. The reverse shows a small die "spine" extending northwest from the top of the third olive leaf. Although unmentioned in Bowers, there are also some curious, interesting raised die lines running almost laterally, one through the top of N and the bottoms of GOD, another through the left ribbon fold to WE. GOD WE TRUST shows hub doubling (but not IN).

Bowers says that most proofs seen are from Die Pair 1, so this piece, in addition to the rest of its many charms, is from a rare die pairing. The surfaces are incredibly lustrous and appealing, stone-white throughout and lacking any trace of noticeable color beyond a faint hint of champagne at the rims. The profoundly deep mirrors make a stark contrast with the frosty devices, and this is a coin that requires no loupe to confirm its grand and obvious appeal. While NGC has graded six PR67 Ultra Cameo coins of this date, this is the only one to achieve the coveted Star designation for superior eye appeal (3/08). The single finest certified at either service, and the finest we have ever offered. (#97014)

TRADE DOLLAR



Gorgeous Gem 1877 Trade Dollar

2351 1877 MS65 NGC. Although Select and even Choice examples of this popular P-mint Trade dollar issue appear in the numismatic marketplace with some regularity, true Gems are highly elusive. NGC has graded just nine such coins and only one numerically finer piece (2/08).

This gorgeous survivor has a pleasing strike for the issue, though Liberty's head and the eagle's right (facing) claws show a degree of more typical softness. Both sides offer powerful luster beneath primarily silver-gray patina, though each side also shows elements of hazy orange-gold toning. A handful of tiny luster grazes appear in the fields, though these have little impact on the coin's impressive visual appeal. (#7044)

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS



Breathtaking 1880 Trade Dollar, PR68 Cameo

2352 1880 PR68 Cameo NGC. Despite the wide variation in mintages for proof Trade dollar issues, with the exception of the mysterious 1884- and 1885-dated pieces, none of the dates shows much variation from the others in terms of price. If any issue can be termed a "type" issue among proofs, the 1880 is the most likely candidate, with its proof production of 1,987 pieces.

This incredible specimen is one of the most stunning Trade dollar representatives known to numismatists today. Essentially untoned, fathomless silver-white mirrors contrast with modestly frosted, decisively struck devices. The overall preservation is exquisite, and its visual appeal only reinforces the grade. Census: 10 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (2/08). (#87060)



Wonderful 1881 Trade Dollar, PR66 Cameo

2353 1881 PR66 Cameo NGC. With total production of just 960 pieces, the 1881 Trade dollar has the lowest mintage among generally available issues of the denomination's proof-only era. High-end examples prove elusive, and specimens with solid contrast offer an even greater challenge. The present coin is richly toned, yet offers undeniable contrast. The fields show hazy silver-gray and champagne patina over watery mirrors, while the devices display delicate ivory-gold toning. Deeper orange, rose, cobalt, and magenta shadings drape the margins on each side. The overall preservation is exquisite, and no overt distractions appear to the unaided eye. In sum, a marvelous survivor. Census: 15 in 66 Cameo, 12 finer (2/08). (#87061)

Interesting 1882 Trade Dollar, PR66 Ultra Cameo

2354 1882 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. A magnificent, all-white example of this popular, late-date Trade dollar with a mintage of only 1,097 pieces, all proofs. The fields are deeply reflective and mirror-like. The devices are thickly frosted. The combination of the two yields a profound white-on-black cameo contrast. An interesting feature on this piece is seen on the obverse rim at 3 and 9 o'clock. At first glance it appears these are two rim bumps. Closer examination, however, shows that a tiny bit of metal was rolled over the rim at each location. We have seen this on other coins, and frankly not paid much attention to it. It is worthy of note on a proof coin, though. If we were to speculate, we would say it has something to do with the die ejection process, but we leave the final word to those who have made a more in-depth study of the technical aspects of the minting process. Census: 10 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 4 finer (3/08). (#97062)

MORGAN DOLLARS



Memorable 1878 7/8 Tailfeathers Morgan MS66 ★ DMPL, Single Finest Graded

2355 1878 7/8TF Strong MS66 ★ Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. This is a truly special and memorable coin in this auction, even among many other wonderful pieces. The Strong 1878 7/8 Tailfeathers has been long recognized as a rarity, one that is seldom seen with PL or DMPL surfaces in Mint State grades finer than MS64. But here is a miraculous Premium Gem piece that NGC has justly given its coveted Star designation to—and one that the legions of DMPL Morgan collectors will fly to like moths to a flame. Five tailfeathers (four prominent) are visible underneath the seven.

Among the more than 100 DMPL 1878 7/8 Tailfeathers Morgan dollars undesignated as to variety at NGC (including this coin), this piece is the only Star-designated piece, sharing the honors for finest graded with a single NGC MS66 DMPL non-Star piece.

This is a totally white coin that has dazzling, deeply mirrored fields. The devices are noticeably frosted and present a strong cameo contrast. An exceptional, high-grade example of this widely collected 1878 variant. (#97079)



Elusive 1879-CC Gem Dollar

2356 1879-CC MS65 PCGS. The 1879-CC is among the lowest-mintage Carson City issues (756,000 pieces). David Bowers (1993) attributes this to railroad tariffs that made it “cheaper to send silver bullion hundreds of miles distant to San Francisco for coinage than to send it 15 miles to the Carson City Mint! As a result, silver bullion was scarce at Carson City, and the mint stopped production of dollars after only a relatively few had been coined.”

The silver-gray lustrous surfaces of this Gem display just an occasional blush of light tan color, particularly on portions of the central devices. An attentive strike leaves sharp detail on most of the design elements, and the few light grazes visible are well within the parameters of the MS65 designation. Higher-grade examples are virtually unobtainable. Population: 95 in 65, 2 finer (3/08). (#7086)



Stellar 1879-S Dollar, MS68 Prooflike

2357 1879-S MS68 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. This blazing S-mint exemplar features ample frost on the devices. While its above-average definition is a desirable attribute, the coin's most important feature is the quality of the surfaces. Precious few Morgan dollars of any date are so well-preserved, with Liberty's cheek and the surrounding fields virtually as struck. Slight haze appears over the fields, but this minor toning scarcely impedes the flashy and distinctly prooflike luster of the fields.

The combination of exquisite preservation and significant reflectivity grants this piece heightened importance for the condition enthusiast, and the opportunity to acquire such a fine representative rarely comes. An excellent candidate for the collector interested in top-notch Morgan dollars. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 2 in 68 Prooflike, 0 finer (3/08). (#7093)

Spectacular 1883 Morgan Dollar, MS68

2358 1883 MS68 NGC. The 1883 is one of the most plentiful Morgan dollars of the 1880s, and with all of the available specimens on the numismatic marketplace, discernment is of the utmost importance. The ideal example should have strong luster, a strike far better than the usual indifference, and amazing preservation.

This gorgeous coin combines all three. The faintly hazy silver-gray surfaces are slightly satiny with impressive luster. The design elements are crisp, including the hair over Liberty's ear, and the surfaces border on perfection. A fantastic, utterly exalted example that should appeal to even the most jaded buyer. One of just three pieces certified by NGC as MS68, with none finer (2/08). (#7142)



Frosty 1887/6 Dollar, MS66

2359 1887/6 MS66 NGC. CAC. VAM-2, A Top 100 Variety. The overdate is readily visible as spurs extending out from either side of the 7. The 1887 Morgan dollar overdates are more avidly collected than their more common 1880 counterparts. Frosted surfaces extend from semiprooflike fields that are almost entirely white save for the slightest tints of gold and tan. Blessed with a sharp strike and seemingly kept from an even higher grade by a bit of contact near Liberty's chin. This coin is among the finest available, with no MS67 examples certified by either major service regardless of designation. Census: 5 in 66, 0 finer (12/07). (#7174)

Famous "Hot Lips" 1888-O Dollar in Mint State
Only Known Deep Mirror Prooflike Example

2360 1888-O Doubled Die Obverse MS60 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Ex: Leroy Van Allen. VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. The famous "Hot Lips" VAM, which shows dramatic die doubling on Liberty's profile. Per the Top 100 reference, it is "the Number One doubled die obverse in the Morgan dollar series." The only doubled die in the entire series that can compete with its importance is the VAM-3 1901 doubled die reverse.

The "Hot Lips" variety has been certified by PCGS in grades as low as Fair 2. Although very scarce, it is collectible in VF through AU. In Mint State, VAM-4 is extremely rare. Excluding the present coin, PCGS and NGC combined have graded seven examples as MS60 or MS61 with none finer. None have been certified as prooflike or deep mirror prooflike, with the exception of the current lot, which must have been among the first pieces struck by the die pair.

Lovely golden-brown toning clings to the borders, while the flashy fields are brilliant. The strike is good, although the hair above the ear lacks full detail. Minor field marks are present, yet the eye appeal appears superior to the MS60 grade. The only reported deep mirror example, and its pedigree makes it even more desirable. (#97309)



Well Struck, Elusive 1889-CC Dollar, AU58

2361 1889-CC AU58 PCGS. The 1889-CC is one of the keys in the Morgan dollar series, and is the most elusive issue from the Carson City Mint. David Bowers, in *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, reports that of the 350,000 pieces made, "many thousands were paid out in the 19th century, yielding a supply of circulated pieces for numismatists today." Bowers also indicates that this issue has a below average strike.

The present AU58 example displays a much better-than-average strike, including relatively strong definition in the hair at Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. Bright, essentially untoned surfaces illustrate some prooflikeness in the fields, and possess just a few minute marks consistent with brief circulation. This piece will fit comfortably in a high-grade collection. (#7190)





Impressive 1889-CC Morgan Dollar, MS64

2362 1889-CC MS64 PCGS. Morgan dollar specialists are undoubtedly aware of the importance this opportunity presents, while non-specialists are similarly familiar with the rarity of the 1889-CC as a date. Nearly all of the 350,000 coins originally minted were released into circulation were they remained for a long time. Today, those that have survived are usually found in well-worn condition. Existing Mint State coins survived the early years purely as a matter of chance: perhaps a birthday present for a youngster. A few others may have been set aside as a remembrance of some special occasion. Whatever the reason, the number of pieces saved was certainly small. Today, collectors must thank these unknown past custodians.

A remarkable Choice Mint State piece, the present coin has been carefully preserved for nearly 120 years since the time it was minted. The surfaces retain their full reflective luster, just shy of prooflike status. The reverse exhibits a suggestion of cameo contrast between the fields and devices. Originally well struck, the design motifs on both sides are exceptionally sharp. Both sides exhibit pale champagne toning over their entire surface, with splashes of golden brown, russet, and cobalt-blue, mostly concentrated near the borders.

Population: 29 in 64, 2 finer (3/08). PCGS has also certified eight MS64 PL coins and 15 MS64 DMPL coins, but none in finer grades for either of those categories. (#7190)





Attractive Near-Mint 1892-S Dollar

2363 1892-S AU58 PCGS. The grade-price curve of the 1892-S spikes dramatically in the grades of AU50 and above; lower-grade pieces are quite common, but near-Mint State and truly Uncirculated pieces are elusive and see huge demand from the hordes of Morgan dollar collectors. The present example likely traded as Mint State prior to encapsulation. Its devices show just a hint of rub on the obverse highpoints and a touch of clouding of the otherwise intact luster. The surfaces are silver-gray and distraction-free with undeniable eye appeal. PCGS has graded only 55 finer pieces (2/08). (#7218)

Shining Choice 1893-O Dollar

2364 1893-O MS64 PCGS. Like the San Francisco Mint, the facility at New Orleans coined silver dollars dated 1893 only in January of that year. The mintage of 300,000 pieces experienced considerable attrition, with few examples surviving unscathed. Q. David Bowers, in his *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, is unusually direct about the issue, starting its entry with the following sentence: "If you like a challenge, the 1893-O presents one."

Many Mint State 1893-O dollars suffer from weak strikes and dull luster. While this rose-tinged silver-white coin shows a degree of highpoint softness, its luster is uncommonly potent, and the overall visual appeal is impressive. Liberty's cheek is clean, and the surfaces show more luster grades than actual marks. Anything finer is highly elusive; PCGS has graded only seven such pieces (2/08). (#7224)



Slightly Lustrous XF45 1893-S Dollar

2365 1893-S XF45 PCGS. Without question, the 1893-S is the darling of non-proof Morgan dollars. Beside having the lowest mintage of all business strikes in the series, many were apparently melted. In fact, Bowers (2006) suggests that possibly “tens of thousands” were destroyed under the provisions of the 1918 Pittman Act. The balance of this scarce issue obviously entered circulation, since Mint State examples are rarely presented for sale. Even when an Uncirculated piece does cross the auction block, only those able to settle a six-figure auction bill will be bidding. Collectors, therefore, are grateful when an attractive, lightly circulated specimen, such as the current coin, is offered. This is a bright silver-gray example that displays deeper accents around the devices. Noticeable portions of mint luster are seen around the margins, and no mentionable marks are seen on either side.

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7226)





Superlative 1893-S Dollar, MS67 Ex: Norweb-Jack Lee

2366 1893-S MS67 NGC. Ex: Norweb-Jack Lee II. The historic background that explains the low mintage of the 1893-S dollar was best explained in our 2007 Dallas Auction:

"The year 1893 brought several events that ultimately influenced this and related issues. The silver purchase clause of the Act of July 14, 1890 was repealed on November 1, 1893, resulting in a drastically reduced need for silver to be converted into coinage. For the next few years, mintages of silver dollars were substantially smaller than in previous years."

An expanded discussion of the Panic of 1893 provides further background for the scarcity of silver dollars from this year and was provided in the December 31, 2007 issue of *Coin World*:

"The panic was marked by toppling businesses and failing banks, and the infusion of European investors in American concerns did little to stem the downturn as the depression stretched overseas as well.... Despite the nationwide loss of more than 4 million jobs, President Grover Cleveland had taken a hands-off approach, believing the struggling business climate was cyclical.

"Cleveland was, however, troubled by the nation's dwindling gold reserves, which had been steadily declining during the waning years of the Benjamin Harrison presidency.

"Cleveland blamed the problems on Congress' lavish spending and the impact of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890.

"The Sherman Act provided the Treasury with the authority:

- To purchase 4.5 million ounces (or 281,250 pounds) of silver each month at market rates.
- To issue notes redeemable in either gold or silver; these are the Treasury notes, also called coin notes....

"The planned government purchases amounted to almost the total monthly output from the mines ...

"The increased supply of silver drove down the price of the metal.

"As the price of silver continued to decline, holders of the government notes understandably redeemed them for gold (whose price wasn't falling) rather than silver.

"The result of the growing disparity between the two metals was the depletion of the U.S. gold reserves."

It was against this monetary backdrop that silver dollars were produced in 1893. The result was predictably low at not only the San Francisco mint, but also the other three mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Carson City. Only 100,000 dollars were struck in the San Francisco facility. All 100,000 pieces were struck from a single die pairing—the most widely known die characteristic being a diagonal die scratch in the top of the T in LIBERTY.

What happened after these coins were produced remains a mystery. Most likely it is a case of heavy attrition. Most of the production run probably met the same fate as many other silver dollars from this era: They were melted under the terms of the 1918 Pittman Act. Of course, as with many other numismatic rarities, there are always stories about rolls and bags. But these have turned out to be nothing more than numismatic "old-wives' tales."

In the 1988 Norweb catalog it was speculated that this coin might have been one of the pieces reserved for examination by the Assay Commission. No concrete evidence is given for this belief, but it would explain the superlative condition of this coin.

The high grade (Uncirculated) examples of the 1893-S we have seen over the years all have the same luster characteristics. One expects thick, frosted mint luster from an S-mint dollar, but the finish on the 1893-S is invariably satiny. The only other San Francisco issue that comes readily to mind with this sort of finish is the 1912-S nickel. This piece has brilliant surfaces throughout. The striking details are slightly soft over the ear of Liberty, but all the eagle's breast feathers are present. Because of the extraordinary preservation of this coin, a strong magnifier is necessary to verify that this is indeed the Norweb coin. The following are tiny identifiers for this piece: a microscopic spot in the obverse field between stars 2 and 3; between the right stand of the M in UNUM and the lower portion of the cap of Liberty is a short, shallow, vertical mark in the field; an irregular-shaped planchet flake is located adjacent to the upper-back part of the eagle's head on the reverse; and a vertical milling mark (three mills long) is in the reverse field between the left portion of the wreath and the eagle's left (facing) wing.

This is the only MS67 certified by NGC. The PCGS Population Report shows two pieces graded MS67. One of those pieces is this coin, as the original PCGS insert (Norweb/Jack Lee 2) accompanies the piece.

Ex: Norweb III (*Bowers and Merena*, 11/1988), lot 3887, where it brought \$357,500, a record for any Morgan dollar at that time; David Carter and George Bodway; PCGS Tour Coin, 1990 and 1991; Jack Lee. (#7226)



Exceptional 1901 Dollar, MS63

2367 1901 MS63 PCGS. Many 1901 dollars were apparently placed into circulation at or near the time of issue, and an exceeding large number (possibly 5 million of the 6.962 million business strikes made) were likely melted under the 1918 Pittman Act (David Bowers, 2006). While MS60 through MS62 specimens are available, higher-grade coins are rare. Indeed, near-Gem and Gem examples are virtually unobtainable. In addition, Uncirculated 1901 dollars tend to be poorly struck, have inadequate luster, and are heavily bagmarked (Bowers, 1993).

The above-mentioned limitations make this Select example a special offering. An above average strike leaves relatively strong definition on the devices, evidenced by partial detail in the hair at Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. The fields exhibit a mild "orange-peel" effect, with pleasing luster apparent on both sides. Some minute grade-limiting marks occur on the obverse, but these do not detract. Indeed, the untuned surfaces are relatively clean for the MS63 grade designation. (#7272)

ERROR



Double Struck, 90% Off Center
1921-S Morgan AU58

2368 1921-S Morgan Dollar—Double Struck, Second Strike 90% Off Center—AU58 PCGS. The first strike was normal, but the piece failed to fully eject from the dies, and was struck a second time 90% off center toward 6 o'clock. The second strike is at 6 o'clock relative to the first strike, but the top of the date is apparent, and its status as a 1921-S is confirmed by the minute mintmark and spade-shaped eagle's breast. No additional planchet was fed in between the two strikes. A satiny cream-gray silver dollar with a typical strike and a mere whisper of highpoint friction. Surprisingly lustrous for a near-Mint coin, no doubt due to the unusually strong mint frost usually found on 1921-S dollars.

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS



Exceptional 1893 PR67 Cameo Dollar

2369 1893 PR67 Cameo NGC. The Morgan dollar saw 792 proofs coined in 1893, nearly half of which have survived, judging from NGC and PCGS population data. Coins with the Cameo designation are much fewer, especially those in the higher numerical grades.

Deeply mirrored fields establish pronounced contrast with the motifs of this Superb Gem proof, confirming the Cameo designation, and impeccably preserved surfaces are essentially untoned. We mention a small milling mark just below Liberty's chin that may help identify the coin for future catalogers. Save for the usual weakness on the hair above Liberty's ear, the strike on this specimen is above-average, as most of the remaining elements are well impressed. Such is not the case for most other representatives of this issue, for as David Bowers (1993) writes: "The situation of flatly struck Proof coins begun in 1888 ... was continued. In 1892 and 1893 dollars the flatness is particularly noticeable; more so than in the earlier years." (#87328)



Exceptional PR67 ★ 1894 Morgan Dollar

2370 1894 PR67 ★ Cameo NGC. Morgan specialists recognize the 1894 date as one of the best produced and best preserved in the entire series. Several memorable examples are known of this date, and this piece ranks among the most eye-appealing proofs extant. The fields are exceptionally deep in their mirrored reflectivity, and the devices are noticeably frosted. The combination of both presents a strong white-on-black contrast which is even more pronounced over the brilliant surfaces. Proofs from this date were also struck after several years of soft highpoint definition on dollars from the early 1890s; thus, this piece shows intricate detailing over the ear of Liberty and the eagle's breast. Essentially flawless surfaces, the coin appears even finer than the stated grade, as one would expect from the star designation. This is the only PR67 ★ certified by NGC, and there are eight other coins graded higher (2/08). (#87329)



Imposing PR68 Ultra Cameo 1896 Morgan

2371 1896 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. An exquisite Superb Gem with ice-white motifs and darkly mirrored fields. The contrast easily merits an Ultra Cameo designation. Although a powerful loupe locates a few hair-thin striations, relics of the die preparation, no abrasions are observed. The present piece can be identified by a tiny curly lintmark (as produced) on the reverse margin near 9 o'clock.

Only 762 proofs were struck, a reduction of 118 pieces from that of the prior year's proof issue, the famous 1895 silver dollar. According to Q. David Bowers in his monolith *Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States*, two obverse dies were used to coin proof 1896 dollars, "both with date further left than usual, one with two small die file marks below ear, the other with heavy die polish in [the] ear and curls." On the present piece, there is no indication of heavy die polish within the ear, and a couple of delicate die polish lines are present below the ear. Therefore, this is the first obverse die referred to in the Bowers reference.

Mintages of Morgan silver dollars declined after 1891, and bottomed out in 1895. 1895 was the only year without Philadelphia business strike production, and also was the only year that the combined mintages at all mints were less than 1 million dollars. It is surprising, then, that business strike emissions soared in 1896. The three mints struck close to 20 million pieces, with nearly 10 million coined at Philadelphia.

It is true that the economy had improved in 1896. But since Treasury vaults contained more than 100 million silver dollars by 1896, none needed to be struck for circulation. One possibility for the heavy coinage of silver dollars was that they were needed to back the issue of 1896 silver certificates (Friedberg-224). 1896 was also an election year, and agitation by the free silver movement may have compelled increased government purchases of silver. Census: 15 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 3 finer (2/08). (#97331)

PEACE DOLLAR



Sharp, Key-Date 1934-S Dollar, MS66

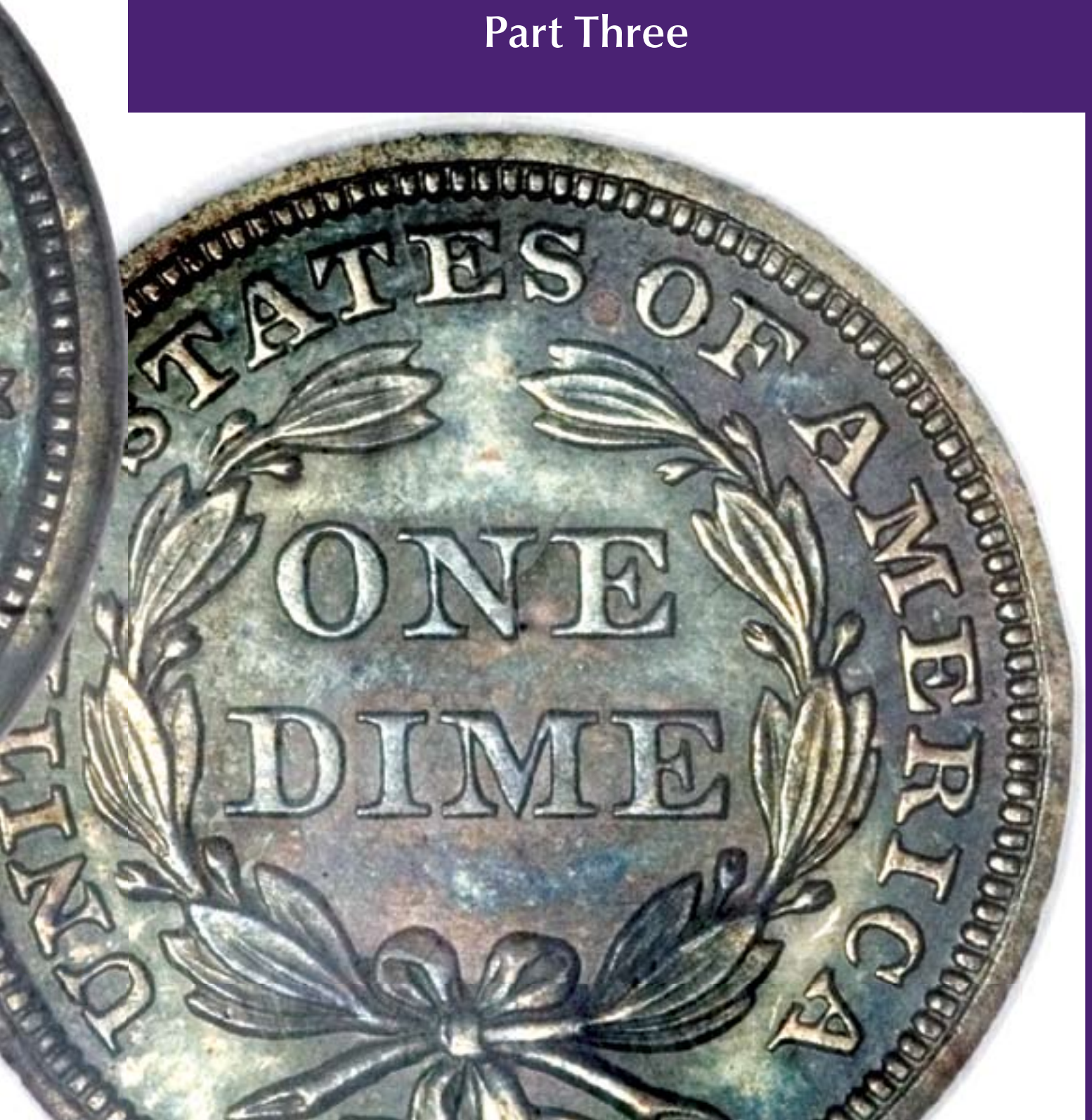
2372 1934-S MS66 PCGS. The 1934-S is one of the key dates in the Peace dollar series. Relatively few of these were apparently saved, perhaps because dealers and collectors in the 1930s and 1940s believed that hundreds of thousands of the coins were stored at the San Francisco Mint or in banks, and would eventually become available. By the time it was realized that most of these coins were placed in circulation, it was too late to preserve many of them. Then in the 1960s when millions of remaining silver dollars were released from Treasury storage, it was confirmed there were no remaining 1934-S dollars to be had, and prices for Uncirculated coins began to reflect their true rarity (Minneapolis Gold, Silver & Numismatic Services, Inc., Volume. 4, 2000, Issue 4).

Potent luster radiates from both sides of this Premium Gem, and freckles of russet concentrate at the margins, leaving the center areas essentially untoned. A better-than-average strike imparts sharp definition to the design features, including most of Liberty's hair and the eagle's plumage. A few grade-consistent luster grazes do not detract. Population: 23 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#7377)



THE PHIL KAUFMAN COLLECTION OF EARLY SEATED PROOF SETS

Part Three



EARLY PROOF SETS



Exceptional 1839 Half Dime, PR65 Cameo The Finest of Only Four Known

2373 1839 No Drapery PR65 Cameo NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. This exceptional 1839 proof half dime is the finest known specimen, and the only one with a Cameo designation. Opportunities to acquire any proof 1839 half dime are limited, and a chance to acquire the finest known Gem proof half dime of any early date must be seriously considered.

Our roster is consistent with estimates of previous researchers. In *The Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Half Dimes*, Al Blythe suggests that four to five 1839 proof half dimes are known.. Walter Breen, in his 1989 *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins*, lists four 1839 proof half dimes. Likewise, NGC has certified a PR65 Cameo, which is the Kaufman coin, a PR65, and two PR64s. PCGS has yet to certify an 1839 proof half dime. In the Bowers and Merena August 1999 sale of the Pittman specimen, the cataloger estimated that “perhaps just a dozen or fewer Proofs [were] made of the date, and with about half that number currently known.”

The following roster of four proof 1839 half dimes is based on our review of auction appearances:

1. **PR65 Cameo NGC. The present Kaufman coin** appears different from any of the following specimens. It may be the April 1964 Stack’s piece, lot 1011, although the quality of the plate precludes a definite match.
2. **PR65 NGC.** Adolphe Menjou Sale (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 108; John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 457; Long Beach Connoisseur Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 84; Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1081.
3. **PR64 NGC.** Paul S. Mory, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/2000), lot 423; Ira and Larry Goldberg (5/2001), lot 472. The Bowers and Merena cataloger states that this specimen resided for over a century in a collection formed by an attorney in Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the late 1800s.
4. **Brilliant Proof.** Major Lenox R. Lohr Collection (Stack’s, 10/1956), lot 254; Stack’s (1/1991), lot 40; Stack’s (10/2002), lot 1155.

Additional appearances:

- A. David Bullowa, May 1952.
- B. Lester Merkin (4/1966), lot 71.
- C. 1971 ANA (Stack’s), lot 617.

Bright surfaces display whispers of light reddish-tan patina in the fields, and a solid strike imparts exceptional detail on the design elements, evidenced by complete separation of Liberty’s foot, sandal, and straps, and bold ribbing on the reverse leaves. High magnification reveals some faint hairlines in the fields intermingled with die polish lines. A light diagonal mark on the right (left facing) breast is the sole marker to identify the coin. Extraordinary deep mirrors frame the silvery motifs on both sides, accentuating the cameo appearance.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#84409)



The Finest Known 1839 Ten Cent, PR66

2374 1839 No Drapery PR66 NGC. Ex: Lovejoy-Kaufman. This extraordinarily scarce 1839 dime is a featured rarity in the Kaufman collection. Purchased from the Allen F. Lovejoy Collection its one the finest of five or six known proofs. Indeed, it is two full points better than the second-place entry in our roster, although one other coin appears on the NGC Census Report as PR65.

NGC and PCGS have reported a total of six 1839 proof dimes, including possible resubmissions. The NGC-graded PR66 Kaufman example is the finest certified, followed by an NGC PR65. That service has also certified a PR62 specimen. PCGS has graded two pieces as PR64, and one as PR62.

Our roster of five different examples is in line with estimates of previous authors. Walter Breen estimates “possibly three proofs” in his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* (1988), and the Bowers and Merena cataloger of the Eliasberg specimen (referenced below) suggests three to five known examples.

1. **PR66 NGC. The Kaufman coin.** 1976 ANA Sale (Stack’s, 8/1976), lot 816; Allen F. Lovejoy (Stack’s, 10/1990), lot 184. It is fascinating that the physical coin matches both plates, but the two plates do not seem to match when compared side-by-side.
2. **PR64 PCGS.** Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 1114; Long Beach Connoisseur Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 103; Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1234.
3. **Choice Proof.** Hans M.F. Schulman (4/1951), lot 1206; Stack’s (1/1991), lot 203.
4. **PR64.** Superior (6/2002), lot 4157. This piece has a carbon spot in the upper reverse field.
5. **PR62 PCGS.** Jascha Heifetz Collection (Superior, 10/1989), lot 3546.

Additional appearances:

- A. New Netherlands (47th Sale), lot 1629, impaired according to Walter Breen.
- B. Virgil Brand; New Netherlands (12/1958), lot 444. This example does not appear to match any of those listed above, and is possibly a sixth specimen.

Medium cobalt-blue toning resides in the open fields of this lovely Premium Gem, changing to violet hues in the areas immediately adjacent to the design elements. The devices are mostly silver-gray, with occasional splashes of blue, especially on the Liberty motif. In addition to the alluring coloration of the impeccably preserved surfaces, a bold strike imparts excellent definition to the design elements. The only identification mark is concealed within the toning beneath the O in ONE.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#4722)



Considered Unique 1839 Gem Proof Quarter

2375 1839 No Drapery PR65 NGC. Ex: Pittman-Kaufman. The Kaufman 1839 proof Seated quarter is considered the only one of its kind in existence, and is the solitary example certified by either NGC or PCGS. It has been off the market for a decade, and before that for half a century. Two of the five 1839 proof coins in the Kaufman Collection are believed to be unique. It is conceivable, in fact likely, that this sale may represent the last opportunity for the present generation of collectors to acquire one or both of these coins.

To the best of our knowledge, the first known auction appearance of this rarity was in the 1945-1946 sale of the F.C.C. Boyd Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1945), lot 147. John Jay Pittman acquired this coin two years later from Numismatic Gallery, privately, in July 1947.

The proof roster for this issue is necessarily brief:

1. **PR65 NGC.** F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1945), lot 147; Numismatic Gallery (privately, 7/1947); John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1298; Phil Kaufman Collection.

Akers indicates that Pittman held this coin in especially high regard and considered it one of the highlights of his collection. He writes: "Without question, it is one of the most important coins in the entire Pittman Collection, a coin that could not be duplicated for any amount of money."

And now this same 1839 proof quarter ranks among the most important coins in the Kaufman Collection! Its mirrorlike fields highlight the motifs on both sides, and despite minor softness in a few localized areas, the design elements exhibit sharp detail. The toning is absolutely superb deep grayish-blue, with subtle gold undertones and whispers of lighter blue iridescence at the margins. There are myriad signs of die polishing throughout the fields, especially on the reverse and around Liberty's head and the date, and heavy horizontal die polishing lines or die file marks are visible below the date. A few minute marks scattered about are totally within the parameters of the grade designation.

This piece is an extreme rarity with undeniable eye appeal. Indeed, we believe it may well be unique, a coin that most connoisseurs of Seated Liberty proof coinage can only dream of owning. The mere existence of a single proof 1839 quarter is remarkable, but its survival in Gem quality is absolutely amazing.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#5528)



Imposing 1839 No Drapery Half Dollar, PR62 One of Only Three Known Examples

2376 1839 No Drapery PR62 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. To the best of our knowledge, the Kaufman 1839 No Drapery proof half dollar is one of only three pieces known. We trace its provenance to F.C.C. Boyd and the World's Greatest Collection. It appears to be the only late die state example, with a bisecting reverse crack that is unseen on the other two examples.

All three known 1839 No Drapery proof half dollars appear to have a crack extending through the outer parts of MERICA and HALF DOL, continuing to a point below the left (facing) wing (an interesting question that arises here is why the Mint would use a cracked reverse die to strike proofs), but they depict several other characteristics that distinguish them. The Kaufman coin is identified by the following: an additional bisecting crack from the reverse rim at 7 o'clock that travels through the leaf and eagle's left (facing) leg, the lower shield, middle of the left wing, to the right foot of the R in AMERICA; and a heavy clash mark within the lower right reverse shield.

A second example, the Hawn specimen, is easily distinguished by a spot over the right upright of the N in UNITED. It also lacks the bisecting reverse crack. That piece most recently appeared in our January 2007 FUN sale, lot 988. Additionally, its pedigree can be traced to the Stack's August 1973 sale of the Reed Hawn Collection, lot 125, and it has appeared in several sales during the last 10 years.

The third 1839 No Drapery half dollar appeared in the October 1996 Stack's sale, lot 300. A small chip out of the edge above first S of STATES identifies it.

The three known examples of this proof rarity are:

1. **PR64 PCGS.** Reed Hawn (Stack's, 8/1973), lot 125; Bowers and Merena (8/1999), lot 199; Goldberg Coins (2.2001), lot 1752; 2002 ANA Sale (Superior), lot 973; Heritage (1/2004), lot 5941; Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 3/2005); Heritage (1/2007), lot 988.
2. **PR62 NGC.** F.C.C. Boyd (World's Greatest Collection, Numismatic Gallery, 4/1945), lot 246; 1946 ANA (Abe Kosoff), lot 812; Stack's (3/1965), lot 440; 1976 ANA (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 1172; Stack's (12/1985), lot 942; Worrell Collection (Superior, 9/1993), lot 712.
3. **Proof.** Stack's (10/1996), lot 300. Unknown previous pedigree.

Additional appearances:

- A. **PR63 PCGS.** Heritage (9/2002), lot 13257; Heritage (12/2002), lot 19261.
- B. Will W. Neil (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 474.
- C. 1948 ANA, lot 1766.

The Kaufman coin, with the additional bisecting reverse crack and the reverse clash mark, was likely the last of the three 1839 No Drapery proof half dollars to be struck.

Several additional attributes stand out on the Kaufman coin that are sure to draw the attention of the Seated Liberty proof aficionado. It possesses delightful field-motif contrast, regardless of the angle from which it is viewed. While not designated a Cameo on the NGC holder, deeply mirrored fields highlight the frosty devices. The rims are bold and squared off, and exhibit fully struck dentilation. An impressive strike provides complete definition on the design features that appears to further accentuate the contrast with the fields. Brilliant fields display barely discernible wisps of sky-blue and gold-tan color under magnification, slightly more so on the obverse. A scattering of inoffensive contact marks and some faint hairlines in the fields are all that preclude the achievement of a significantly higher grade. Indeed, this imposing PR62 coin has fewer marks than seen on many finer-graded pieces.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6381)



Believed Unique 1839 With Drapery Half Dollar, PR64

2377 1839 Drapery PR64 NGC. Ex: Pittman-Kaufman. The rarity of the 1839 proof With Drapery half dollar is attested to by the solitary example certified by either NGC or PCGS—this NGC-graded PR64 coin out of the John Jay Pittman and the Phil Kaufman collections. A second proof was reportedly part of the Norweb Collection (Breen incorrectly called it No Drapery), sold to the family by Hollinbeck Coin Company, but that piece turned out to be a prooflike example and not a true proof.

Very little reference to this issue is found in the numismatic literature, and what does appear is cryptic. In their *Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Half Dollars*, Randy Wiley and Bill Bugert indicate that the With Drapery variety is unknown, obviously unaware of the Pittman-Kaufman example. Walter Breen, in his 1989 proof *Encyclopedia* only says “extra fold of drapery at elbow. Menjou:15, possibly reappearing as Lichtenfels I:2799. Unverified.” Abe Kosoff sold the Menjou Collection in June 1950, and Abner Kreisberg joined with Hans Schulman to sell the Lichtenfels Collection in February 1961.

David Akers, in his cataloging of the 1839 With Drapery proof from the John Jay Pittman Collection (5/1998), lot 1517, reports that Pittman bought the coin from the Kreisberg-Schulman sale of the Gustav Lichtenfels Collection (2/1961), lot 2799. The coin is thought to have previously been in the Virgil Brand Collection.

For those who desire a concise roster:

1. **PR64 NGC.** Gustav Lichtenfels Collection (Kreisberg-Schulman, 2/1961), lot 2799; John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1517; Phil Kaufman Collection.

Deep mirrored fields, including areas within the shields, greet the viewer of this wonderful near-Gem. Whispers of light gold patina around the margins take on faint reddish-tan hues, and relatively strong field-motif contrast, particularly on the reverse, becomes evident when the coin is tilted under a light source. A solid strike brings out virtual fullness in the design features, save for minor softness on the star 7 centrils. A few unobtrusive field hairlines and some minute marks on the lower part of Liberty's left (facing) arm preclude full Gem classification.

It is seldom that one has the opportunity to bid on a coin that appears unique *and* exhibits outstanding technical quality and aesthetic appeal. These attributes make this proof 1839 With Drapery half dollar one of the most important bidding opportunities in the Kaufman Collection sales.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6383)



Extraordinary Finest Known 1842 Proof Half Dime PR68 ★ Ultra Cameo

2378 1842 PR68 ★ Ultra Cameo NGC. Ex: Pittman-Kaufman. The Kaufman 1842 half dime stands head and shoulders above the remaining six examples certified by NGC and PCGS. This is one of only five Seated Liberty rarities that Mr. Kaufman considers his favorites. To quote his friend and ANA president Barry Stuppler, who helped build his collections, "it knocks your socks off." This marvelous coin possesses the highest numerical grade of all seven pieces, it is the only Ultra Cameo, and it is the only piece awarded the NGC Star. In fact, it is the only proof Seated half dime of any date through 1858 that has received the Ultra Cameo designation. NGC has also graded a PR66, a PR65, a PR64 Cameo, and two PR64s. PCGS has certified a single PR64.

Our roster of 1842 proof half dimes includes six different coins, leading off with the Kaufman specimen. In his Seated Liberty half dime reference, Al Blythe estimates that six to eight proof 1842 half dimes are known. Walter Breen, in his 1989 *Proof Encyclopedia* cites seven pieces, at least one of which is unverified, and says in his 1988 *Complete Encyclopedia* "Possibly 8 proofs." Our roster begins with the Kaufman coin:

1. **PR68 ★ Ultra Cameo. The present Kaufman coin.** Numismatic Gallery (privately, 4/1948); John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 467.
2. **PR66 NGC.** Richmond Collection, Part III (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1083.
3. **PR65 NGC.** Phil Kaufman; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 95.
4. **PR64 NGC.** Heritage (1/2007), lot 853.
5. **PR63.** Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 333.
6. **Proof.** American Numismatic Society Collection.

Additional Citations (most represent duplicate appearances of the above specimens):

- A. Howard R. Newcomb (J.C. Morgenthau, 2/1945).
- B. E.M. Wharton Collection (Stack's, 10/1945), lot 1072. Unplated (described as a "purple proof").
- C. David Bullowa (5/1952).
- D. Lester Merkin (4/1966), lot 75.
- E. Bowers and Ruddy (5/1972), lot 711. Not plated in the catalog.

Thickly frosted design features and deep mirrored fields yield a pronounced white-on-black contrast over both sides of the Superb Gem Kaufman specimen, and a sharply impressed strike yields uniformly crisp definition on the devices. Completely untuned surfaces are devoid of any mentionable contact marks or hairlines. Faint die polish lines are visible on each side, as well as some tiny lint marks. The most prominent lint mark runs a squiggly path from the U of UNITED to the lower left branch, and might be useful in helping to identify this particular example for pedigree purposes. An amazing coin in all respects, and one of the most outstanding in the Kaufman Collection.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three.



Finest Known 1842 Dime, PR65 Cameo

2379 1842 PR65 Cameo NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The PR65 Cameo dime from the Phil Kaufman Collection ranks as the finest known 1842 proof of the denomination. Moreover, it once resided in the famous Norweb and Lovejoy collections.

The Kaufman specimen is the only one of seven coins given the Cameo designation by either NGC or PCGS. NGC has also seen a PR64 and a PR65, and PCGS has graded one each from PR62 through PR65.

The roster of 1842 proof dimes that we have developed consists of five different specimens. Yet it is possible, if not likely, that more pieces are extant. We say this because we are unable to account for any of the PCGS-graded examples. While it is possible some of these are resubmissions or crossovers, it may be that there are an unknown number of 1842 proof dimes in private collections that have not yet crossed the auction block.

1. **PR65 Cameo NGC. The Kaufman specimen.** The Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 468; Allen F. Lovejoy (Stack's, 10/1990), lot 211. The Norweb cataloger indicates that the provenance is unknown, but believed to have been obtained circa 1908-1910.
2. **PR65 NGC.** Floyd T. Starr (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 361; Richmond Collection, Part III (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1237.
3. **PR62 NGC.** Superior (10/1990), lot 3491.
4. **Proof.** American Numismatic Society Collection.
5. **Proof.** Smithsonian Institution. Interestingly, Breen for some reason queries "is it still there?"

Deeply mirrored fields establish distinctive contrast with the satiny motifs, confirming the Cameo designation. An impressive strike leaves strong delineation on the design features, further accentuating the device-field variance even more. None of the relief features present even the slightest hint of localized weakness. The fully brilliant surfaces are well cared for, revealing no more than a few unobtrusive ticks that are completely within the parameters of the grade. A minuscule spot between star 8 and the cap serves to pedigree the coin. A small lint mark is visible between star 12 and the knee, and an inverted U-shaped one occurs above the reverse bow. This is a charming example for the aficionado of Seated Liberty proofs.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three.



Extremely Rare 1842 Small Date Quarter, PR64

2380 1842 Small Date PR64 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The Phil Kaufman 1842 Small Date proof quarter is one of only seven known pieces, two of which are permanently impounded in the cabinets of the American Numismatic Society and the Smithsonian Institution. Proof 1842 quarters are known for both the Small Date and Large Date varieties. While many additional Large Date quarters exist in circulated and Mint State grades, the Small Date variety is a proof-only issue, thus the seven pieces in our roster are the only coins available to collectors.

Little is known about early appearances of the 1842 Small Date proof quarter. One citation appeared in the April 1975 *Gobrecht Journal*. In an article titled "Three Rare Quarters," Scott Rubin writes that the first offering of an 1842 Small Date that he could find was in the Charles Steigerwalt June 1893 Fixed Price List #39, where a proof was listed at \$20.

The following roster of 1842 Small Date proof quarters is based on a survey of plated auction catalogs, along with information provided in the listings of previous catalogs.

1. **PR66 NGC.** The Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1516.
2. **PR65 PCGS.** The Jerome Kern Sale (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 1432; Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1428; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 7/2002), lot 210.
3. **PR64 Cameo NGC. The Kaufman specimen.** Century Sale (Paramount, 4/1965), lot 872; R.L. Miles (Stack's, 4/1969), lot 39; Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 1304; Auction '86 (RARCOA, 7/1986), lot 597; August Sale (Mid-American Rare Coin, 8/1987), lot 332; The Stanley Simon Type Collection of United States Coins (Stack's, 1/1989), lot 432. In the roster developed by Bowers and Merena catalogers in their July 2002 Rarities Sale of the Eliasberg-Kern specimen (number 2 above), they pedigree the present Kaufman-Robison coin to a "Connecticut family, circa 1940s. Discovered by Oscar G. Schilke; a complete silver and copper Proof set of the year 1842 came to light in a dresser drawer in Connecticut." This note, written by Q. David Bowers, is based on his recollections including his involvement with the Century Sale, and his personal acquaintance with Schilke.
4. **PR63.** The Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 1572; Somerset Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1992), lot 1179.
5. **Brilliant Proof.** James A. Stack Collection (Stack's, 3/1975), lot 55; 1978 ANA Sale (Bowers and Ruddy, 8/1978), lot 731; Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's, 10/1993), lot 389.
6. **Proof.** American Numismatic Society Collection.
7. **Proof.** Smithsonian Institution.

The Kaufman coin displays a couple of pedigree markers that enabled us to establish its provenance. One is a tiny spot below the left base of the rock, at about 7:30 near the rim, and the other is a faint linear planchet defect that extends from the right bottom serif of the right upright of the M in AMERICA into the field above the eagle's left (right facing) wing.

This near-Gem is essentially brilliant, save for an occasional whisper of barely discernible light tan-gray patina. A well-executed strike leaves uniformly sharp definition on the design elements, which further accentuates the cameo contrast between the satiny motifs and the deeply mirrored fields. The surfaces are devoid of mentionable abrasions. It is only the presence of a few faint hairlines in the fields that keep this delightful specimen from attaining Gem status.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three.



Remarkable 1842 Small Date Half Dollar, PR66 The Finest Known

2381 1842 PR66 NGC. Ex: Pittman-Kaufman. The Phil Kaufman 1842 Small Date proof half dollar is the finest of eight different examples known to us. Like the 1842 proof quarter, there is some indication that a Large Date proof half dollar variety was also struck. The only reference to the Large Date that we are aware of appears in Walter Breen's *Proof Encyclopedia*: "Unverified. Cf. Brand-Lichtenfels I: 2812, impaired." We examined the catalog, where lot 2812 was headlined "Rare 1842 Large Date Proof Half Dollar," and described as a Brilliant Proof. The coin was unplated, undoubtedly leading to Breen's notation "Unverified."

NGC and PCGS have certified a total of seven proof half dollars of 1842, with the Kaufman NGC-graded PR66 leading the list. NGC has also seen a PR65, a PR64, two PR63s, and a PR62. PCGS has graded a solitary PR64. The eight different 1842 proof half dollars believed extant are listed below:

1. **PR66 NGC. The Kaufman coin.** R. Green (11/29/1946); John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1524.
2. **PR65 NGC.** The Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3131; Phil Kaufman; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 201; Central States Numismatic Society (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 6776; 2006 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3197.
3. **PR64 NGC.** The Richmond Collection, Part III (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1787.
4. **PR62.** The Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1922.
5. **PR60.** Superior (10/2000), lot 4373. Superior catalogers note that this specimen has a "Reverse die crack ... from edge of wing to denticles between IC of AMERICA. Minor hairlines and signs of handling."
6. **Proof.** World's Greatest Collection; F.C.C. Boyd (Numismatic Gallery, 4/1945), lot 255; Adolph Friedman Collection (1946 ANA, Numismatic Gallery, 8/1946), lot 816; Stack's (3/1965), lot 443.
7. **Proof.** American Numismatic Society Collection.
8. **Proof.** Smithsonian Institution.

The Kaufman coin displays simply magnificent toning! Iridescent aqua-blue graces the peripheries, turning to a delicate blend of iridescent violet and russet in the centers. What is especially noteworthy is that this palette is nearly uniform on both sides. We say this because it can be difficult to locate early proofs such as this that display just about perfectly matched patination on both obverse and reverse. The surfaces are virtually flawless, entirely free of hairlines or even the most microscopic of marks. Indeed, we are unable to identify a single pedigree marker for future catalogers and researchers. Needless to say, the combination of full strike, beautiful toning, and immaculately preserved surfaces adds up to exquisite eye appeal that is really unreflected in the numerical grade.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6983)



Glittering 1842 Gem Proof Dollar Considered the Finest Known

2382 1842 PR65 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The exquisite 1842 Seated Liberty proof dollar from the Phil Kaufman Collection ranks among the finest known examples. 1842 proofs are more frequently seen than the previous year's proof dollars, and are only marginally more available than the 1840 date. Numismatists vary somewhat, however, in their estimates of surviving 1842 proof dollars. David Akers, for example, suggests a population of 10 to 12 coins in the Pittman catalog; David Bowers, in his 2006 *A Buyer's Guide to Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States*, estimates seven to 14 specimens; and Weimar White, in his 1985 *Liberty Seated Dollar* reference, suggests fewer than 10 extant pieces.

Our allusion to the Kaufman 1842 proof dollar as *possibly* the finest known example relates to NGC's certification of two PR65 coins. The question arises as to whether the second specimen resides in a private collection that as yet has escaped public notice, or is a resubmission of the Kaufman coin, which would then rank it as the finest. In addition to the two PR65 submissions, NGC has seen a PR64, three PR63s, a PR62, and a PR61. PCGS has certified a PR64 and a PR62. Again, some of these are likely resubmissions.

Based on the estimates of previous researchers and on the number of certified examples, it is possible that from one to three other examples remain unrecognized in our roster:

1. **PR65 NGC. The Kaufman specimen.** The Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3780.
2. **PR63 NGC.** Dr. John L. Pellegrini (Heritage ANA Sale, 7/2005), lot 10258; FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1059.
3. **PR62 PCGS.** Lester Merkin (10/1969), lot 376; John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1673; Morris Silverman (Heritage, 4/2002), lot 4072; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 5/2004), lot 253; 2006 ANA (Bowers and Merena, 8/2006), lot 2345.
4. **PR61 NGC.** Richmond Collection, Part III (David Lawrence, 11/2004), lot 1507.
5. **PR58.** Superior (9/2002), lot 1067.
6. **Proof.** Smithsonian Institution.
7. **Proof.** American Numismatic Society.

The Kaufman coin is a glittering Gem with superb golden-tan patina imbued with blushes of sky-blue, lilac, russet, and purple. Mirrored fields offer moderate contrast with the motifs at all angles of observation, but mostly when the coin is rotated just slightly beneath a light source. A solid strike brings out sharp definition on the design elements, leaving no areas with even the slightest hint of weakness. A couple of minute milling marks to the left of the upper left (facing) shoulder of Liberty, along with a tick concealed in the hair at the top right of Liberty's head, may help identify the piece for future catalogers.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6983)



Magnificent 1846 Half Dime, PR67 The Finest Known

2383 1846 PR67 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The Phil Kaufman 1846 proof half dime, displaying outstanding technical quality and aesthetic appeal, is the finest known of approximately 12 specimens. The most recent population figures reveal that NGC and PCGS have certified nine examples. The former service has graded the current PR67, three PR66 coins, and one each PR65, PR64, and PR63. PCGS has seen a PR65 and a PR64.

Walter Breen writes in his 1989 *Proof Encyclopedia* that the 1846 proof half dime was first publicized by Max Mehl in the Will Neil sale (number nine in the following roster) as a “new and exceedingly rare variety—presumably after Neil’s own notes. Mehl there claimed it had been unknown (i.e., unrecognized) until about 1945.” Breen retorts, however, that “specimens had been pictured earlier.”

Breen, in his 1988 *Complete Encyclopedia* suggests that 14 to 18 1846 proof half dimes possibly survive. Al Blythe (1992) estimates 10 to 12 pieces.

Our research suggests that Breen’s estimate of 1846 proof half dime survivors is somewhat high. The following roster summarizes our findings. Some entries are possible duplicates, as the photo quality varies significantly among catalogs, making plate-matching difficult:

1. **PR67 NGC. The Kaufman coin.** We are unable to match this piece with any that follow.
2. **PR66 NGC.** ANA National Money Show (Bowers and Merena, 4/2005), lot 385. The cataloger indicates a pedigree marker near star 1 and after star 13.
3. **PR66 NGC.** Long Beach Sale (Heritage, 2/2003), lot 6190. The cataloger notes a lint mark below Liberty’s raised arm.
4. **PR66.** J.M. Clapp Estate, 1942; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 966.
5. **PR66 NGC.** The Lexington Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/1994), lot 1125.
6. **PR66 NGC.** Floyd T. Starr (Stack’s, 10/1992), lot 326; Baltimore ’93 (Superior, 7/1993), lot 150.
7. **PR65 NGC.** John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1712; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2000), lot 80; Superior (10/2000), lot 4324; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Coins, 6/2002), lot 2062. David Akers indicates that the Pittman half dime was part of an original proof set housed in its original presentation case of issue, and is identified by a small scratch between stars 2 and 3.
8. **PR64 PCGS.** FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/1998), lot 6651; Superior (10/2000), lot 4325.
9. **PR64.** World’s Greatest Collection; F.C.C. Boyd (Numismatic Gallery, 5/1945), lot 239; Will W. Neil (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 1613; Floyd T. Starr (Stack’s, 10/2000), lot 327.
10. **PR60 PCGS.** Whitney P. Sunderland (Bowers and Merena, 3/2004), lot 1035.
11. **Proof.** Smithsonian Institution.

Magnificent cobalt-blue toning accented with lavender occupies the centers of both sides of the Kaufman coin, and is flanked by soft champagne-beige color. Mirrored fields highlight the devices, especially on the obverse, and a powerful strike leaves uniform and virtually complete delineation on the design features. A faint lint mark is located between Liberty’s ankle and star 13. Immaculately preserved surfaces reveal no other pedigree identifiers. Advanced collectors will recognize this unique opportunity to acquire an extremely rare and delightful Seated Liberty proof half dime that is the finest known.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three.



Outstanding 1846 Gem Proof Dime Among the Finest Known

2384 1846 PR65 NGC. Ex: Pittman-Kaufman. While we have not seen all proof dimes of this date that are currently extant, we believe the Kaufman specimen is the finest known, or at least tied for the finest known. Our ambivalence stems from inspection of the population figures that show two PR65 pieces, both NGC-graded. The Pittman-Kaufman coin, however, is the only Gem that we have come across.

In addition to the two Gem proof dimes, NGC has certified a PR64, three Select specimens, and a PR62. PCGS has seen one near-Gem, five PR63 coins, and two PR62 examples. An unknown number of these 16 pieces are likely resubmissions. Indeed, the consensus among numismatists is that about 10 specimens have survived to the present day.

Our roster identifies the following:

1. **PR65 NGC. The Kaufman specimen.** John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1712. Akers writes of this specimen: "Numismatic Gallery (1949). Probably from Ed Frossard's November 4, 1892 sale which contained a complete 1846 Proof set with gold, the only such set known to have been offered at auction in the past. Part of a complete original cased set."
 2. **PR64 NGC.** Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 1133; Phil Kaufman; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 107.
 3. **PR64.** The William Cutler Atwater Collection (Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 441; Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 363.
 4. **PR64.** The Garrett Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1613. Catalogers say: "Provenance not known, but probably obtained by T. Harrison Garrett during the 19th century."
 5. **PR63 PCGS.** Ira and Larry Goldberg (6/2002), lot 2147.
 6. **PR63 NGC.** Julius Turoff Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1976), lot 336; Allen F. Lovejoy Collection (Stack's, 10/1990), lot 235.
 7. **Proof.** Smithsonian Institution.
- Additional Appearances:
- A. **PR64 NGC.** Superior (10/2000), lot 4342.
 - B. **PR63 NGC.** The Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1241.
 - C. **PR63 PCGS.** Heritage (5/2003), lot 5912.
 - D. **PR63 NGC.** Superior (6/2002), lot 4161.
 - E. **PR63 ANACS.** Superior (10/2000), lot 4343.
 - F. **Choice to Gem BrilliantProof.** The Waldo E. Bolen Collection of U.S. Dimes (Stack's, RARCOA, Akers, 11/1995), lot 2076.
 - G. **Proof 62/63.** The Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 109.

Attractive medium russet, gold, and cobalt-blue toning adorns both sides of this wonderful Gem. Impeccably preserved surfaces display mirrorlike fields that accentuate the motifs, especially when the coin is tilted slightly under a light source. A well executed strike delivers virtually complete delineation to the design elements, including full separation of Liberty's foot and sandal, and crispness on the star centrils and the leaf venation. Prominent recutting is visible on 46 of the date, and a lint mark touches both stars 6 and 7 as well as a denticle. There is a long, raised die engraver's line in the field from the bottom of the cap to the drapery. Overall, this piece yields outstanding technical quality and eye appeal.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6987)



Gorgeous 1846 Quarter, PR65 Tied for Finest Known

2385 1846 PR65 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The 1846 proof quarter is clearly rarer than the 18-piece certified population would lead us to believe. NGC and PCGS have each seen nine examples, all in the PR63 to PR65 range, including 12 near-Gems. Many of these coins are likely resubmissions. As early as 1991, there were eight or nine PR64 examples listed in the PCGS *Population Report*, telling us that one or two coins were probably submitted several times in an effort to gain an extra point.

Numismatic researchers generally believe the extant population is somewhere between 10 and 15 specimens. Our roster leans toward the low end of those estimates:

1. **PR65 NGC. The Kaufman coin.** We were unable to obtain a definitive match with any of the specimens listed below.
2. **PR65 NGC.** John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1712; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 140; Central States (Heritage, 5/2000), lot 7304. A spot between the arm and pole, another at the upper left reverse shield corner, a field mark above Liberty's foot, and a light field scratch paralleling the leg identify this coin.
3. **PR64 PCGS.** Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2002), lot 407; JFS Collection (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 4042.
4. **PR64 PCGS.** Auction '83 (Paramount), lot 106; Jascha Heifetz Collection (Superior, 10/1989), lot 3614.
5. **Very Choice Brilliant Proof.** Stack's (9/1997), lot 733.
6. **Proof.** Smithsonian Institution.
Additional Appearances:
 - A. **PR65 NGC.** Superior (10/2000), lot 4359; Ira and Larry Goldberg (6/2002), lot 2205.
 - B. **PR64.** The Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1439.
 - C. **PR64 or finer.** The Norweb Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 1581.
 - D. **BrilliantProof.** Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's 10/1992), lot 404. Catalogers say "hairline scratch across obverse."

Unlike some of the other 1846 proof quarters that reveal localized softness, especially in the star centers, the strike on the present offering imparts crispness to all of the design elements. Not only are the star centrils complete, but the straps on Liberty's foot stand out, as does the foot-sandal separation. The borders are squared off, and reflective fields yield pleasing contrast with the motifs. Beautiful toning enriches both sides, and consists of a mélange of dappled forest-green, beige-gold, lavender, and orange. Close inspection of the immaculately preserved surfaces reveals little in the way of pedigree markers—no contacts, planchet defects, or spots. All in all, a simply gorgeous Gem proof that is sure to elicit spirited bidding.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6987)



Delightful 1846 Medium Date Gem Proof Fifty Cent Considered the Finest Known

2386 1846 Medium Date PR65 NGC. Ex: Pittman-Kaufman. The 1846 half dollar is rare in proof format. The Kaufman specimen, earlier from the famous Pittman Collection, is considered by most knowledgeable numismatists to be the finest known example.

The half dollar of this year displays two date sizes-Medium Date and Large Date. The two varieties are easily distinguished by inspection of the 4 in the date. The Medium Date 4 is connected between the lower serif of the crossbar and the base, whereas the Large Date 4 has a noticeable separation in this area.

Wiley and Bugert (1993) indicate that less than 10 Medium Date proofs are known, and that the number of Large Date proofs is unknown. Breen (1989), on the other hand, lists seven Medium Date proofs and one Large (or Tall) Date. Of the latter he says: "I saw this coin about 1953, attributed it as Beistle 5-C, but have no record of its present location."

David Akers, cataloging John Jay Pittman's 1846 proof set for the May 20-21 sale dates, suggests that 10 to 12 examples of the half dollar coin are extant. Interestingly, NGC/PCGS population data for this issue deviate significantly from estimates provided by the foregoing researchers, as the two services have seen a total of 22 1846 proof half dollars. NGC has certified two PR65 examples, two in PR64, four PR63s, and three PR62s; PCGS has graded three each in PR64, PR63, and PR62, and two specimens as PR61. In all likelihood, a fair number of the certified pieces are resubmissions.

The following roster of 1846 proof half dollars is based on the review of plated catalogs available to us:

1. **PR65 NGC. The Pittman-Kaufman coin.** This is the only certified PR65 that we are able to identify. As such, we feel that the Kaufman specimen is probably the finest known.
2. **PR64 NGC.** Phil Kaufman; Bowers and Merena (8/1999), lot 202; Superior (10/2000), lot 4374.
3. **PR63 PCGS.** Stack's (6/1999), lot 2222. Catalogers say of this "Tall Date" example: "Possibly unique as Proof"; George "Buddy" Byers Collection (Stack's, 10/2006), lot 1138.
4. **PR63 NGC.** Central States (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 7208. Catalogers say: "A thin ... scratch is seen laterally across the obverse resulting in the PR63 grade."
5. **PR63 SEGS.** Heritage (1/2002 FUN Sale), lot 6997; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 552.
6. **PR61.** The Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1935.
7. **Proof.** Smithsonian Institution.

Additional Examples:

- A. **PR65.** Bowers and Merena (9/1988), lot 201.
- B. **PR63 PCGS.** Heritage (2/2007), lot 3509.
- C. **BrilliantProof.** The Winter Collection (Stack's, 1-2/1974), lot 1440. Catalogers say: "From a Paramount Fixed Price offering and then sold as lot 744 in Lester Merkin's Feb. 1971 Sale."

The Gem we present in this lot is an extremely attractive example, made so by rich medium-intensity toning, a powerful strike, and nicely preserved surfaces. A medley of sky-blue, russet, and lavender occupies both sides, but does not diminish the field-motif contrast when the piece is rotated under a light source. Bold definition characterizes all of the design elements. Indeed, close examination reveals no areas with even the slightest hint of weakness. A couple of grade-consistent marks aid in the identification of the coin, including minute contact in the field to the left of star 11 and a faint line above TATE of STATES. Proof halves of 1846 do not appear at auction all that frequently, so the connoisseur of early Seated Liberty proofs will want to give special attention to this delightful specimen.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6987)



Impressive 1846 PR66 Dollar The Finest Known

2387 1846 PR66 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The 1846 proof dollar is one of the more special offerings out of the Phil Kaufman collection. Not only does it display great eye appeal and technical quality, but it is the finest known of all surviving examples, of which there are a relatively large number compared to other proofs struck in the 1840s.

Two obverse dies were used for the 1846 proof dollar. One is referred to as a “blundered date,” which was first entered too low and obliquely, then partially effaced and corrected. Parts of the upper digits 846 show at the bottoms of the final date (see the repunched-date enlargement of the Kaufman coin). Walter Breen (1988) says it is surprising that this die would have been approved for use on proofs. In the April 1997 write-up of the Louis Eliasberg 1846 proof dollar, David Bowers says the repunched die was apparently retired after a few dozen impressions were made. A second obverse die shows no repunching, and is sometimes referred to as the “perfect date.”

NGC and PCGS have certified a total of 23 1846 proof dollars. Coins graded by the former service include the PR66 Kaufman specimen, eight near-Gems, three PR63s, and one each PR62, PR61, and PR55. PCGS has seen one PR65, three near-Gems, two PR63s, and one each PR61 and PR55. An unknown number of these are likely resubmissions.

The following roster of 1846 proof dollars includes nine distinct examples.

1. **PR66 NGC. The Kaufman specimen.** We are not able to conclusively match this coin with any of the following.
2. **PR65 PCGS.** The Jascha Heifetz Collection (Superior, 10/1989), lot 3824. Catalogers attribute as the Repunched Date variety, and pedigree to: “... our 1974 Charles Ruby I Sale, lot 1623 as part of a complete 1846 Proof Set consigned by Allen Harriman and then purchased by Julian Leidman. The set was subsequently broken up, and this Silver Dollar last appeared in our Jerry Buss Sale, lot 1343.”
3. **PR64 PCGS.** John Work Garrett Collection (Stack’s, 3/1976), lot 262; Morris Silverman Collection (Heritage, 4/2002), lot 4074; Rod Sweet Collection (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 1007.
4. **PR64 NGC.** John Jay Pittman Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1674. Akers writes: “This proof was purchased from Numismatic Gallery’s sale of the famous Adolphe Menjou Collection, 6/15/50, lot 2091, for \$220. Earlier, the coin has been in the ‘World’s Greatest Collection’ sale, lot 135.” Akers attributes as the Repunched Date variety; Heritage (Palm Beach Signature Sale, 11/2005), lot 2.
5. **PR64 NGC.** Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 5/2004), lot 255. Catalogers attribute as Repunched Date.
6. **PR63.** David S. Wilson, 1906 privately; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate, 1942; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2211.
7. **PR62 NGC.** Heritage (2007 FUN Sale, 1/2007), lot 1062. This appears to be the same coin as that in the Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 7/1997), lot 244, that was attributed as the Perfect Date variety (no repunching) by Bowers catalogers
8. **Brilliant Proof.** Q. David Bowers (privately, 2/27/1964); Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack’s, 10/1992), lot 586. Identified by a spot between the bases of IT in UNITED.
9. **Proof.** Smithsonian Institution.

Additional Appearances:

- A. **PR64 NGC.** Fairchild Family Trust Collection (Goldberg Coins, 5/2001), lot 866.

A powerful strike imparts virtually complete definition to the Kaufman coin. The rims are squared off, and the dentilation is bold. Splashes of low-intensity gold, yellow-green, orange, cobalt-blue, and lavender are concentrated in the fields, while the high points of the central devices assume a soft mauve patina. Impeccably preserved surfaces enhance the previously-mentioned attributes. The only pedigree identifier that we can locate is a faint linear mark on the right (left facing) hand. This is a most impressive coin that is sure to capture the attention of Seated Liberty proof aficionados.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6987)



Breathtaking 1849 Half Dime, PR66 Cameo The Finest Known

2388 1849 PR66 Cameo NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. This amazing 1849 half dime out of the Phil Kaufman Collection is not only the finest known in terms of its numeric grade, but is also the *only* example designated as a Cameo by either NGC or PCGS. Moreover, the coin pedigrees to the famous Eliasberg Collection, although this is unnoted on the NGC insert.

Previous researchers, including Breen (1988) and Blythe (1992), suggest that about five 1849 half dime proofs are extant, while Akers (1997) gives an estimate of eight to ten examples. Despite the slight disparities, these figures are more or less in line with the NGC/PCGS population of six examples. In addition to the Kaufman-Eliasberg PR66 Cameo, NGC has seen two near-Gems, while PCGS has graded a PR65, a PR64, and a PR63.

Our research into auction appearances of the 1849 half dime, along with that of previous catalogers, results in the following roster:

1. **PR66 Cameo NGC. The Kaufman-Eliasberg specimen.** C.S. Wilcox Collection; Chapman brothers (11/1901); J.M. Clapp; Clapp estate, 1942; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 975.
2. **Gem Proof.** John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 481.
3. **PR64 NGC.** The Richmond Collection, Part III (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1090; Central States Numismatic Society (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 1909; Stack's (11/2006), lot 26.
4. **PR63 PCGS.** Superior (1/2004), lot 180.
5. **Brilliant Proof, close to choice.** Stack's (3/1991), lot 1506. Identified by a small carbon spot in the upper right obverse field, midway between stars 9 and 10 and Liberty's arm.

Additional Appearances:

- A. Superb GemProof. Samuel W. Wolfson Collection, Part II (Stack's, 5/1963), lot 460.
- B. BrilliantProof. John Work Garrett Collection, Johns Hopkins University (Stack's, 3/1976), lot 107.
- C. BrilliantProof. Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 330. Catalogers pedigree to "Barney Bluestone's April 19, 1947 sale, lot 1704."

Splashes of aqua-blue, russet, and lavender visit the fields of this breathtaking proof half dime, while the motifs take on champagne-gold color accented with wisps of russet. Profound field-device contrast confirms the Cameo designation, and an attentive strike emboldens the design elements. The reverse is rotated slightly less than 180 degrees, as appears to be characteristic of most 1849 proof half dime survivors. A minute diagnostic die lump is visible between stars 10 and 11, and a couple of squiggly lint marks occur on the reverse. Close examination reveals no mentionable post-strike impairments on the well cared-for surfaces.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three.



Stunning 1849 Dime, PR66 Considered the Finest Known

2389 1849 PR66 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The NGC-graded 1849 Premium Gem proof dime not only stands out as one of the rarest pieces in the Kaufman collection, it is perhaps also *the* finest known '49 proof dime, or at least one of the two finest. We are unsure of the latter point because we are not able to locate a PCGS PR66 auction appearance. If the NGC and PCGS specimens are the same coin, then the Kaufman piece is indeed the finest known! NGC has also certified a PR65 example in addition to the Kaufman piece; PCGS has seen no other 1849 proof dimes.

With respect to the rarity level of the 1849 proof dime, Breen (1988) suggests there are possibly four pieces extant, while Akers (1997) estimates six to eight coins "at most." David Lawrence Rare Coins Auctions says: the actual number is somewhere between those two estimates, "around 6." Our roster identifies five examples:

1. **PR66 NGC. The Kaufman coin.** James A. Stack, Sr. Collection (Stack's, 1/1990), lot 86.
2. **PR65 NGC.** The Richmond Sale, Part III (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1243; Heritage (6/2005), lot 5378.
3. **PR65 NGC.** Heritage (3/2006), lot 458.
4. **Very Choice Proof or better.** John Jay Pittman Collection (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 602.
5. **Choice Brilliant Proof.** Floyd T. Starr (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 366.

There is an ongoing controversy as to whether the 1849 proof dime is an 1849/8 overdate. Brian Greer (1992) says of his variety 103 1849 dime: "9 over 8. An obvious overdate is listed by Breen (Breen-3256). Proof only." Stack's catalogers, however, in their discussion of the Starr specimen (number 5 above), write: "Repunched date variety. Not an 1849/8 'overdate' as described by Breen (Breen 3256 should be de-listed)."

Seated Liberty dime specialist Gerry Fortin writes about this controversy on his web site, www.seateddime-varieties.com: "In 1849, the mint changed the logotype from the large dates of 1847 and 1848 to the smaller date punch found on 1849 dies. Acknowledging this fact, it is difficult to justify that the date on the 1849 obverse die would be an 1849/8 overdate given the large date punch of 1848. If one examines the date positions of the 1849 proof die against that of the 1848 dies, with the larger date punch, it is immediately evident that the 1849/8 overdate theory should be seriously questioned."

Attractive sky-blue, gray, and rose-pink toning displays a uniform pattern on the Kaufman-Stack coin, and an attentive strike yields virtual completeness on the design elements. Both sides have been well cared for, further accentuating the coin's already stunning eye appeal. Faint horizontal roller marks are visible on the central obverse, and strike-throughs between star 4 and the rim and between NE of ONE identify the coin. Without a doubt, one of the most beautiful pieces in the Kaufman collection.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6990)



Charming 1849 Quarter, PR66 Tied for Finest Known

2390 1849 PR66 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The 1849 proof quarter is one of the rarest issues in the Phil Kaufman Collection, and is one of the two or three finest known specimens. Walter Breen (1989) enumerates three examples, and Larry Briggs (1991) estimates the same number of survivors. David Akers (1998), on the other hand, lists five pieces known to him, conceding that one or two more coins may exist.

NGC and PCGS have certified four 1849 proof quarters apiece. In addition to the PR66 Kaufman coin, NGC has graded a PR64 and two Select proofs. PCGS has seen two PR66 examples, a PR65 and a PR63. We are able to account for only one of the PCGS PR66 coins; the other may be a resubmission, or perhaps exists in an unknown private collection.

The following roster is derived from appearances known to us:

1. **PR66 NGC. The Kaufman coin.** We are unable to conclusively match this coin with any of the following specimens.
2. **PR66 PCGS.** William Dickinson Collection (Chapman Brothers, 3/1894); J.M. Clapp; J.H. Clapp. Clapp estate, 1942; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1445.
3. **Brilliant Proof.** John Work Garrett Collection, Johns Hopkins University (Stack's, 3/1976), lot 160.

Additional Appearances:

- A. GemProof. John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1315.
- B. PR65/64. Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 1585.
- C. PR64 PCGS. Kenneth C. Long Estate (Bowers and Merena, 5/1995), lot 1089.
- D. PR63 PCGS. 1998 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/1998), lot 6181.

A medley of blue-green and tan-gray patination adorns both sides of this charming Premium Gem, taking on deeper hues on the reverse. Relatively strong field-motif contrast is noted on the obverse, while the depth of toning on the reverse tends to mute this variation. An exacting strike imparts excellent definition to the design features, and impeccably preserved surfaces leave virtually nothing in the way of pedigree markers.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6990)



Splendid 1849 Half Dollar, PR65 Perhaps Six or Seven Known

2391 1849 PR65 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. This splendid Gem 1849 proof half dollar pedigrees to the Floyd Starr Collection, though this is not indicated on the NGC insert. While NGC and PCGS have certified a total of 10 specimens, at least three are probably resubmissions, as numismatic researchers are in agreement that no more than six or seven examples exist. An analysis of appearances known to us results in the following roster:

1. **PR66 NGC.** John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1536; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 205; George "Buddy" Byers (Stack's, 10/2006), lot 1150. (We are unable to locate an appearance of a PCGS-graded PR66; perhaps it is the same as this specimen.)
2. **PR65 NGC. The Kaufman coin.** Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 549; Superior (7/1993), lot 421.
3. **PR64 NGC.** The Richmond Sale, Part III (David Lawrence, 3/2005), lot 1793.
4. **PR64 PCGS.** Long Beach Sale (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 3265. Catalogers note that a contact mark on Liberty's eye brow identifies the coin.

Additional Appearances:

- A. **PR64.** Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1947.
- B. **BrilliantProof.** James A. Stack Collection (Stack's, 3/1975), lot 453.
- C. **BrilliantProof.** John Work Garrett Collection, Johns Hopkins University (Stack's, 3/1976), lot 214.

Iridescent cobalt-blue toning, imbued with splashes of orange and lavender, dominates the obverse of the Kaufman coin, while slightly deeper hues of blue uniformly spread across the reverse. A well executed strike imparts razor-sharp definition to the design elements. Close inspection reveals no mentionable contact marks or hairlines. A beautiful example of this extremely rare issue.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three.



Marvelous 1849 Dollar, PR67 The Finest Known

2392 1849 PR67 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. This is a fabulous coin, and the finest known of perhaps seven or so examples. A true favorite of Phil Kaufman because of the flawless fields and extraordinarily beautiful original toning. NGC has certified just three PR67 Seated dollars dated from 1840 to 1855, and all three were part of the Phil Kaufman Collection. David Bowers, in *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States* (1993), estimates an 1849 proof dollar mintage of eight to 12 pieces, and a survival rate of five to eight coins. David Akers (1998) agrees with those estimates and indicates that he has been able to identify only six distinct coins, with the possible existence of another one or two specimens.

Our research has uncovered seven different 1849 proof dollars:

1. **PR67 NGC. The Kaufman coin.**
 2. **PR65 NGC.** John Work Garrett Collection (Stack's, 3/1976), lot 266; John Jay Pittman Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1679; Richmond Sale II (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 11/2004), lot 1514; Heritage (11/2005), lot 2237.
 3. **PR65 NGC.** Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2216; Rod Sweet Collection (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 1010. The coin is identifiable by a pair of contact marks over and behind the back of Liberty's head.
 4. **PR64 NGC.** Dr. John Pellegrini Collection (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10264.
 5. **PR63 PCGS.** Kenneth C. Long Estate Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1995), lot 1219.
 6. **Choice Brilliant Proof.** Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 592.
 7. **PR58 PCGS.** 2004 ANA sale (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 6368. For pedigree purposes, we note on the plates a couple of small contact marks on Liberty's upper right (left facing) shoulder, and one left of the eagle's beak.
- Additional Appearances:
- A. **PR65 NGC.** 1998 ANA (Heritage, 8/1998), lot 8195. Diagonal (northwest-southeast) hairlines in the fields of both sides are visible on the plates.
 - B. **PR63 NGC.** 1996 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/1996), lot 5638; September 1997 Long Beach Sale (Heritage, 9/1997), lot 7170. Horizontal hairlines in the fields of both sides are visible on the plates.

Gorgeous toning enriches both sides of this marvelous Superb Gem proof. Splashes of aqua-blue, lavender, and golden-tan toning concentrate in the fields, taking on slightly deeper hues on the reverse. The Liberty motif is a soft blue-green, while the eagle and its shield are a mix of reddish-gold and blue-green. A solid strike imparts full delineation on the design elements, further adding to the coin's already outstanding eye appeal. Impeccably preserved surfaces preclude the identification of even the slightest pedigree marker. The beauty and rarity of the Kaufman coin cannot help but ensure spirited bidding.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6990)



Elegant 1851 Dollar Restrike, PR66 Cameo The Finest Known Specimen

2393 1851 Restrike PR66 Cameo NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The Phil Kaufman 1851 Restrike proof Cameo dollar is the finest of the 45 coins certified by NGC and PCGS, and one of just eight pieces given a Cameo designation. The Restrike silver dollars are sometimes referred to as the "Centered Date" dollars, compared to the higher date position of the Original strikes. It is generally thought that all 1851 Original dollars were produced as business strikes, while all 1851 Restrike dollars were coined as proofs.

Relatively little is known about the origin of these restrikes. Some numismatists hold that Mint employees made them in the late 1850s for personal gain by satisfying collector demand. Another theory is that the Mint purposely made them to provide a trading stock with collectors for additions to its numismatic collection.

Not only is the origin of the 1851 proof Restrike dollars controversial, but so are the mintage and survival estimates. Production estimates range from 30-100 pieces, while the number surviving ranges from fewer than 30 to 60 or more. Based on the certified population of 45 coins, some likely resubmissions or crossovers, and at least 60 or so auction appearances over the last 20 years, many likely duplicates, we put extant specimens in the 25-35 range. The following roster more or less reflects this estimate:

1. **PR66 Cameo NGC. The Kaufman piece.** 1976 ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 1379; 1998 ANA Sale (Heritage, 8/1998), lot 8199.
2. **PR65 PCGS.** Share (Sunshine) Collection (Superior, 9/2003), lot 2089; Rod Sweet Collection (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 1012.
3. **PR64 Cameo NGC.** The Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1996), lot 228; Dr. Richard Ariagno Collection (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 6/1999), lot 416; Dallas Coin Auction (Heritage, 4/2007), lot 987. A lint mark at star 1 and a spot under F of OF and A of AMERICA are visible on the plates.
4. **PR63 NGC.** The Worrell Collection (Superior, 9/1993), lot 1313.
5. **PR63 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Central States Numismatic Society Sale (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 7368.
6. **PR63 Cameo PCGS.** Charlotte National Money Show sale (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 948.
7. **PR62 PCGS.** The Piedmont sale (Superior, 1/1996), lot 1569; Gainsborough Sale II (Superior, 2/1997), lot 1362. Catalogers say of 1997 appearance: "Previously in PCGS holder."
8. **PR62 PCGS.** The Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena (9/2002), lot 373. The obverse plate shows a stain-like spot above Liberty's foot.
9. **PR62 NGC.** Richmond Collection II (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 11/2004), lot 1516; Central States Numismatic Society Sale (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 7637.
10. **PR62 PCGS.** The Bunting Collection (Stack's, 10/2007), lot 5256. The obverse plate shows a spot between 1 and 8 at top, and another to the left of star 2 (these are also mentioned by the catalogers).

Additional Appearances:

- A. Choice BrilliantProof. James A. Stack, Sr. Collection (Stack's, 3/1995), lot 188; David Queller Family Collection (Stack's, 3/1997), lot 681.
- B. Choice BrilliantProof. The L.K. Rudolf Collection (Stack's, 5/2003), lot 2110.
- C. PR63. The Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3798.
- D. BrilliantProof 63. Dr. Jack A. Adams Collection (Superior, 5/1992), lot 2140.
- E. PR63 PCGS. Kenneth C. Long Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1995), lot 1223.
- F. PR63 PCGS. The Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 703.
- G. PR63 PCGS. The Glode M. Requa Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 9/2006), lot 445.
- H. PR60. The Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2219.

Elegant cameo contrast on Kaufman's Premium Gem jumps out at the viewer, regardless of the angle of observation. The mélange of delicate cobalt-blue, lavender, and champagne-gold patina in the fields fails to diminish either their reflectivity or their elegant cameo contrast. Light gold central devices serve to heighten even more the field-motif variance, enhancing the already stunning eye appeal. A well executed strike sharpens the design elements, save for minor softness on the centrils of the upper two stars. Finally, impeccably preserved surfaces leave little in the way of pedigree identifiers. Only an inoffensive spot beneath the ER of AMERICA and another under RI provide minimal help in this regard.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#86993)



Beautifully Toned 1855 Arrows, PR66 Half Dime One of the Finest Known

2394 1855 Arrows PR66 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. There is no official or recorded mintage for the 1855 Arrows proof half dime. Indeed, Al Blythe (1992) says that proofs are “unverified.” Most previous auction catalogers, however, believe that about 20 pieces were struck, and that about 15 have survived to the present day. David Akers (1997), on the other hand, estimates 50 to 60 were struck for inclusion in 1855 proof sets, with perhaps 25 to 30 coins known today. Based on the approximately 40 1855 Arrows half dime appearances over the past 15 or so years that we are aware of (several of which are “reappearances”), along with the 26 pieces certified by NGC and PCGS (likely inflated by resubmissions), we believe that about 15-20 examples are extant.

Regardless of which figures may be correct, the Kaufman 1855 Arrows proof half dime is one of the three or four finest known. Current NGC/PCGS population figures show seven PR66 coins, and none finer, some likely resubmissions.

The following roster is based on the auction appearances with plates clear enough to match:

1. **PR66 NGC. The Kaufman coin.** According to Phil Kaufman's notes, this may be the Eliasberg coin (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 995.
2. **PR66 PCGS.** Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 334; Baltimore '93 Auction (Superior, 7/1993), lot 155; Long Beach Sale (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 6157; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 369; Ira and Larry Goldberg (9/2005), lot 1609.
3. **PR65 NGC.** New York ANA (Superior, 8/2002), lot 715.
4. **PR64 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 6/2002), lot 2079.
5. **PR64 PCGS.** Thomas Sebring Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2004), lot 1357.
6. **PR64 NGC.** Richmond Sale III (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 3/2005), lot 1092.
7. **PR63 Numistrust.** Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 9/2004), lot 1936. Catalogers say: “It is difficult to know 100% (if a proof) but the possibility exists in this case.”
8. **PR62 PCGS.** Heritage (6/2005), lot 5340.
9. **PR62 PCGS.** Stack's (11/2006), lot 30.

Additional Citations:

- A. **PR66 NGC.** Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 370.
- B. **PR66 NGC.** Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 2/2006), lot 459.
- C. **PR65 NGC.** Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 10/2001), lot 1743.

Beautiful toning manifests itself in mixtures of cobalt-blue and reddish-gold splashed with whispers of lilac over both sides of this wonderful example from the Kaufman Collection. An attentive strike brings out crisp definition on the design features, leaving no elements with the slightest hint of weakness. The only pedigree identifier we can locate on the impeccably preserved surfaces is a faint linear mark from the left diagonal of the M in DIME that extends above the right upright of the same letter.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three.



Stunning 1855 Arrows Dime, PR67 Cameo

2395 1855 Arrows PR67 Cameo NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The 1855 Arrows proof dime out of the Phil Kaufman Collection ranks among the finest of 29 certified pieces. Moreover, it is one of just four examples assigned the Cameo designation by NGC and PCGS. The level of preservation of extant pieces is relatively high, most falling into the PR64-PR65 range.

The mintage figure for this issue is unknown. While Walter Breen (1989) accounted for nine examples, including one in the Smithsonian Institution, our survey of previous catalogs with 1855 proof dime appearances suggests that most numismatists estimate 12-15 coins existing. The one exception is David Lawrence Rare Coins, which suggests there are probably about 30 proofs of this date extant.

Our research reveals what we believe to be nine separate examples, plus the Smithsonian specimen. The photo quality of many catalog appearances made plate-matching difficult. Some listings in the roster may represent the same coin:

1. **PR67 ★ Cameo NGC.** An example in the present sale.
2. **PR67 Cameo NGC. The Kaufman example.** This coin appears different than any of the following.
3. **PR65 NGC.** Allen Lovejoy Collection (Stack's, 10/1990), lot 283.
4. **PR65.** Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 1151.
5. **PR65 PCGS.** 2000 ANA Money Show (Superior, 3/2000), lot 280; J.B. Worthington Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 5/2005), lot 136.
6. **PR64 NGC.** Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1996), lot 79.
7. **PR64 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4346.
8. **PR64 PCGS.** Long Beach (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 6240. Pedigree markers visible on the plates include a carbon spot left of star 5, another under the cap, and one to the upper right of the reverse branch.
9. **PR64 NGC.** Richmond III Sale (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 3/2005), lot 1247.
10. **Choice Brilliant Proof.** Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 370.
11. **Proof.** Smithsonian Institution.

Additional Appearances:

- A. **PR65 NGC.** Orlando Sale (Superior, 8/1992), lot 93.
- B. **PR65 NGC.** Central States Sale (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 2071.
- C. **PR64 PCGS.** 1997 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/1997), lot 5909.
- D. **PR64 NGC.** Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 110.
- E. **PR64 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 6/2002), lot 2151.
- F. **PR64 NGC.** Stack's (9/2006), lot 479.
- G. **ChoiceProof 63/63.** 1986 Georgia Numismatic Association Sale (Mid-American, 5/1986), lot 1542.
- H. **Proof.** John JayPittman Collection (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 621.

Stunning Cameo contrast is evident on the Superb Gem Kaufman coin, regardless of the angle from which the piece is viewed. An exacting strike imparts strong definition to the design features, except for minor softness on the ribbing of the upper-most leaves. A few stray inoffensive hairlines on the untuned, nicely preserved surfaces should not be confused with the faint die polish lines visible in the fields.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6998)



Gorgeous 1855 Arrows Quarter, PR65 Cameo Finest Known Cameo Designation

2396 1855 PR65 Cameo NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. A relatively small number of proof 1855 Seated quarters are known, including this impressive Gem Cameo that ranks as one of the finest certified with the Cameo designation. The proof mintage is unknown, but certainly limited.

Survival estimates indicate that about 15-20 proof 1855 quarters are known. NGC and PCGS have each certified nine specimens, with each service assigning the Cameo designation to three coins. Our auction-records database indicates about 35 appearances of non-Cameo proofs over the last 15 to 20 years (many of which are duplicates), and a significantly smaller number of Cameo appearances. The following roster presents the Cameo listing derived from those catalogs to which we have access:

1. **PR65 Cameo NGC. The Kaufman coin.**
2. **PR64 ★ Cameo NGC.** Richmond Sale III (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 3/2005), lot 1525.
3. **PR64 Cameo NGC.** Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4362; 2003 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 4603.
4. **PR64 Cameo PCGS.** 2005 FUN Sale (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30178; Heritage (8/2006), lot 5188.

Deep mirror fields on the Kaufman coin highlight the motifs that possess a somewhat grainy texture. Aqua-blue and purple toning hugs the peripheries, while light golden-tan dominates the central areas. An impressive strike sharpens the design details, save for minor softness on the stars along the right border, yet these still display most of the centrils. An occasional faint hairline mingles with die polish lines in the fields, but the surfaces on both sides are well preserved. Some light as-made planchet lines through the 1 and 8 of the date did not strike out. A simply gorgeous coin for the numerical grade.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6998)



Captivating 1855 Normal Date Half Dollar, PR66 The Finest Known Example

2397 1855 PR66 NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The Kaufman 1855 proof half dollar is the finest known Normal Date specimen. Previous researchers differ on the number of surviving specimens. Randy Wiley and Bill Bugert, in their *Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Half Dollars*, suggest possibly 20 Normal Date pieces are known, while Walter Breen (1988) says there may be 12 coins extant.

We feel that the above estimates of 1855 Normal Date proof half dollar survivors are somewhat high. NGC and PCGS have certified seven examples, and an analysis of auction appearances of which we are aware results in five separate specimens, and two additional coins that may be duplicates. Readers should be aware that we are unable to locate auction appearances of three PCGS-graded pieces, two with Cameo designations; moreover, some Normal Date coins were likely described as 1855/54 proof halves, and vice versa, in previous catalog appearances:

1. **PR66 NGC. The Kaufman coin.** Baltimore '93 Auction (Superior, 7/1993), lot 427, but unlisted as such on the NGC insert.
 2. **PR65 NGC.** John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1549; Richmond Sale III (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 3/2005), lot 1798.
 3. **PR65 NGC.** Pre-Long Beach Elite Auction (Superior, 5/2003), lot 2574
 4. **PR63 NGC.** Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4397.
 5. **PR62 NGC.** Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4398. Catalogers say Ex Harry W. Bass, Jr. specimen.
- Additional Appearances:
- A. Gem BrilliantProof. Empire State Collection (Stack's, 1/1997), lot 577.
 - B. BrilliantProof. Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's, 8/1973), lot 185.
 - C. Proof. BrandLichtenfels I (Kreisberg-Schulman, 2/1961), lot 1840.

A captivating array of iridescent yellow-gold, sky-blue, lavender, crimson, and orange-gold patination adorns the Cameo-like obverse of the Premium Gem Kaufman half, while a ring of turquoise clings to the reverse borders, changing to dappled tan-gray and turquoise in the central areas. An attentive strike sharpens the design features, save for minor softness in a couple of the star centers. Close inspection reveals both sides to be devoid of mentionable marks. A shallow unpolished area, as minted, between the D of DOL. and the branch stem and a toning spot between star 5 and Liberty's shoulder enabled us to pedigree the Kaufman.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6998)



Marvelous 1855/54 Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo The Only Known Cameo

2398 1855/54 PR65 Cameo NGC. The 1855/54 proof half dollar from the Phil Kaufman Collection is the *only* example of this issue assigned the Cameo designation by either NGC or PCGS. The rarity of this overdate cannot be overstated. Walter Breen (1989) could only account for three specimens, and Randy Wiley and Bill Bugert (1993) say at least three examples are extant. It is our belief that a few more pieces have survived, but not many more! NGC and PCGS have certified 11 1855/54 proof halves, some undoubtedly resubmissions.

As we mentioned in the prelude to the 1855 Normal Date proof half dollar roster, some Normal Date coins were likely described as overdates, and vice versa, in previous catalog appearances. That said, our research results in the following listing:

1. **PR65 Cameo NGC. The Kaufman specimen.** We are unable to definitively match this piece with any of the following.
2. **PR65 PCGS.** Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/19880, lot 3166; Baltimore '93 Auction (Superior, 7/1993), lot 428. Superior catalogers say "Minor spot or roughness between NI of UNITED."
3. **PR64 PCGS.** Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1996), lot 137; Dr. Juan XII Suros Collection of U.S. Overdate Coinage (Superior, 2/1999), lot 200; October 2000 Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4378; Long Beach Sale (Heritage, 9/2002), lot 6855.
4. **PR63 PCGS.** Chicago Sale (Superior, 8/1991), lot 516.
5. **PR63 NGC.** Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 21324. The reverse photo shows a mark between the beak and left facing wing.
6. **PR61 PCGS.** Richard Allen Collection (Heritage, 2/2001), lot 7822. Is this the "impaired" example that Breen (1989) says was once owned by Ted Clarke?

Additional Appearances:

- A. **PR65 NGC.** The Benson Collection III (Goldberg Coins, 2/2003), lot 548; New York Connoisseur's Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2006), lot 771.

Delightful field-device cameo contrast appears on both sides of this Kaufman Gem proof. Untoned surfaces benefit from a well executed strike, resulting in completeness on the frosted design elements, further highlighting their variance with the mirrored fields. A faint unpolished area is visible in the right obverse field to the right of Liberty's elbow, as minted. Remnants of the underdate are evident under the final two digits. A pleasing coin that will be an excellent fit in a Seated Liberty proof collection.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#6998)



Alluring 1855 PR66 Cameo Dollar Finest Known

2399 1855 PR66 Cameo NGC. Ex: P. Kaufman. The 1855 proof dollar from the Kaufman Collection is the finest of five Cameo pieces certified by NGC or PCGS. It also shares with one other NGC PR66 the highest numerical grade of perhaps 15 to 25 extant specimens.

There is considerable disparity among numismatists in the number of 1855 proof dollars minted, and the number of surviving specimens. Mintage estimates range from 30 to 75 coins, produced mainly for 1855 proof sets. Survival rates range from about 20 to as many as 60 examples.

Our estimates of mintage and survival lean more toward the lower end of those ranges. We base this conclusion partly on certified population figures showing a total of 34 1855 proof dollars, some surely resubmissions or crossovers. Moreover, we have recorded approximately 40 sales over the past 20 years in our auction database, of which a number are "reappearances."

The following 1855 proof dollar listing includes PR63 and finer examples. This grade range comprises the majority of certified coins, as well as auction appearances in our database:

1. **PR66 Cameo NGC. The Kaufman coin**, which appears to match none of the following examples.
2. **PR66 NGC.** ANA World's Fair of Money (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1728.
3. **PR65 NGC.** Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2223; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 255.
4. **PR65 PCGS.** Sunshine Collection (Superior, 9/2003), lot 2093; Rod Sweet Collection (Bowers and Merena, 7/2005), lot 1016.
5. **PR64 NGC.** New Netherlands Coin Co. (privately, 7/10/1944); John Jay Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1687; Richmond Collection II (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 11/2004), lot 1520.
6. **PR64 PCGS.** L.K. Rudolf Collection (Stack's, 5/2003), lot 2114.
7. **PR63 NGC.** Worrell Collection (Superior, 9/1993), lot 1315.
8. **PR63 NGC.** Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4397; Allison Park Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2004), lot 587.
9. **PR63 PCGS.** William A. LaBelle, Sr. Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2005), lot 1311.

Additional Appearances:

- A. **PR64 PCGS.** Kenneth C. Long Collection (Bowers and Merena (5/1995), lot 1228.
- B. **PR64 NGC.** Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1996), lot 234.
- C. **PR63.** Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 2023.
- D. **PR63.** Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3804.

Mirrored fields accentuate the satiny motifs on both sides of this alluring Premium Gem, confirming the Cameo designation. A delicate mix of soft golden-beige and powder-blue patina displays whispers of subtle gold-brown accents around portions of the margins, and an impressive strike imparts virtual fullness to the design elements. Impeccably preserved surfaces render it difficult to isolate pedigree markers. We can only locate three or four minute toning spots on Liberty's portrait, and one on the upper right part of the obverse shield, that may serve this purpose. In sum, a lovely Cameo whose level of preservation is unlikely to be surpassed.

From The Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Seated Proof Sets, Part Three. (#86998)

GOLD DOLLARS



Pleasing MS66 1849 No L Gold Dollar

2400 1849 No L MS66 NGC. Stars 1, 10, and 13 are markedly repunched on this important first-year subtype, as the stars were hand-punched into the single working die for this variety. Only 1,000 pieces were minted of this No L variant, after which production was halted. Considerable numbers were saved, however, as the first year of issue. The so-called Small Head No L variant differs markedly from later issues: The wreath is open, Liberty's portrait is smaller, and no L is present on the design truncation.

This example offers glorious canary-yellow coloration with loads of luster and a small orange streak through the center reverse. The strike is bold and the surfaces are frosty and pleasing. A small reverse die crack runs from the rim through E(D) and to a leaf top. Census: 11 in 66, 8 finer (3/08). (#7501)



Rare MS65 1849-O Gold Dollar

2401 1849-O MS65 NGC. The novelty of this denomination's initial year and a sizeable mintage of 215,000 pieces resulted in a few hundred coins being spared from circulation and thus available to the 21st century collector. The vast majority of these Mint State survivors, however, are weakly struck MS60-62 examples. Only occasionally are we fortunate enough to offer a '49-O nice enough to warrant an MS64 designation and Gems are rarely offered. The outstanding example offered here varies greatly from side to side. The obverse appears to have been struck from freshly polished, but heavily stressed dies, with numerous wispy die cracks jetting out from the portrait or the stars. The reverse is more satiny in texture and is unusually well struck in all areas. All four digits are clearly discernible, but perhaps a trifle soft on the 4. An important offering for the specialist in Southern gold. Census: 5 in 65, 3 finer (3/08). (#7508)



Rare and Elusive Select 1850-D Gold Dollar Tied for Finest Certified

2402 1850-D MS63 PCGS. Variety 2-C. Writing in 2003, Douglas Winter called the 1850-D gold dollar “one of the rarest Type One Dahlonega gold dollars. It is also among the most underrated and undervalued gold dollars struck at the Dahlonega Mint.” While this piece shows some of the typical flatness on both sides—on the obverse hair and peripheral stars, the reverse on LLA, most of the peripheral legend, and the 5 in the date—there are few of the other problems that Winter notes plague the issue. The wreath and mint-mark are bold, the fields are relatively free of contact, and there are no prestrike planchet problems such as laminations. A bit of clashing is noted on the reverse, but overall this coin has excellent eye appeal (and as such “worth a strong premium,” according to Winter), with attractive coloration in shades of deep orange-gold and hazel.

According to the Condition Census Winter outlines, this piece appears tied with the Duke’s Creek MS63 PCGS coin and two or three other MS63 pieces (some NGC) for finest certified. Population: 2 in 63, 0 finer (3/08). (#7511)



PROOF GOLD DOLLARS



Impressive Select Ultra Cameo
1862 Proof Gold Dollar

2403 1862 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC. The obverse of the Type Three gold dollar shows only Liberty's head and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with no indication of a year. The Philadelphia Mint, in what may have been a move to economy, used a single, heavily polished obverse die to strike more than a decade's worth of proofs; this die is best identified by weakness at the foremost feathers of the headdress.

This lemon-gold Select specimen boasts obvious contrast. The strike is crisp, and despite scattered hairlines and contact in the fields, the overall eye appeal is surprisingly strong. With an uncommonly bold cameo effect on each side, this is a desirable survivor from an issue of only 35 pieces. Census: 1 in 63 Ultra Cameo, 5 finer (2/08). (#97612)



Lovely 1885 Gold Dollar, PR66 Cameo

2404 1885 PR66 Cameo NGC. The last six proof gold dollar issues saw remarkably high mintages of over 1,000 coins each. Garrett and Guth, in discussing the 1884 issue, note that some believe the increased demand was due to jewelry use, but the low proportion of impaired survivors dispels that notion. It seems more likely that proof gold dollars became popular gifts, since the mintages of proof gold dollars of the 1880s range from a mere 36 pieces to 1,779 specimens; this range is too broad to put completely on increased interest in numismatics.

The gleaming surfaces of this marvelous Premium Gem are primarily yellow-orange with hints of honey. The strike is crisp, and the portrait and wreath offer obvious contrast with the faintly textured fields. An excellent candidate for the gold type enthusiast. Census: 15 in 66 Cameo, 11 finer (2/08). (#87635)

EARLY QUARTER EAGLE



Marvelous Condition Census 1798 Close Date 4 Berries Quarter Eagle, BD-1, MS64

2405 1798 Close Date MS64 NGC. Four Berries. Breen-6116, BD-1, High R.5. During the 12-year period from 1796 through 1807, encompassing the entire Draped and Capped Bust design, few quarter eagles were produced. Production during this period amounted to less than 20,000 coins. The denomination of choice for gold coinage was the half eagle. In fact, there were more *half eagles* coined in 1798 than there were quarter eagles for the entire 12 years. In his *Complete Encyclopedia*, Breen pondered why there were any quarter eagles struck in the first place. In the early days of our Mint, depositors of silver and gold could request the denomination of coins produced from their precious commodity, and half eagles and half dollars were the prevalent choices. Archive records indicate that the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Bank of the United States were the only two depositors to request quarter eagles, and then only on occasion. Survivors today are usually found in grades from XF to Mint State, suggesting that these coins spent most of their lives in bank vaults and failed to circulate, or were simply not released in the first place.

This variety is placed first in the emission sequence since it has only four berries on the reverse, as on all 1796 and 1797 reverse dies. 1798 quarter eagles of both varieties were probably produced from four deliveries with a total mintage of 1,094 coins, along with six assay pieces. These were delivered in January, May, and August 1798, and December 1799. Only about 20 to 25 examples of this variety survive today, or about 10% of the January 11 delivery.

Although it was rated as Rarity-5 in the *Bass Sylloge*, this variety is actually at least Rarity-6. We believe that this marvelous example, which is nearly as fine as the fully prooflike Bass coin, is the third finest known of the variety, or possibly better. The Norman Stack Type Collection coin is the only other example that may exceed the present specimen for overall quality.

This example is sharply struck in rich greenish yellow-gold with traces of light orange toning on the obverse device. Both sides have fully prooflike fields, similar to the Bass-ANA Museum specimen. The central obverse and central reverse have faint adjustment marks, and a minor planchet flake is visible at ED of UNITED. The design features at the center on each side are weakened due to the adjustment marks, but all other design elements are boldly rendered, including the borders. The coin is well centered, with complete border dentils on both sides.

At one time, the Four Berries variety was considered more common than its Five Berries counterpart, although that is no longer the case today. Breen explained: "In the 1950s, possibly seven or eight examples from the dies with close date and four berries continually showed up at auctions and in dealers' cases at major conventions. Four are Unc., including the 'Melish': 1102 with the 'fatal' obv. break; a fifth [Bass-ANA] is a prooflike presentation piece. Repeated sightings of these same few coins gave the date briefly a reputation for being overrated in rarity, and this variety was believed the commoner of the two. In recent years these coins have all mysteriously vanished; we have been unable to locate a usable photograph!" This is only the second Four Berries reverse we have offered in our auctions; the other graded AU53 and was offered in our June 2003 Long Beach sale.

Ex: Bowers and Merena (9/1984), lot 2432; David W. Akers (Auction '89, 7/1989), lot 1358; Chalkley Collection (Superior, 1/1990), lot 4337; Superior (Auction '90, 8/1990), lot 1249; Superior (Chicago Sale, 8/1991), lot 665; Superior (5/1993), lot 1377. (#97649)

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



Rare Mint State 1840-C Two and a Half

2406 1840-C MS61 NGC. Variety 1-A. The first Liberty Head two and a half emission from the Charlotte Mint, which began production of gold coinage only two years earlier. Although the NGC *Census Report* and PCGS *Population Report* show an aggregate total of 20 1840-C quarter eagles in Uncirculated condition as of (3/08), Garrett-Guth (2006) suggest that "about a dozen Mint State coins are known," with resubmissions being responsible for the artificially high numbers at the grading services. This is a sharply struck coin that has bright, semireflective fields. The only surface blemishes worthy of note on this lightly abraded coin are a planchet flake out of Liberty's jawline, a mark below the eagle's beak, and a copper alloy stain to the left of the eagle's left (facing) wing. (#7718)



Sharp, Impressive 1840-D Quarter Eagle Variety 1-B, AU58

2407 1840-D AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-B. This coin will impress the specialist who appreciates smooth surfaces, a powerful strike, and rarity. Note the well-struck central devices, with Liberty's curls prominent. The eagle, too, enjoys sharply impressed claws, thighs, and feathertips—areas often found poorly struck. If one must find fault, several obverse stars lack their central radial lines, but this coin is sharper than most of this issue.

On the obverse there is a sharp bisecting die crack from the rim nearly touching the lower point of the fifth star through Liberty's forehead, top of her ear, out the back of her head, to the rim between the last two stars. Similarly on the reverse there are two die cracks, one down through the E of STATES to the eagle's beak and right wing, with a second fainter one extending through the E of AMERICA into the field below. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold, with luster in the protected areas and minimal signs of handling. For identification, there are a couple of faint lines in the field just above the bust tip of Liberty.

The 1840-D is among the rarest Dahlonega issues of any denomination, especially in high grade. In *Gold Coins of the Dahlonega Mint*, Douglas Winter writes, "In properly graded AU50 or better, it is probably the rarest issue from this mint." Most 1840-D quarter eagles are Variety 1-A. The present piece may be the finest known example of the rarely seen Variety 1-B. As the two known varieties were struck with the same obverse die, it is apparent from the obverse die crack that this variety was struck after the 1-A die combination, which is known without the bisecting obverse die crack. This second variety was discovered in 1997 and presumably remains quite scarce. The reverse diagnostics are similar to the A reverse, but the mintmark is slightly further left, and most of the known B reverse coins show the die crack through the E of AMERICA. A foremost opportunity for the specialist. Population: 2 in 58, 1 finer (3/0). (#7719)



Marvelous, Boldly Struck 1842-D
Two and a Half, AU55

2408 1842-D AU55 PCGS. Variety 3-F. With its measly production limited to 4,643 pieces, the 1842-D quarter eagle is rare in any grade, and second to the 1840-D as the rarest D-mint quarter eagle before 1853, according to Winter. This coin boasts an absolutely marvelous and bold strike for this normally miserably struck issue, the finest we can recall seeing. All of the obverse stars show full radial lines, the hair and hair cord are bold, all of LIBERTY is sharp, and on the reverse the articulation of the eagle is far and away nicer than usual. While the piece displays light circulation wear, the eye appeal is off the charts, with elegant reddish-orange coloration and no significant abrasions. As nice as they come for the grade. Population: 7 in 55, 4 finer (3/08). (#7725)



Condition Rarity 1859-D Quarter Eagle, MS61

2409 1859-D MS61 NGC. Variety 21-M, the only variety known. The 1859-D is usually seen in Very Fine through low-end About Uncirculated. It becomes rare in the better AU grades, and extremely rare in Mint State. In fact, perusal of the population figures reveals that NGC and PCGS have seen only 20 Uncirculated coins, none above MS62!

The current MS61 example displays bright yellow-gold surfaces with the most potent luster residing in the areas around and the interstices of the design elements. An attentive strike sharpens most of the devices, save for the eagle's left-facing leg and right-facing claw, areas that are always soft on this issue. While the '59-D is often heavily abraded, and may contain black grease stains (Douglas Winter, *Gold Coins of the Dahlonega Mint*), the surfaces of this coin reveal just a scattering of minute contacts, and are devoid of alloy spots or stains. Magnification brings out some fine die polish lines, especially in the reverse fields. All in all, this is a rather pleasing coin for the grade designation, that arguably may be somewhat conservative. Census: 6 in 61, 2 finer (3/08). (#7789)

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



Rare AU58 ★ 1875 Quarter Eagle

2410 1875 AU58 ★ NGC. This well struck example is moderately prooflike, and this is undoubtedly the reason it received a Star designation from NGC. Like most 1875 Philadelphia Mint gold denominations, the quarter eagle had an extremely low mintage. Only 400 business strikes and 20 proofs were struck. While the proofs were carefully preserved by the handful of advanced gold collectors of the day, business strikes were ignored by contemporary numismatists. Most survivors are XF to AU, and NGC has graded none above MS60. Census: 12 in 58, 2 finer (3/08). (#7822)



Magnificent 1888 Quarter Eagle
PR63 Ultra Cameo

2411 1888 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC. With a comparatively high survival rate—approximately 40 to 50 pieces known out of 97 struck, according to Garrett and Guth—the 1888 quarter eagle would seem like an excellent choice for the type collector of 19th century gold. Connoisseurs of the proof Liberty quarter eagle series, however, know how elusive Ultra Cameo examples can be.

The present specimen, the only Select Ultra Cameo coin certified by NGC with just two pieces finer (2/08), offers powerful contrast between deep lemon-gold mirrors and moderately frosted devices. Boldly impressed with occasional wispy hairlines and points of contact around the portrait; these flaws define the technical grade, though the eye appeal remains strong. (#97914)



Single Finest Certified PR68 ★ Ultra Cameo 1895 Quarter Eagle

2412 1895 PR68 ★ Ultra Cameo NGC. The present specimen is the only 1895 quarter eagle to achieve the grade of PR68 at either NGC or PCGS. None have been certified finer. In fact, no proof 1895 half eagles, eagles, or double eagles have reached the grade of PR68 at either major service, which makes the current lot the single highest graded proof 1895 U.S. gold coin. As one would expect from its status of single finest certified, the eye appeal is remarkable. The yellow-gold devices are luminous, and provide profound contrast with the glassy fields.

Only the most trivial surface imperfections exist, none of which are remotely worthy of discussion. For the purpose of pedigree tracing, we note a hair-thin line just to the right of the eagle's branch stem. A tiny die lump on the cheek is of mint origin, and is a diagnostic to distinguish the 119 proofs from the 6,000 business strikes that constitute the 1895 production. Although even the earliest business strikes, which could have prooflike fields, could never possess the dramatic device to field contrast of the present piece.

The most famous proof rarity of 1895 is the silver dollar, since it is the sole proof-only issue of the Morgan series. But the proof mintage of the quarter eagle is less than one-fourth the emission of the 1895 dollar. At the PR68 level, the silver dollar is much more available, since 15 have been certified as PR68 (including Cameo, Deep Cameo, and Ultra Cameo examples) with one finer as PR69 Ultra Cameo. Although some would argue the comparison is akin to apples and oranges, it is made to show that the proof 1895 quarter eagle is significantly rarer than its legendary silver dollar counterpart. Those in need of the finest of the finest must consider the present opportunity. (#97921)

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES



Wonderful Premium Gem Proof 1903 Quarter Eagle

2413 1903 PR66 PCGS. Garrett and Guth, in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, seem to suggest that the 1903 proof quarter eagle is an excellent choice for the type collector: "The Proof 1903 Liberty Head quarter eagle must be considered common for the type. There are more than 100 coins known of the date in Proof."

On the other hand, the authors also note that most coins fall in the Select to Gem range, with finer pieces highly elusive. This elegant butter-yellow survivor offers vibrant, limpid mirrors that contrast slightly with the decisively struck devices. Carefully preserved with remarkable visual appeal. PCGS has graded only five examples in PR66, with just one coin finer (2/08). (#7929)

Delightful 1909 Two and a Half MS66

2414 1909 MS66 PCGS. A superior representative of the Indian quarter eagle type. The light to medium orange and lime-green toning is clearly original, and the strike is intricate, even within the lower reaches of the headdress. The preservation is exceptional despite a faint graze near star 5. The portrait and the reverse are particularly close to pristine. Luster shimmers throughout the fields and devices. As of (2/08), the NGC Census and PCGS population are identical for the MS66 grade. Both are 16 with none finer. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#7940)



Surprising Select 1911-D Quarter Eagle

2415 1911-D MS63 PCGS. CAC. Subtle, elegant wheat-gold and caramel shadings converge on this captivating key-date quarter eagle. Both sides offer soft, swirling luster, and on the reverse, the mintmark is bold. Pleasingly detailed with impressive eye appeal and only a handful of wispy abrasions that account for the grade. Occasional glimpses of the coin's diagnostic wire rim appear at the upper right obverse, though the holder hinders viewing of this feature.

While the 1911-D is widely known as the most challenging Indian quarter eagle issue, it was not so well appreciated at the time of release, and few examples were saved. Most survivors show some degree of wear, and among Mint State examples, pieces through MS62 far outnumber Select and better survivors. (#7943)

Delightful Choice 1911-D Two and a Half

2416 1911-D MS64 PCGS. The Indian quarter eagle series is the only classic gold series that lacks any prohibitive rarities. Thus, it can be completed by date and mint by most collectors. But a quick glance at the *Guide Book* reveals an obvious stopper to the series, the 1911-D. Its mintage of 55,680 pieces stands out, as does its four-digit price in VF20. Demand for the 1911-D is voracious, and much of it comes from key date accumulators in addition to the many date and mint collectors of the popular series.

This is a magnificent near-Gem that has radiant sun-gold surfaces and an above average strike. Only inconsequential marks are present, and the eye appeal is exemplary. Although PCGS has certified 20 pieces finer, those are outside the price range of all but the most well-heeled collectors, while the value provided by the present example is incontrovertible. (#7943)

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



Impressive Select 1866 Three Dollar Gold

2417 1866 MS63 NGC. This postwar issue's production of 4,000 pieces, while paltry by most measures, is middle-of-the-road in the context of the denomination. Garrett and Guth note that while some examples were saved, Mint State coins are usually on the low end; they comment most of the unworn survivors " ... are in the MS62 range."

Select and better pieces are highly elusive, and the opportunity to acquire a coin so fine as the present piece comes infrequently. The sun-gold and yellow-gold surfaces show soft, subtle luster and an aura of originality. Well-defined with light, wispy abrasions on each side, but few overt marks. NGC has graded only six MS63 coins of this issue and a mere two numerically finer representatives (2/08). (#7987)



Elegant Select 1868 Three Dollar Gold

2418 1868 MS63 PCGS. Despite its tiny business strike mintage of 4,850 pieces, the 1868 three dollar gold is available for a price. Most collectors, however, will have to settle for a slightly worn example. Others will pursue Mint State coins, but may be disappointed by most pieces on the market; the most heavily populated grade in the Mint State range is MS62, according to the PCGS *Population Report*.

This Select coin offers a distinct step up. The shining yellow-gold surfaces combine reflective margins with swirling luster in the fields. The strike is crisp, and the overall eye appeal is remarkable. While a few small abrasions appear on each side, these are minor when taken individually. Population: 20 in 63, 19 finer (2/08). (#7989)

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



Important 1860 Three Dollar Gold, PR62 Cameo

2419 1860 PR62 Cameo ANACS. This issue's stated production of 119 pieces, the highest figure for the series until 1886, is deceptively large. As Garrett and Guth note, "The 1860 issue, like the 1859, has a mintage figure that fails to account for unsold Proofs that were later destroyed. Although PCGS, NGC, and ANACS report 24 certified examples, this date appears at auction less than once a year."

This attractive lemon-gold example offers gleaming mirrors and bold contrast with the lightly frosted devices, a typical feature for this high-contrast issue. Similarly, small lint marks around the portrait reinforce the coin's originality. Faint hairlines and points of contact on each side preclude a finer designation. (#88023)



Outstanding Gem Cameo Proof 1884 Three Dollar Gold

2420 1884 PR65 Cameo NGC. The 1884 was only the third of the three dollar gold proof issues to have a triple-digit mintage, and unlike the 1860 and 1861 issues, which were heavily melted, the 1884 experienced collector demand to justify its high production. As a result, it is one of the more available proof three dollar gold issues in most grades.

Gem specimens, however, remain elusive. This attractive coin, one that shows bold contrast between the fathomless honey-gold mirrors and the delicately frosted, solidly impressed devices, offers wonderful preservation. An impressive coin with no overt distractions. Census: 6 in 65 Cameo, 6 finer (2/08). (#88048)

PROOF FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



Magnificent Gem Proof 1879 Flowing Hair Stella Judd-1635, Pollock-1833

2421 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, R.3, PR65 NGC. Of the thousands of patterns produced by the United States Mint, all but a handful are collected and studied almost exclusively by specialists. The highly elusive nature of such pieces, not to mention the cost and the impossibility of forming a complete set, limits their popularity to a small subset of numismatists. As far back as 1883, a time when pattern production was ongoing (if not so active as in earlier decades), certain collectors described patterns largely as curiosities, not worthy of serious analysis. In his introduction to *United States Gold Patterns*, David Akers (1975) quoted Patterson Du Bois, author of a January 1883 article, "The Pattern Piece," published in the *American Journal of Numismatics*. His description of such items is vivid and memorable:

"Open for me your cabinet of Patterns, and I open for you a record, which but for these half-forgotten witnesses, would have disappeared under the finger of Time. Read to me their catalogue, and I read to you, in part, at least, the story of an escape from the impractical schemes of visionaries and hobbyists—a tale of national deliverance from minted evil."

Today, far from perceiving patterns as "deliverance from minted evil," collectors consider them to be fascinating detours from regular-issue coinage, often with their own artistic and technical merits. In addition, while most such pieces are far from readily available, a handful of patterns were produced in sufficient quantity that they are considered collectible, not only by pattern specialists, but by the general population of U.S. coinage enthusiasts. The Flying Eagle cents of 1856 are a famous example, and, among gold coins, the 1907 Saint-Gaudens eagles with wire rim and periods at E PLURIBUS UNUM are sometimes collected alongside the regular issues. One widely collected pattern, however, is not collected alongside any series, since it occupies a singular place in the annals of American coinage. That piece is the 1879 Flowing Hair stella.

Originally, the 1879 Flowing Hair stella was like many other pattern issues, produced in highly limited quantities. Pollock (1994) quotes research by R.W. Julian, published in the November 1987 edition of *The Numismatist* under the title "The Stella: Its History and Mystery," that claims that just 25 sets of three coins, each containing an 1879 Flowing Hair stella, as well as an 1879 metric dollar (Pollock-1813) and an 1879 goloid dollar (Pollock-1822), were produced and distributed to Congress. A previous estimate of only 15 sets appeared in Akers. The story might have ended there, with the pieces winding up as rarities in scattered pattern cabinets and generally unappreciated by numismatists at large.

Congress, or more accurately, members of Congress who saw the pieces and wanted examples of their own, intervened. Early in 1880, the Mint struck off further three-coin sets, which were then made available to legislators at cost. A famous contemporary diatribe by S.K. Harzfeld, described in Breen's *Encyclopedia* and elsewhere, noted with some bitterness that the gift-giving of representatives and senators had led to the patterns appearing in the hands of "boarding house keepers" and women of ill repute. The pieces also attracted the attention of contemporary collectors, who soon discovered that while Congressmen could obtain the coins, they could not, except by working through various agents who claimed Mint connections. In many ways, this 19th century pursuit of the sets containing the stella cemented its reputation as desirable, though the odd denomination made the four dollar gold pieces more sought-after than the accompanying goloid and metric dollars; the lower-denomination pieces never achieved the same cachet.

Since a number of 1879 Flowing Hair stellas are known in various states of impairment, the search for an attractive and well-preserved example can prove long and occasionally frustrating. This delightful Gem exemplar should prove a welcome change to the discerning collector. Honey-gold, orange, and apricot-wheat shades converge on the shining surfaces. Faint striations cross the portrait and the central highpoints show a hint of softness, both suggestive of this piece being one of the 1880 restrikes. A few tiny points of contact are present at the margins, but these flaws are trivial in light of the pattern's incredible visual appeal. In short, this is an astonishingly beautiful survivor that merits a place in a world-class collection. (#8057)



Outstanding PR64 Cameo 1879 Flowing Hair Stella

2422 1879 PR64 Cameo PCGS. Judd-1635, R.3. Today, travel-related commerce between European countries is aptly facilitated by the euro, which was introduced in 1999 to alleviate the problems that had faced international voyagers for centuries before. The Honorable John Adam Kasson (1822-1910) was a U.S. politician and lawyer from Iowa during the second half of the 19th century. His political appointments required travel throughout Europe and, through his tours, he had first-hand experience with the inconvenience of conducting business across international currencies. Even the simplest of transactions at a merchant often resulted in the awkward-and probably inaccurate-conversion of American hard currency into the local monetary unit. Change was required since the various European currencies, and of course the U.S. dollar, did not have a denomination that was truly equal to one another. Thus was born the idea for the American stella, or four dollar gold piece, which Kasson suggested to Secretary of State John Sherman in early 1879. Kasson had all of the credentials for developing a solution to the international currency debacle; he was chairman of the United States House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures from 1863 to 1867, helped to negotiate postal conventions between Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland in 1867, and was the U.S. ambassador to Austria-Hungary from 1877 to 1881. Kasson had devised a plan to alleviate the problems facing those, especially Americans, who traveled throughout Europe. He calculated that a gold coin of four U.S. dollars would approximate the Austrian eight florin, French twenty franc, Italian twenty lire, Spanish twenty pesetas, and Dutch eight florin coins, within a few cents (Breen, 1977). It seemed foolish to produce a coin that only approximated other currencies, since change would still be needed. However, a perfect solution was not feasible since the values of the various currencies floated against each other at a varying rate and determining the actual intrinsic value of each piece was really the only way to solve the problem, even though change would still be required. The idea of a single currency that would solve the problem was idealistic at best, but dignified in its simplicity.

Perhaps through political allies, Kasson's idea was favorably considered by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in 1879 and the production of a limited number of the four dollar gold coins was ordered to be prepared by the Mint. The purpose for coining of the samples was to provide government officials with a prototype of the proposed international currency. As such, stellas, so named for the large star on the reverse (from the Latin "stella," meaning star), are technically patterns, the current piece attributed as Judd-1635. It is believed that only 15 pieces of the Flowing Hair stellas were coined in 1879, although it is now believed that between 600 and 700 additional patterns were struck in 1880 from the original dies. Since it is difficult to differentiate between the originals and so-called restrikes, all 1879 Flowing Hair stellas, as engraved by Charles Barber, are considered Judd-1635. Patterns were also produced in copper, aluminum, and white metal. George Morgan designed a similar issue for 1879, which shares the same reverse die, but the obverse is of a Coiled Hair design (Judd-1638). The 1879 Flowing Hair four dollar pieces are the most available today, even though they are hardly considered common. Many are impounded in collections and numerous examples are circulated or impaired, suggesting that members of Congress, the intended recipients, treated the stellas as souvenirs. Competition for attractive, high grade specimens is fierce, as evinced by the strong prices realized whenever a stella crosses the auction block.

The current piece is one of 17 designated at PR64 Cameo at PCGS, with 18 grading finer within the Cameo designation (3/08). As one would expect from a Cameo coin, the devices are noticeably frosted with deeply contrasting mirror-like fields. The surfaces have a slight reddish tinge, and are fully struck. As seen on most stellas, there are numerous roller marks in the center of the obverse; on this piece they are almost vertical. An essentially defect-free stella and a commanding example of this important and popular experimental coinage. (#88057)

EARLY HALF EAGLES



1795 Small Eagle Five Dollar Gold
AU Details, BD-3



2423 1795 Small Eagle—Repaired, Improperly Cleaned—NCS.
AU Details. Breen-6412, BD-3, High R.3. This die marriage is frequently referred to as the most “common” of the 1795 half eagle varieties, but some words of caution in this regard are extended to us by John Dannreuther, writing in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* (2006), when he says: “Although this is the most common variety of 1795 Small Eagle coinage, one must realize *common* is a very relative term. Even if there are 200 extant for this pairing, it is still a rare coin.” This example has a somewhat muted appearance from improper cleaning and “repair”, as noted by NCS. Most of the design details remain evident, however, and there are no severe abrasions on either side of the coin.

From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#8066)



Popular BD-6 1795 Small Eagle Five, AU58

2424 1795 Small Eagle AU58 NGC. Breen-6414, BD-6, R.5. BD Die State b/c. A scarce die pairing, often seen cleaned and/or damaged. 12 die pairings were utilized by the Mint to produce an estimated mintage of at least 8,707 half eagles dated 1795. Of the 12 varieties known to exist, all are R.5 or scarcer except for the slightly more available BD-3, which is an R.3+. This is not surprising since Bass-Dannreuther suggest an extant population of 500 to 600 examples for the entire date and type. Due to the rarity of the 1795 Small Eagle five dollar varieties, few collectors are able to pursue this date by die marriage. In fact the series as a whole is challenging, even though there are only 18 varieties to collect. Dannreuther noted about this issue in his 2006 reference that "Harry Bass is the only numismatist to have completed a variety set of Small Eagle coins!"

The obverse displays a closely spaced date with the 9 and 5 almost touching, and the star at the lower right is farther from the bust than any other 1795 obverse. A thin die crack is seen on the reverse from the rim through the N of UNITED to the eagle. Offered here is an exceptionally fine example of this popular, first year half eagle. The striking details are strong throughout and much of the original luster remains in the more protected areas of the design. The basic yellow-gold color of the coin is sharply accented by deep reddish patina that surrounds the devices and also lies within the recesses of the design elements. (#8066)



Lustrous 1795 BD-3 Half Eagle, MS61

2425 1795 Small Eagle MS61 PCGS. Breen-6412, BD-3, High R.3. Star 11 is solidly joined to Y and star 12, diagnostic for the obverse. The left branch of the wreath has a leaf joined to the final S with the right branch separated from the O, diagnostic for the reverse. The obverse appears to be state b, with a die crack from the border to star 12, continuing faintly into the field from the inner point of the same star. The reverse appears to be uncracked, with an engraving line from a dentil to the right top of E in UNITED. This may be the same feature that Dannreuther calls a crack in his state b. Die state analysis and emission sequence study indicate that BD-3 was probably the third variety coined in the late summer of 1795.

The BD-3 die combination is far more plentiful than any other 1795 variety, an ideal choice for date and type collectors. John Dannreuther estimates more than 200 examples exist, consistent with our estimate. Our own survey of auction records leads us to believe that about two dozen Mint State examples of the variety still exist today, mostly in the MS60 to MS63 range. This example compares favorably to most of the finest survivors.

Brilliant greenish yellow-gold surfaces exhibit satiny luster. Clean surfaces and excellent eye appeal help to define the grade. Slight surface roughness near the date appears to be the result of improperly mixed alloy that creates slight lamination in that area. Population: 18 in 61, 47 finer (3/08). (#8066)



The Bass 1795 BD-8 Half Eagle MS63 Prooflike Probably the Finest Known

2426 1795 Small Eagle MS63 Prooflike NGC. B-6416, BD-8, High R.5. Sometimes called a Small Date variety, due to the spacing of the date. The diagnostic identifier is found on the reverse, with only three berries in the wreath, that on the outside left below the center of the E in STATES. Both dies are perfect, apparently as always in this die marriage.

The BD-8 half eagle is a very special die marriage, because both the obverse die and the reverse die were used in 1798. The obverse die was one of two that were used in 1798 to coin the elusive 1795 Heraldic Eagle coins, and the reverse was used to coin the extremely rare 1798 Small Eagle half eagle. The obverse die was also used for two other Small Eagle marriages, BD-9 and BD-10.

A total of 12 die varieties are known for the 1795 Small Eagle fives, an exceptional number of varieties for a low mint-age, estimated at about 13,000 coins. Just one of the die marriages, BD-3, is considered common. The rest are ranked as R.5 or higher. The original half eagle production was the result of eight obverse dies and nine reverse dies. In the case of this variety, struck from obverse 6 and reverse E, it is the first of four die marriages formed from the same obverse die.

Harry Bass acquired two examples of the variety, this coin and another that was retained by the Harry Bass Foundation. We believe that the present coin is actually marginally finer than the other, and is probably the finest known example of the die marriage. We currently have records of a dozen different examples, ranging down to XF40.

An impressive Mint State example with fully prooflike surfaces, both sides exhibit brilliant yellow luster with faint traces of pale green. A few faint hairlines and trivial abrasions prevent a higher grade. Three or four tiny lint marks are visible on the obverse. Slight adjustment marks at the center of the reverse result in weak details and the central obverse. The fields are deeply reflective, with slight cameo contrast evident on the obverse and reverse. Traces of strike doubling are evident, suggesting that it may have actually been struck twice in an effort to produce an especially attractive coin.

Ex: Bartle Collection (Stack's, 10/1984), lot 1110; Harry W. Bass, Jr. (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 715. (#8066)



Wonderful 1795 Small Eagle Five Dollar, BD-2, R.6 MS64, Finest Certified of the Variety

2427 1795 Small Eagle MS64 NGC. Breen 1-C, Breen-6412, Bass-3034, BD-2, R.6. The 1795 half eagles were the first gold coins struck at the Philadelphia Mint, from dies prepared by Robert Scot. This design complied exactly with the law established by the Coinage Act of April 2, 1792, regarding obverse and reverse devices. Section 10 of that legislation stated: "Upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with this inscription, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" The only additional embellishments were the stars on the obverse and the wreath and olive branch on the reverse.

In *Numismatic Art in America*, Cornelius Vermeule discussed this design at some length: "The industrious Robert Scot seems also to have created the bust of Liberty that dominated the gold coinage from 1795 until John Reich introduced his turbaned ladies in 1807 and 1808. His [Scot's] source could well have been an ideal, somewhat backward portrait of Martha Washington arrayed for an evening reception, a considerably more suave, tranquil presentation than that identified with the half-disme of 1792. The Liberty cap is a great tumultuous affair of soft felt, that somehow manages to tower amid a large, curled forelock and long, wavy tresses. It is hard to say what is cap and what is hair entwined about it. The face is flat, blunt, and thoroughly bourgeois. The draped bust is a truncated curiosity. Greco-Roman classicism has been misunderstood here, for this is the type of draped neck ordinarily found in ancient art when a marble bust has been created for insertion into the body of a draped statue. The entire presentation makes little sense as an immediate visual experience. Scot surely did not originate this form of classicism in the Federalist period; no doubt he adapted the design from some case after the antique or some contemporary marble by a sculptor of modest talents." After breaking down the Scot design, Vermeule continued by defending it: "Criticism comes easy, however, and it must not be overlooked that Robert Scot's first gold coinage has a positive character of its own, a healthy individuality and almost-rustic charm that conveys the message of a young nation seeking its identity as well as any monumental manifestation of the early arts in America."

An extensive coinage of gold took place during the earliest years at the Mint, with 12 die varieties for the 1795 Small Eagle half eagles and five more for the 1795 eagles. This variety, currently identified by the variety notation BD-2, is considered the second die marriage produced, probably in early August 1795. John Dannreuther suggested that this variety may have been among coins from Warrant 26, consisting of 520 pieces delivered on August 11. It is also a rare variety among 1795 half eagles. Harry Bass, who collected two dozen half eagles dated 1795, only found one example of this variety during his three decades of collecting gold coins. Only about 20 to 30 pieces are known from this die combination, and this example has the highest numerical grade of any. The surfaces on this wonderful coin have bright lemon-yellow color with splashes of rich honey-gold toning. Some unusual striations are visible in the lower obverse fields. Both sides are fully prooflike with several visible lint marks, suggesting that the planchet may have received special treatment before this piece was struck. (#8066)



Very Rare 1798 Large Eagle, Small 8 Five Dollar
BD-6, R.6, Choice AU

2428 1798 Large Eagle, Small 8 AU55 NGC. Breen-6430, BD-6, R.6. BD Obverse State a, Reverse State b (early). Wrongly attributed by NGC as a Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse half eagle, this piece is in reality the rarer Small 8 (sometimes called Normal 8, as in Bass-Danneuther), 13 Stars Reverse. The die pairing shows a normal-size 8 that touches the bust and a "fat" 1 lying over a hair curl. The reverse stars are arranged in an irregular cross pattern, with the left foot of A near the tip of feather 4. The BD die state is defined by cracks on each side: On the obverse, a crack runs from the rim through B, the forecurl, front of the face, through star 13 and back to the rim. On the reverse, a crack runs from the rim to the left of O, through a cloud, (UNU)M, the eagle's right (facing) wing joint, but not visibly into the field below.

This piece displays much luster clinging to the orange-gold surfaces. Axial die misalignment has made the right-side peripheral elements weaker: stars 9-11 on the obverse, and AM on the reverse. A few moderate adjustment marks are seen in the center reverse, but some prooflikeness is also present on that side, and the coin presents as enormously appealing, despite some light abrasions on each side and a single scrape above the eagle's right (facing) wing, near the rim.

A quick search through our Permanent Auction Archives reveals that this is apparently the finest certified example (at least, attributed as such) of this very rare variety that we have ever had the privilege to offer. This coin represents a prime but fleeting opportunity for the alert early gold specialist to obtain a nice Choice AU example of this rarity. (#8079)





Choice AU 1802/1 Half Eagle
Extremely Rare BD-3 Variety

2429 1802/1 AU55 PCGS. Breen-6440, BD-3, High R.7. The centered 2 over 1 overdate, as found on the majority of 1802/1 examples of the 1802/1. The reverse die, however, is extremely rare. It is promptly identified by a cigar-shaped die flaw atop the fourth star of the second row. Despite this memorable flaw, only two examples are verified, per the 2006 Bass-Dannreuther. One of them, as expected, is included in the Harry W. Bass, Jr. reference collection, which is housed in the ANA Museum and possibly forever off the market. The other previously known example was Marvin Taichert's discovery piece for the variety, which was sold as lot 38 in a 5/2001 Stack's auction.

The present piece is now the third known for the variety. Like the other two coins, it has moderately prooflike fields. It is a later die state than the Bass specimen, since the reverse has hair-thin cracks connecting (STAT)ES OF. Clash marks from the clouds are visible above the date and above the lowest curl. The Bass notebook mentions that his example of BD-3 was clashed, presumably in a similar manner.

The Taichert example was graded AU in its 2001 auction appearance, which makes the present piece the finest available outside of a museum. The strike is superior to the Taichert example, especially on the wings and peripheral legends. Mint luster is extensive, and friction is generally limited to Liberty's forehead, chin, and drapery. A pinscratch between the ear and star 12 is only visible beneath a loupe. The eye appeal is impressive, and the lot represents a major opportunity for the early gold specialist. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#8083)





Bright 1802/1 Five Dollar, MS61, BD-8

Bright AU58 1807 Bust Left Five Dollar

2430 1802/1 MS61 NGC. Breen-6440, BD-8, R.4. This issue is always popular with collectors due to the fact that each of the eight known 1802 half eagle varieties are bold overdates and it is one of the more available dates in the Capped Bust Right, Heraldic Eagle five dollar series. The 1802/1 is not exactly common, however. The 2006 Bass-Dannreuther reference entitled *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* opines that only 400 to 500 examples are extant in all grades. This is one of the few Uncirculated pieces known. The surfaces are bright and show good mint luster, especially on the reverse. Sharply struck throughout on both the hair curls of Liberty and the eagle's plumage above the shield. Only the slightest abrasions can be seen with a magnifier, none of which are large enough for individual mention. (#8083)

2431 1807 Bust Left AU58 NGC. Breen-6453, BD-8, R.2. Deep straw-gold coloration and ample luster are the most positive features of this near-Mint State coin. Light adjustment marks are located on the obverse rim from 8 o'clock to 3 o'clock, thus resulting in strike weakness at the obverse periphery and, as expected due to metal flow issues, on the reverse rim. Scattered abrasions on both sides are commensurate with the assigned grade and do not detract from the overall eye appeal of this piece. Although the 1807 half eagle is the least challenging of the two known varieties of this date, and also one of the more available issues of all early fives, demand for attractive examples remains strong. (#8101)



Delightful 1808 Close 5D Half Eagle, BD-3, MS63

2432 1808 MS63 NGC. Close 5D, Breen-6456, BD-3, R.4. Called "Normal 5D" in Bass-Dannreuther, as opposed to "Wide 5D." The date is centered between the dentils and the bust, and the reverse has 5D normally spaced, with the A of STATES centered over LU in PLURIBUS. The final 08 is a bit closer than 180, and the upright of 1 is over a space between denticles. There is a tiny centering dot on the cheek of Liberty.

This example shows lovely, distraction-free green-gold surfaces with good luster and a bold strike. A few wispy contact marks account for the grade, but there are no singular abrasions, and there is much eye appeal commending this delightful coin. NGC Census for the date: 31 in 63, 12 finer (3/08). (#8102)

Pleasing MS62 1810 Half Eagle Large Date, Large 5, BD-4

2433 1810 Large Date, Large 5 MS62 NGC. Breen-6459, BD-4, R.2. This Capped Bust gold type coin is decisively struck save for the eagle's claws. Luster dominates the borders and devices, and abrasions are inconsequential for the designated grade. Traces of adjustment marks (as made) are limited to the reverse denticles.

Although half eagles from this era have reasonable mintages, they seldom circulated since their bullion value exceeded face. Most were ordered by traders who exported them in return for foreign goods. After the gold coins reached European hands, they were melted, and recoinced in more familiar local types. Most decimated of all was the 1822, of which three examples are known despite a reported mintage of 17,796 pieces. (#8108)



Beautiful Gem 1810 Half Eagle Large Date, Large 5, BD-4

2434 1810 Large Date, Large 5 MS65 NGC. Breen-6459, BD-4, R.2. Many advanced numismatists have tackled the Capped Bust Left half eagle type, which was struck between 1807 and 1812. The series is collectible by date, unlike other early gold series that possess such costly stoppers as the 1796, 1797, 1815, 1822, and 1829. True, certain varieties, such as the 1810 Small Date, Small 5 and Large Date, Small 5 are extremely rare, but date collectors can choose the 1810 Small Date, Tall 5 or the 1810 Large Date, Large 5 as an affordable alternative.

But date and type collectors still find the Capped Bust Left type to be a challenge. Over its entire six-year run, fewer than 400,000 pieces were struck, and most of the production was exported overseas and promptly melted to recover its bullion. Among those set aside, many were subjected to jewelry use, or were cleaned or otherwise mishandled by uninformed collectors. Compared to post-1834 half eagle types, few exist clean surfaces and unbroken cartwheel luster. Most Mint State 1810 half eagles lack highpoint friction, but the open fields are more subdued than the devices and borders.

Its unabashed and original luster sets the present Gem apart from the typical Uncirculated Capped Bust Left half eagle. As one would expect from the MS65 level, marks are minimal, and are limited to a few delicate field grazes. The strike is good, with only slight softness present on the hair above the ear, and on the left (facing) wing near the shield. The type or date collector who has waited patiently to acquire a full-fledged Gem should take advantage of the present opportunity. (#8108)



Incredible 1820 BD-7 Half Eagle, MS65

2435 1820 Curl 2, Large Letters MS65 PCGS. Breen-6477, BD-7, High R.7. Varieties of the 1820 half eagles are extremely confusing, and even the experts get them wrong from time to time. This is mostly due to the changing variety designations by various authors, including Walter Breen and Robert Miller. John Dannreuther's recent entry into the literature of early gold coinage has gone a long way to straighten out the past problems. Today, we know that there are nine different varieties of the 1820 half eagles, including three major types:

1820 Square Base 2, Large Letters: BD-1, BD-2, BD-3, BD-4

1820 Curved Base 2, Large Letters: BD-5, BD-7, BD-9

1820 Curved Base 2, Small Letters: BD-6, BD-8

The Square Base 2 and Curved Base 2 (sometimes called Curl 2) are easy to distinguish by a glance at the date. The base of the 2 is either straight, or it is curved. The difference between the Large Letters and Small Letters reverse dies has been a source of confusion, but again, they are easy to differentiate. Each T in the legend of the Large Letters reverse dies has a small triangular notch on the right side of the upright, just above the base of the letter. Each T on the Small Letters reverse dies are perfectly formed.

In his remarkable collection, Harry Bass had two examples of this variety, one a proof and the other a Gem Mint State piece. In addition to his two coins, and the present specimen, we know of three other Mint State examples of BD-7. The Census of six coins follows:

1. **PR63.** Thomas G. Melish; Abe Kosoff, April 1956, Lot 1943; Norweb Collection; Bowers and Merena, October 1987, Lot 772; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation. Bass Sylloge 3137.
2. **MS65 PCGS.** Wayne Pratali, August 13, 1969; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bowers and Merena, October 1999, Lot 814.
3. **MS65 PCGS. The present specimen.** Bowers and Merena, June 1986, Lot 344.
4. **MS.** James A. Stack, Sr. Collection; Stack's, October 1994, Lot 1068.
5. **MS.** Samuel W. Wolfson; Stack's, October 1962, Lot 363.
6. **MS.** John A. Beck Collection; Abner Kreisberg's Quality Sales Corporation, January 1975, Lot 403.

This amazing coin is boldly defined with few abrasions of any consequence. The surfaces are nearly pristine, marred only by a tiny mark above the scroll on the reverse. The surfaces are brilliant with frosty yellow-gold luster, accented by traces of olive and orange. A remarkable coin, tied for the finest known business strike of the BD-7 variety. (#8127)



Wonderful 1827 BD-1 Half Eagle Rarity, MS64

2436 1827 MS64 NGC. Breen-6486, BD-1, High R.5. During the 1820s, the face value of gold coins was less than the value of gold they contained, meaning that few were struck, and most were melted soon after. Large quantities were used in international trade, and were certainly melted overseas. Many others were hoarded domestically, and most of those were also melted. Only a few coins held by collectors, or set aside as mementos, are the pieces that remain today.

In his *Complete Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen discussed the survival, or lack thereof, for these coins:

"This and the following (Kneass's Modified Capped Heads, 1829-34) are by far the most difficult of all half eagle designs to obtain. The reason is not low mintage, but high meltage: a byproduct of the colossal influx of silver from Mexican and Peruvian mines. This immense increase in the supply of silver on world markets compared with gold lowered the price of silver reckoned in gold, appearing as an inexorable rise in the value of gold reckoned in Mexican dollars. This is the reality behind the numerous statements about the world ratio rising from Alexander Hamilton's original 1791-92 estimate (15 to 1) to nearly 18 to 1. Its major side effects included hoarding and melting of older gold coins when their bullion value exceeded their face value by enough to afford a profit over the cost of melting. In the National Archives is a reference to public assays (Paris, 1831), at one of which some 40,000 U.S. half eagles of 'recent mintage' (the elusive 1815-30) were melted and found to be of full weight and fineness. This was doubtless only one among many such holocausts, and more to come through 1837."

The 1827 half eagle provides an excellent illustration of the survival rate for these coins. According to Mint records, 24,913 half eagles were coined during the year from a single known die combination. Today it is believed that somewhat less than 50 examples are known. John Dannreuther estimates 35 to 45 known pieces. The number of survivors means that less than two coins still exist for every 1,000 pieces originally minted. Current population data and auction records support just such an estimate.

The single known variety shares a reverse die with some 1826 half eagles (variety BD-2), and it is possible that those 1826 pieces were actually struck in 1827 from a leftover obverse die, causing further complication in the actual analysis of survivors versus mintage.

This Choice Mint State half eagle has highly lustrous and brilliant green-gold surfaces with traces of pale orange color around the devices. The devices are crisp and sharply defined from an early die state with no evidence of die cracks, clash marks, or lapping. The few tiny abrasions are consistent with the grade. Census: 4 in 64, 1 finer (2/08). (#8136)

CLASSIC HALF EAGLE



Fantastic Gem 1836 Half Eagle

2437 1836 MS65 PCGS. Small Head, Large Date, Breen-6508, McCloskey 5-D, R.3. A Block 8 obverse with a small, evenly sized date is paired with a reverse that has the truncation of the olive branch's stem almost exactly corresponding to the top of the D in the denomination. Production of the half eagle was heavy in 1836; after the 1834 Plain 4, it is the second most available among Classic Head issues, with an original mintage of over half a million pieces.

While Classic Head gold retains a high degree of difficulty overall, the 1836 remains accessible, or in higher grades, available for a price. As Garrett and Guth write in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, " ... collectors should have no problem acquiring examples for their collections, even in Mint State." Gems, however, prove far more elusive; at the time of writing (2006), Garrett and Guth knew of only one MS65 piece, which was certified by PCGS. Since then, the combined certified population has expanded, with NGC and PCGS claiming two examples each, though how many of these are resubmissions is unknown.

Whether it is the long-coveted PCGS MS65 coin noted by Garrett and Guth or a Johnny-come-lately to the upper echelons of the *Population Report*, this amazing Gem offers incredible vibrancy and undeniable eye appeal. The strike is crisp overall, certainly above-average, even if a hint of softness appears on Liberty's curls near the forehead. Rich butter-yellow surfaces with hints of pink and orange showcase swirling luster. Though a handful of tiny marks appear in the reverse fields, these are appropriate for the grade and minor in context. An impressive piece that would serve well as either a Classic gold collection highlight or a top-notch type coin. (#8174)

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



Scarce 1839-C Half Eagle, XF45

2438 1839-C XF45 PCGS. Variety 1-A, the only known die pair and a scarce one-year type. Few non-numismatists would guess that the "C" mintmark on this coin represents a 19th-century United States mint located at Charlotte, North Carolina. The Charlotte Mint operated from 1838 until 1861, and only produced gold coinage. This piece has a better-than-average strike, although the eagle's talons and arrow fletchings are somewhat mushy. There are a few abrasions on each side, the most noteworthy being a dig located just above the D in FIVE D, on the lower reverse. Population: 15 in 45, 21 finer (3/08). (#8192)





Gem 1843-O Small Letters Five Single Finest PCGS-Certified

2439 1843-O Small Letters MS65 PCGS. The mintage that is generally quoted for the Small Letters 1843-O is 19,075 pieces. Breen's comment about this issue from his 1988 *Encyclopedia* remains true today: "Very rare in EF; Ex. rare above. A few 'seawater Uncs;' prohibitively rare full Unc." Only seven Uncirculated coins have been certified in the various grades of Mint State, with this piece tied with a single NGC coin for finest graded. It is possible that the NGC coin could be this same coin, crossed over to PCGS and left within the *Census Report*, since no NGC MS65 examples have appeared at auction.

On the present piece, the surfaces are bright and sparkle with mint luster just as they did when John Tyler was president. As with many branch mint coins from this era, this coin has fields that are borderline reflective, which give it even more vibrancy and "life." The details are also very well defined with only slight softness noted on Liberty's hair curls, the eagle's neck, and claws. As one would expect for an MS65, there are no distracting blemishes on either side. For pedigree purposes, however, we note a hair-thin diagonal mark in the obverse field out from stars 1 and 2, and another between stars 5 and 6.

Astute collectors have begun to appreciate the absolute as well as the conditional scarcity of New Orleans gold. For some reason, these issues have not received the notoriety or the press of Charlotte and Dahlonega gold, with the exception of several very rare O-mint double eagles. The present magnificent Gem is an opportunity awaiting a savvy collector who appreciates the finest and the rarest while also recognizing an undervalued issue.

We believe that this is the PCGS MS65 listed as finest known by Doug Winter in his 2006 update of *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*. However, his provenance is incorrect. The present piece first emerged as lot 2251 of the August 2000 Bowers and Merena auction, where it was described as one of four pieces from the same source, all in nice Mint State. The other three pieces were also auctioned by Bowers in Merena that year, as lot 2252 in August 2000 and as lots 2392 and 2393 in March 2000. These four pieces are also the four finest known, with fifth place taken by the Eliasberg example. The MS61 PCGS example, listed as #5 in the Winter census, is actually a Large Letters variety, as can be seen from its photo as lot 2667 of the Bowers and Merena Baltimore ANA auction catalog. (#8217)



Rare and Interesting 1846 Large Date Five, MS63
Single Finest at PCGS



2440 1846 Large Date MS63 PCGS. An issue that is scarce in all grades, the 1846 half eagle is known in two varieties, Large and Small Date, with the Small Date the rarer. In Mint State, however, both issues are rare, and the present specimen is currently the single finest certified Large Date at PCGS, while NGC has certified two Large Dates in MS64 (3/08). The greenish-gold field are somewhat prooflike, with light field chatter noted on both sides. The strike is bold, and a large reverse die crack runs from the E in STATES down through the eagle, shield, and to the lowest arrowhead. Clashing is also noted on the reverse, from Liberty's profile. An interesting and lovely example of this rare issue. Population: 1 in 63, 0 finer (3/08). (#8226)



Splendid 1852-C Five Dollar, MS64

Sharp, Attractive 1853-C Half Eagle, MS62

2441 1852-C MS64 PCGS. Variety 18-H. This coin and the Ex: Milas piece are from the same source. Both surfaced in the late 1980s from a group of 1852-C fives that originated in southern Indiana. Both coins are listed as #1 and #2 on Doug Winter's most recent Condition Census (this coin is the #1 specimen). The 1852-C is one of the more available Charlotte fives, but the real charm of this coin is its availability in such an extraordinary state of preservation. The fields are bright and prooflike, and the surfaces show an occasional dash of reddish patina that gives the coin even more eye appeal. A bit softly struck in the centers, as always. There are no singularly mentionable abrasions on either side of this splendid coin, and that is quite a remarkable statement as, "It is nearly impossible to find an example which does not show very heavily abraded surfaces" according to Winter. Housed in a green-label holder.

Ex: Elrod Collection; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 2411, which realized \$33,350. (#8251)

2442 1853-C MS62 NGC. Variety 20-H. The year 1853 was a relatively good one at the Charlotte Mint. The mint managed at least a small mintage of gold dollars, and the Liberty Head half eagle mintage exceeding 65,000 pieces ensured that this issue would remain among the most plentiful of the C-mint fives. The coins were also well-produced, with many examples showing a decent strike, along with good luster and color. This piece shows a few light field abrasions that preclude a finer grade, but the strike is particularly strong on the eagle, and only light weakness shows on the shield stripes. On the obverse all of the star radials are full, and only a hint of lightness shows on the hair curls below ER. The greenish-gold surfaces radiate bold luster and demonstrate considerable prooflikeness. A sharp and attractive example of the issue. Census: 7 in 62, 6 finer (3/08). (#8254)



Beautifully Smooth Near-Gem 1854 Half Eagle

2443 1854 MS64 PCGS. No Motto half eagles are scarce in all Mint State grades, and the type becomes rare at the near-Gem level. The 1854 is a typical Philadelphia No Motto issue, available at close to melt in VF, but scarce in AU and seldom seen in MS63 or better. Although no 1854 fives have been certified as MS65 by either major service, the present example has the eye appeal of this coveted grade. The fields are remarkably smooth, and the orange and olive toning is clearly original. A good strike and satin luster confirm the exemplary quality. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 3 in 64, 0 finer (3/08). (#8256)

Rare Mint State 1856-C Five Dollar

2444 1856-C MS61 NGC. Variety 24-J. At the time of its production, the 1856-C was the lowest mintage Charlotte five since 1846. The North Carolina mines were largely played out by 1856, and Western gold was principally struck at San Francisco. Although the 1856 mintage was annually exceeded between 1857 and 1859, the 1860 and 1861 coinages dwindled to token levels.

This intricately struck Mint State representative has its share of luster, particularly within the devices and throughout the peripheries. As expected of the MS61 level, a loupe reveals a few thin marks near the stars, and the reverse has a subtle rim abrasion at 8 o'clock. Census: 6 in 61, 2 finer (2/08). (#8267)



Elusive 1859-C Half Eagle, MS61

2445 1859-C MS61 NGC. Variety 27-M. The issue is compromised by die problems, perhaps caused by the reverse die being hubbed only once rather than twice. At any rate, all examples of the issue show marked weakness on the reverse, making the coins difficult to grade. Mint State pieces are extremely elusive. The Winter Charlotte Mint gold reference lists the Eliasberg MS66 as by far the finest; the Elrod duplicate second, MS63 NGC; the North Georgia Collection MS62 PCGS; the Pittman MS62 NGC; and the MS60 Winter plate coin. The obverse shows unusually strong definition for a C-mint five, and as mentioned the reverse is softly detailed. The fields are moderately reflective with a slight intermixing of mint frost. Numerous light abrasions peppered over each side account for the lower Mint State grade. A rare opportunity for the collector of high grade Charlotte gold. (#8281)

Appealing MS62 1860-C Half Eagle

2446 1860-C MS62 PCGS. Variety 28-M. Like many examples of this issue—with the lowest mintage of any C-mint half eagle since 1846—the obverse shows many parallel die striations. There is an apparent planchet flaw running through star 2 that appears to be of Mint origin, and it has since toned over in a deep orange color. The protected areas around the devices show similar coloration, and despite the presence of numerous tiny contact marks, good luster and a decent strike contribute much to the eye appeal. The eagle on the reverse is fairly mushy, as always, a factor that is due to extensive die rust rather than strike deficiency. Population: 3 in 62, 2 finer (3/08). (#8285)



Impressive 1860-D Medium D Half Eagle, MS60

2447 1860-D Medium D MS60 PCGS. Variety 38-FF. Mintages of half eagles at Dahlonega fell substantially after 1854, when the San Francisco Mint began to coin California-mined gold. Previously, bullion had often been shipped to the Eastern Seaboard in noncoin form, and a portion of that dramatic inflow of gold ended up in Dahlonega, Georgia. By 1860, however, production of the flagship denomination, the half eagle, amounted to only 14,635 pieces. Among half eagles from the Georgia facility, only the 1859-D and the 1861-D have smaller mintages.

This impressive, shimmering example is well struck aside from minor softness on the eagle's neck, and the apricot-gold surfaces are smooth except for a pair of faint pinscratches from the bust truncation. The reverse is choice for the grade. (#8286)

Popular 1861-C Five Dollar, AU58

2448 1861-C AU58 NGC. Variety 30-K, the only known die pair. This coin appears to be intermediate between Die States II and III, as the crack over the first A in AMERICA joins the tops of the letters AMER (albeit a very fine crack).

The 1861-C is one of the most popular Charlotte half eagles due to its low mintage (6,879 pieces), last-year-of-issue status, and its association with the Confederacy, which is believed to have struck 887 pieces in May 1861 (Douglas Winter, *Gold Coins of the Charlotte Mint*). This issue is scarce in all grades, but becomes rare in AU and higher grades. NGC and PCGS have certified fewer than 10 Mint State examples.

Traces of luster reside in the recesses of this AU58 example. Peach-gold surfaces exhibit well defined design elements, except for softness in the first three stars. Each side reveals a few light marks, indeed fewer than ordinarily seen on this issue. (#8289)



Remarkable MS66 Prooflike 1877 Half Eagle

2449 1877 MS66 Prooflike NGC. Considering a mintage of only 1,132 pieces—the second lowest in the entire series—and the fact that fewer than 100 examples are believed to be extant in all grades, conservatively speaking, the acquisition of any 1877 half eagle is cause to celebrate. Those fortunate enough to locate an 1877 five will usually have to settle for a circulated coin. Only 15 pieces have been graded at the MS level at both NGC and PCGS combined (3/08), so the math is clear. The finest known to Garrett-Guth is the Smithsonian coin which they grade as MS63 Prooflike, with the second-finest according to the same authors the Harry W. Bass, Jr. example, which is currently in a PCGS MS62 holder. Apparently they were unaware of the coin currently offered here, which is, by a considerable margin, the finest known example of this elusive date. Beside this specimen, no 1877 has been graded above the MS62 level at either service. It is likely that David Akers was aware of the piece offered here when he wrote in 1979: “I have seen one beautiful prooflike Gem.”

Garrett and Guth note in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* that this issue is always prooflike in Uncirculated condition, however, since so few are known in Mint State, the full beauty of well-preserved prooflike fields is rarely seen. That is until now. Not only are the fields brightly reflective on this piece but the devices are also notably frosted which gives the coin considerable contrast on each side. Pinpoint striking definition is seen on each side, with the only exception the eagle's neck feathers—a usual occurrence on P-mint gold from this era. The surfaces are remarkably clean, even for an MS64. The only marks that might be used for pedigree purposes are a series of fine abrasions just to the left of star 11 on the obverse, and on the reverse there are a couple of light field marks below AM. Census: 1 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer (3/08). (#78342)



Census Level 1881-CC Five, MS61

2450 1881-CC MS61 NGC. A mere 13,886 half eagles were coined at the Carson City Mint in 1881, and survivors are rare in any grade. The example offered here is one of just six examples certified as Mint State by NGC and PCGS combined.

An amazing, sharply struck example, the surfaces of this piece are fully brilliant with satiny yellow-gold luster. Although a few faint hairlines and abrasions prevent a higher grade, it has the appearance of a Choice Mint State example at first glance. Census: 2 in 61, 2 finer (3/08). PCGS has certified one MS61 and one MS65. (#8356)

Elusive MS62 1882-CC Half Eagle

2451 1882-CC MS62 NGC. The 1882 Carson City half eagle mintage was larger than normal at 82,817 coins. However, few examples were saved. Most of the coins produced either circulated in the local Nevada economy or were transported to fulfill the need for circulating gold coinage elsewhere.

As of (3/08), NGC has certified only six examples of the issue in MS62, with a single MS63 finer, while PCGS has certified four coins in MS62, with none finer. Eliminating a reasonable factor for duplications and crossovers from one service to another, it appears likely that as few as a half-dozen distinct pieces may grade as high as the present coin.

Deep apricot-gold coloration is evident on each side, with good luster and much appeal. Although a few grade-consistent abrasions are present, none are overly distracting. A series of short, parallel lines near the rim, visible with a loupe just below the denticles and above ITED ST, appear to be of Mint origin and do not much detract. (#8359)



Finest Certified 1903 Half Eagle, MS67

2452 1903 MS67 PCGS. This issue ranks among the important condition rarities in the Liberty half eagle series, from a modest mintage of 226,800 coins. The present specimen is the single finest 1903 half eagle that PCGS has ever certified. This gorgeous piece presents brilliant and highly lustrous yellow-gold frost, accented by splashes of rose-copper toning. A few insignificant abrasions and tiny dark spots on the surfaces do nothing to distract from the aesthetic appeal of this beauty. Even the most demanding connoisseur will appreciate this piece. Population: 1 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). (#8407)



PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



Extremely Rare 1861 PR64 Five Dollar One of Only Three or Four Believed Known in Private Collections

2453 1861 PR64 Cameo NGC. The official mintage of 66 proofs is probably accurate for the 1861 half eagle. However, like other denominations struck from 1859 through 1861, an unknown number were melted. In fact, Breen records "At least 10 proofs melted Jan. 1862 as unsold." From the lack of survivors today, it would appear there many more were melted later in the year. When one investigates the auction appearances of the 1861, it is remarkable how many major collections have lacked an example. The last piece we encountered was the Trompeter coin. After Heritage purchased all the Trompeter fives, tens, and twenties in 1998, the proof fives were sold intact by private treaty. However, before they were sold photographs were taken of the entire collection and when this piece is compared to the poster of the Trompeter 1861 five, this does not appear to be the same coin. This coin actually appears to be the Eliasberg piece, as evidenced by the mark that runs parallel to Liberty's eyebrow on this piece and in the Eliasberg catalog.

To our knowledge and thanks to the research of the consignor, this piece does not appear to have traded publicly since its sale in the Eliasberg Collection in 1982. It is probable that only three or four pieces are in private collections of this rarity: The previously mentioned Trompeter coin that is graded PR66 Cameo and held in a private collection, a PCGS PR64 whose whereabouts are unknown (possibly this coin before it was designated as a Cameo?), a PCGS PR63 that is probably the same as the Stack's (10/92) example, and this coin. To these pieces, the ANA and ANS coins may be added but these are, of course, not available. This is certainly the only 1861 proof five on the market today.

The rich orange-gold surfaces are lightly hairlined (the viewer will need a magnifier, though). The fields are exceptionally deep in their mirrored reflectivity and the devices show a strong presence of mint frost that gives the coin its cameo contrast. The only marks of any note are the one mentioned above the eye of Liberty, and another shallow one on the chin. This is a major opportunity for the specialist in 19th century gold, and it is obviously a rare chance to add this date to a run of early proof fives.

Ex: James Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922); John H. Clapp Collection, 1942; Louis Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 500. (#88451)



Attractive Choice Cameo Proof 1899 Half Eagle

2454 1899 PR64 Cameo PCGS. The 1899 proof half eagle has a substantial survival rate from its original mintage of 99 specimens. Garrett and Guth note that " ... there are still around 35 to 40 coins known in all grades. All Proof Liberty half eagles are quite rare, and the 1899 issue is popular as the last issue from the 1800s."

This lovely near-Gem offers delightful contrast between the deep yellow-orange fields and the slightly lighter, delicately frosted devices. This boldly impressed coin shows only a few isolated hairlines and points of contact, though these are sufficient to preclude a finer designation. Still, a visually appealing and comparatively high-end survivor. Population: 2 in 64 Cameo, 1 finer (2/08). (#88494)

1899 Ultra Cameo PR68 Five Dollar A Proof Type Coin of Incomparable Beauty



2455 1899 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. The current coin is tangible evidence that the U.S. Mint at the end of the 19th century had the capability to produce proof coinage of comparable quality to that of modern issues. How such a coin managed to survive in nearly perfect condition for over 100 years is mind boggling, especially considering that only 99 proof half eagles were struck in 1899. Since the hobby of coin collecting at the turn of that century was limited by today's standards in terms of education, the mishandling and improper storage of coins was ubiquitous. Many pieces, even proofs that were produced for the sole benefit of dedicated numismatists, were cleaned or even placed into jewelry. Others were actually spent during various economic downturns since, at that time, the financial premium for a proof half eagle was not much greater than the face value. Imagine the handling of an estate of coins in the early 1900s. An 1899 proof half eagle would have been the equivalent, loosely speaking, of a modern single proof coin sold as part of an estate today. Such coins would have been either purchased for little to no premium or returned to circulation. The 1890 revised edition of George G. Evans' *Illustrated History of the United States Mint* notes that: "Single gold pieces, in proof, are sold at twenty-five cents each above their intrinsic value." And we must also remember that the grading of proof coinage in the early 1900s was simply "proof," with attention rarely given to superior specimens. Superb Gem proof issues, such as the piece offered here, would typically have been treated no differently than a lackluster coin.

With the aforementioned statements regarding the handling of proof gold issues in mind, we turn to an analysis of the NGC *Census Report* and the PCGS *Population Report*. As of (3/08), the combined number of proof 1899 half eagles certified at both services is 59 coins, regardless of the grade or cameo designation. But that number is misleading. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth opine in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* (2006): "The number of coins seen by the grading services is obviously inflated by resubmissions, but there are still around 35 to 40 coins known in all grades." The submission of a coin several times with the optimism of receiving a higher grade typically occurs at the higher grade levels where the cost versus reward differential is the greatest. For this reason it is likely that the majority of the artificially high population numbers exist at the PR66 and higher grades. At NGC a total of 13 coins in the entire series of Liberty half eagles (1839-1908) have been granted the PR68 Ultra Cameo designation, with four of those being 1899 fives, according to the *Census Report*. Only one example has ever earned the almost inconceivable grade of PR69 Ultra Cameo at NGC—a solitary 1900 coin. The exact number of 1899 half eagles existing at the PR68 Ultra Cameo level is unknown, but it is highly likely that the reported figure of four pieces is incorrect.

This splendid proof example shows the expected deeply mirrored fields. Both sides, but especially the reverse, show the rippling, orange-peel effect seen on proof gold struck in the latter part of the 19th century. The devices are heavily frosted and the combination of frost and deep reflectivity in the fields produces a coin of incomparable beauty. The only flaw we see on this magnificent piece is a shallow planchet flake out of the reverse scroll between IN and GOD. (#98494)

INDIAN HALF EAGLES



Wonderful, Condition Rarity 1909 Five Dollar, MS66

2456 1909 MS66 PCGS. The Indian Head half eagle series has several elusive dates, and even issues with generous mintages can be quite rare in Gem grades. A case in point would be this 1909 five dollar. Despite the plentiful mintage of 627,060 business strikes, only a handful qualify as Gems today, and in this next grading tier, a total of 12 coins have been awarded the MS66 grade from both NGC and PCGS, with none finer.

David Akers commented about the rarity of this issue in higher grades, in *A Handbook of 20th-Century United States Gold Coins, 1907-1933* "The 1909 is clearly not one of the major rarities of the series but it is certainly very difficult to locate in MS-64 or higher grade. Below that level specimens can be located with relatively little searching. True Gems are very rare, maybe two dozen existing in all, and superb quality examples (better than MS-65) are exceptionally rare and, for all practical purposes, unobtainable."

This Premium Gem displays exceptional luster issuing from what Akers calls "soft" frosty surfaces bathed in beautiful peach-gold color. Additionally, an attentive strike brings out excellent definition on the design elements, including the Indian's hair and headdress feathers. Only the eagle's shoulder reveals some minor softness, which is typical for the issue. Close examination shows just a few minor ticks; even the raised, exposed fields are impeccably preserved. A truly wonderful condition rarity coin. Population: 7 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#8513)





Sharply Defined AU58 1909-O Indian Five

2457 1909-O AU58 NGC. Variety Two. Unlike Variety One, the mintmark is sharply punched and shows no signs of doubling. This is the scarcer of the two varieties. The 1909-O has the lowest mintage figure of any issue in the Indian Head five dollar series (34,200 pieces).

David Akers, in his cataloging of the 1909-O half eagle in the May 1998 Dr. Thaine Price Collection, indicates that "... most of them were obviously put into circulation since the majority of known examples are in the VF to EF range; even AU specimens are very scarce, if not rare. In Mint State, the 1909-O is very rare and only a few such specimens exist ... "

This AU58 example displays considerable luster on its honey-gold surfaces. A strong strike imparts better definition than ordinarily seen, especially on the typically soft headdress feathers and the plumage on the eagle's leg. Another favorable attribute is that the coin is quite clean, whereas the vast majority have heavily abraded surfaces.

Ex: January 1991 Stack's sale, lot 1425. (#8515)





Important Select 1909-O Half Eagle

2458 1909-O MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Cherny. Variety One: The mintmark is weakly impressed and shows doubling on its left side. In 1909 the New Orleans Mint, not having struck a half eagle since 1894 nor a gold coin of any other denomination since 1906, struck a small quantity of half eagles: 34,200 pieces to be precise, making the issue the only O-mint Indian Head half eagle. That was not only the last gasp of the New Orleans Mint, whose fate had been sealed for several years since the new Denver Mint came online in 1906, but it was also the last O-mint gold coinage. The paltry mintage of 34,200 1909-O half eagles must have appeared especially insignificant next to the gargantuan emission of half eagles in 1909 from the Denver Mint, amounting to more than 3.4 million examples!

Although it is conditionally rare and one of several issues in the series that are elusive in the higher Mint State grades, the 1909-O thus bears a special allure "due to its status as a one-year type," as Douglas Winter puts it in *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint: 1839-1909*. The issue appears to have gone directly into circulation with little notice or fanfare, as the typical piece encountered today grades just AU or Choice AU. The present lot is one of only seven examples MS63 graded at PCGS, with 13 finer (03/08). As always, those population figures are almost certainly artificially augmented by resubmissions.

While most 1909-O fives seem to have rather unattractive patination, the Select piece offered here displays outstanding color characteristics—a blend of pretty orange-gold and mint-green. The luster is also pleasing, again unusual for the issue. Strike can be a problem on Mint State coins, especially on the lower feathers of the headdress and on the eagle's legs. The present coin is above average in those areas as well. The only hint of minor softness occurs on the mintmark, which is typical for the variety, and on the eagle's shoulder, but even there, all feather detail is visible. A few minute marks on the Indian's cheek and on the raised, exposed fields, especially on the reverse, preclude an even higher grade. Overall, a great representative of this key issue. (#8515)



Appealing 1910-S Five Dollar, MS64

2459 1910-S MS64 NGC. The 1910-S five dollar is available in Extremely Fine and About Uncirculated, and lower Mint State examples can be acquired with a little patience and searching. Near-Gem coins are scarce, and Gems are seen infrequently.

The 1910-S is normally found well struck with a sharp mintmark. This MS64 example fits that profile, as all of the design features are well brought up. Bright satiny luster adorns both sides, and peach-gold surfaces are nicely preserved, revealing only a few minor marks in the raised, exposed fields. The coin possesses great all-around appeal. Census: 12 in 64, 2 finer (3/08). (#8519)

Exceptional 1913-S Five Dollar, MS64

2460 1913-S MS64 PCGS. The 1913-S half eagle comes with a reputation for being poorly made. In his *A Handbook of 20th-Century United State Gold Coins, 1907-1933*, David Akers writes of this issue: "The strike is typically only average to good and the mintmark is usually very weak and little more than a shapeless 'blob.' Problems near the border indicate die deterioration and the luster is nearly always sub-par."

Akers' profile is not germane to the near-Gem in the current offering. First of all, the mintmark is bold and clearly defined. Second, the overall strike is sharp, including that on all of the peripheral elements. Excellent definition is also apparent on the eagle's plumage and on most of the feathers of the headdress. Finally, the luster is anything but "subpar;" indeed, it is bright and invigorates the apricot-gold surfaces that are laced with hints of light green. A few inoffensive handling marks in the raised, exposed fields just barely preclude an even higher grade. Population: 15 in 64, 2 finer (3/08). (#8526)



Impressive MS63 1914-S Indian Five

2461 1914-S MS63 PCGS. Boldly defined with excellent luster and exceptional surfaces for the assigned grade. The mintmark is strong and even shows the upper and lower interior spaces, almost never the case. Both sides have satiny green-gold surfaces with traces of pale orange toning. Eye appeal is better than usual for the issue; Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth state that "luster tends to be muted and the eye appeal challenged." The mintage of 263,000 suggests that the date is plentiful, but the population data tells otherwise. Population: 16 in 63, 7 finer (3/08). (#8529)



Stunning Gem 1915-S Half Eagle The Finest Graded and Perhaps the Finest Known



2462 1915-S MS65 NGC. Between 1908 and 1929, four mints produced 24 different Indian half eagle issues. Although the 1915-S five is not a standout in terms of recorded mintage—it ranks fourth with a total of 164,000 coins struck—it is prominent as a conditional rarity above the MS63 level, perhaps equal to or slightly second to the 1914-S. An analysis of the *NGC Census Report* and the *PCGS Population Report* (3/08) provides insight into just how rare these two S-mint Indian half eagles actually are in terms of condition. For example, they are the only two issues in the entire series to have a population of a single coin at the MS65 level with none grading finer at both services combined. Furthermore, both the 1914-S and the 1915-S are the only two coins in the series to not have a coin graded above the MS64 level at PCGS. Even the 1909-O, one of the keys to the series and the lowest mintage Indian half eagle at 34,200 pieces, has had four coins graded at the Gem or better level at the two services collectively. Even the most challenging coin of the Indian fives in terms of overall rarity in all grades, the 1929, is more available in MS64 or finer condition than the 1915-S.

The reason for the conditional rarity of the late date S-mint half eagles is that all coins struck were apparently released into circulation. During the early 1900s, circulating coinage was in short supply and desperately needed to meet the demands of a booming West Coast economy. As a result, few coins were saved early on and, as a result, we have a limited number of Mint State pieces available for collectors today. David Akers perhaps said it best in 1979: "Strictly Uncirculated examples are very rare and Choice or Gem quality Mint State pieces are almost impossible to obtain. This date is the rarest S-mint half eagle in any grade and is also [rarer] in Choice Mint State than the 1909-S, 1910-S, 1912-S, 1913-S, 1914-S and 1916-S. In fact, a strong argument could be made that it is the rarest Indian Head half eagle in Choice condition, its only competition coming from the 1909-O and the 1911-D which are also extremely rare in full Mint State."

Any '15-S half eagle survivor in Gem condition—the current coin being the only example—would have been by pure happenstance. Perhaps a bank employee saved one as souvenir, or maybe a San Francisco Mint worker kept a nice example as a memento of his job. We will never know for certain, but numismatists are thankful that at least one Gem piece has survived for future generations of collectors. Unfortunately, once this specimen is sold it may be off of the market for years to come. Of course, we do not know that for certain, but special coins, such as this finest known 1915-S five dollar, do tend to become the prized centerpieces of serious cabinets. When one considers the aforementioned population figures, and the fact that the finest 1915-S five in the Smithsonian Institution is a cleaned AU coin, the importance of a Gem 1915-S is undeniable.

This is a magnificent example that shows a lovely interplay of reddish-golden and pale lilac color. Strongly struck, the only exception is the lowest feather of the headdress, as usually seen on this design type. The only mark that could be used as a future pedigree identifier is a vertical abrasion just below the Indian's chin. (#8531)



Bright 1929 Five Dollar, MS61

Exceptional 1929 Half Eagle, MS62

2463 1929 MS61 ANACS. Breen surmises in his *Complete Encyclopedia* (1988) that most of the 1929 half eagles were melted during the Great Recall of 1934. It is estimated that less than half of one percent of the original mintage of 662,000 are extant. Why the 1929 quarter eagles did not meet with the same fate as their half eagle brethren remains a mystery to this day. Fortunately for collectors, at least four original rolls of 1929 fives were dispersed over the ensuing decades (Breen), thus accounting for a relatively reasonable number of available examples in Mint State grades. In any condition, however, this remains a scarce issue. As of (3/08), NGC has certified a diminutive total of 201 pieces in all grades. The next lowest total is 376 for the 1909-S issue. The unusually bright surfaces have only slight abrasions in general except for a long, curved mark on the upper reverse. Sharply struck. (#8533)

2464 1929 MS62 NGC. With most of the mintage melted in the mid 1930s, the 1929 is one of the rarest dates in the entire series of Indian half eagles, despite an original mintage of 662,000 coins, the seventh largest mintage of the series. This is a lustrous example of the date that is well struck in all areas (not always the case) and showing minor marks on both sides. In 1981, Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen stated: "There are some scattered light contact marks on face and in fields. The scarcest and most wanted date in this Indian head series of half eagle."

Ex: Windsor Collection (Quality Sales Corp. 11/1981), lot 443. (#8533)

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLES



High-End PR65 1911 Indian Five Dollar

2465 1911 PR65 PCGS. The recorded proof mintage figures of Indian half eagles is staggering low to begin with, but in reality the survival rate of these interesting issues is less than one would expect for coins that were specially prepared for collectors. Breen, in his *Complete Encyclopedia* (1988), states that the proofs of 1908-15 are "much rarer than those of the preceding decade, and rarer than their reported mintages suggest. Doubtless heirs mistakenly spent some, and turned in others during the Great Recall of 1934." The PCGS *Population Report* reflects this sentiment, showing a total of only 26 proof 1911 fives in all grades (3/08).

1907 was the final year of the Liberty gold issues and also gold coinage in brilliant proof format. Roger Burdette, in his *Renaissance of American Coinage* (2006), sheds light on the reason for the change: "In 1907, the Saint-Gaudens designs were adopted for the eagle and double eagle. Due to die curvature and texture of the field, polishing the dies to make brilliant proofs was not practical. A similar situation occurred in 1908 with the Pratt-designed half and quarter eagle." To address this problem, the Philadelphia Mint employed a technique of sandblasting the dies used to strike proof coins in 1908. The resulting finish on the proofs was that of a matte texture, hence the term "matte proof." The Mint's experimentation with matte proof finishes in 1908 was not well received by collectors and was abandoned that year, at least temporarily. After experimenting with Roman Finish (satin) proofs in 1909 and 1910, the Mint returned to the dark matte finishes (as found on 1908 proofs) for the issues of 1911.

This is an exceptionally attractive matte proof and one that appears much finer than the stated grade. The finely granular surfaces show only the slightest evidence of contact with other coins. The rich orange-tan matte surface is accented with bright rose patina in the recesses of the design on each side—quite an unusual and interesting visual accent. (#8542)



Notable Select Proof 1912 Half Eagle

2466 1912 PR63 PCGS. Grading matte proofs is an inexact art, and attributes that are beneficial to other proofs are harmful in the context of these granular pieces. The surfaces are easily disturbed, leaving a shiny area; this is distracting to the matte proof connoisseur and lowers the grade. On the present coin, small areas of shine are noted at the right cheek, on the headband, and in the reverse fields; on that side, a handful of light hairlines also appear in the fields. The boldly impressed central devices of this fundamentally pleasing honey-gold example, however, are a definite plus. Population: 1 in 63, 29 finer (2/08). (#8543)



EARLY EAGLES



Elegant and Rare 1797 Large Eagle Ten BD-3, AU50

2467 1797 Large Eagle AU50 PCGS. Breen-6835, Taraszk-11, BD-3, R.5. BD Obverse State d/Reverse State b. The stars are arranged 10 left, 6 right on this obverse, the only die used with the Large Eagle or Heraldic Eagle reverses. However, the obverse die was first used to create the BD-2 1797 Large Eagle tens, which show longer star points on stars 9, 10, and 16 than on the later BD-3 and BD-4 variants, as Harry Bass, Jr. noted in his core collection notes. On the BD-3 and BD-4, the innermost points of those stars are progressively shortened due to die lapping.

On the BD-3 reverse the Robert Scot die has a short, thin neck on the eagle, with no star underneath. Although the Bass-Dannreuther reference calls the stars arranged in an "irregular cross pattern," to this (GH) cataloger's eye the stars fall into a nice, gently arcing pattern of three rows, containing five, six, and two stars, respectively, as viewed from top to bottom rows. The arrowheads extend to the center of the N in UNITED, and the eagle has no tongue.

The reverse of this variety was actually used for *four* different eagle varieties: first the 1798/7 BD-1 variety, then the 1798/7 BD-2, then the 1797 BD-3, and finally the 1797 BD-4. The striking sequence can be established through comparison of die states (or stages), although determining the actual mintage of the various flavors requires a good deal of guesswork, as Bass-Dannreuther points out.

The obverse is in an early state of State d, in that the two die cracks beneath the 7 have merged into a small cud due to die crumbling, and the star points on the left show minor shortening. On the reverse, there is a light crack joining the tops of UNITED.

The present lovely example of this rare variety offers distraction-free greenish-gold surfaces. Light adjustment marks are visible in the center reverse, along with some minor clashing in the right obverse field. There are few singular abrasions, however, and close perusal with a loupe reveals good luster and premium appeal, along with the impression that this elegant piece may be slightly undergraded. Certified in a green-label holder. (#8559)



Original, Reddish Tinted 1801 Ten Dollar, XF45

2468 1801 XF45 PCGS. Breen-6843, Taraszka-25, BD-2, R.2. Early gold type set collectors typically choose an 1801 eagle to represent the Capped Bust Right, Heraldic Eagle ten dollar due to availability relative to other dates in the series, such as the 1800 or 1803 tens. Further pressure is placed on this date by those seeking an example simply for the beauty and historical significance of any early gold issue of our first Mint. And, although it is believed that several hundred examples exist in all grades, demand for this issue always exceeds the supply. This piece has remarkably strong definition, which is especially evident on Liberty's hair curls and the breast feathers of the eagle above the shield. Deep reddish patina surrounds the margins on each side. A lovely and obviously original example. (#8564)

1803 Small Stars Reverse Early Gold Eagle, XF40 Breen-6844, Taraszka-28, BD-3

2469 1803 Small Stars Reverse XF40 ANACS. Breen-6844, Taraszka-28, BD-3, R.4. This obverse was used for all six die varieties of 1803. On this Small Stars Reverse, the eagle's upper beak nearly touches a star right below its point, and the right bottom serif of the E in STATES is over a space between two clouds.

The overall eye appeal of this XF example is substantial for the grade. Deep orange-gold coloration yields to reddish-copper accents, especially near the peripheries. The design elements are sharply defined, and smooth, even wear is seen on the design's highest points. The only individually noteworthy marks are located near the rim, including one over the top of the first S in STATES and another distributed just to the right of obverse stars 10 and 11. (#8565)



Sharp 1803 '14 Star Reverse' Eagle, MS62

2470 1803 Extra Star MS62 NGC. Large Reverse Stars, Star on Cloud, Breen-6845, Taraszka-30, BD-5, R.4. The six varieties of 1803 eagle all share a common obverse die, which was mated with six different reverse dies to produce four Small Reverse Stars and two Large Reverse Stars die combinations.

This interesting BD-5 variety has a most unusual feature: On the cloud on the extreme right, below the letter F, a small star was impressed in the die, lying entirely within the borders of the cloud itself. A leaf point is beneath the left corner of the I in AMERICA (on the other Large Reverse Stars die, the leaf point is between RI), and the A's in the legend are complete, save the last (on the other, the punch broke and the left inner feet on the right stand of the A's are missing). We can think of no other variety in any series where this happened in exactly this manner. The only similar occurrence is on the 1799 B-3 dollar, which has two stars partially buried beneath the clouds. As such it is quite rare, and remained unknown until Harry Bass discovered this feature in 1966.

This sharply struck example boasts essentially full definition, except on a few breast feathers and the stars above the eagle's head. Some adjustment marks of Mint origin are near the arrow shafts and a couple of the clouds, distant from the focal points of the coin. The fields have semiprooflike luster, and the apricot-gold color is attractive. A couple of tiny dark spots are in the eagle's shield, and the obverse has the expected number of minor marks. An important offering for both the specialist and the early gold type set collector. 14 Star Reverse NGC Census: 13 in 62, 7 finer (3/08). (#88565)

LIBERTY EAGLES



Rare Mint State 1853/2 Ten Ex: *S.S. Republic*

2471 1853/2 MS61 NGC. Ex: *S.S. Republic*. FS-301. The *S.S. Republic*, a sidewheel steamer en route to New Orleans, plunged to the depths of the Atlantic Ocean off the Georgia coast in a hurricane in October 1865. Opinions among numismatic experts are divided as to whether this is a true "3/2" overdate or not, but what is not at issue is the rarity of the variety, one that in Mint State is extremely rare, even after the recovery of the *S.S. Republic* bounty. This is the finest-graded and only Mint State NGC-certified example with the *S.S. Republic* designation at that service. Even lacking the *S.S. Republic* designation, there are only two other MS61 examples at NGC, with one piece finer, an MS62 (3/08).

This piece boasts pleasing luster over the orange-gold surfaces that show a few light obverse field abrasions accounting for the grade, although none are overly distracting. (#8611)

Rare, Lustrous 1858 Eagle, AU53

2472 1858 AU53 NGC. Among the three mints producing eagles in 1858—Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco—the total emission of the denomination for the year was only a paltry 34,321 circulation strikes, but of the three, the P-mint production of 2,521 pieces was the smallest by far. Today the coin is extremely rare in AU condition, and most examples are heavily abraded, extensively circulated, or cleaned.

The present AU53 coin is one of two so graded by NGC, with 10 pieces finer (3/08). Bright luster percolates through the yellow-gold, attractive surfaces on both sides, and although numerous light abrasions plus some reeding marks in the left obverse field account for the grade, there is plenty of eye appeal to go around on this lovely and rare piece. (#8625)



Lustrous Choice XF 1872-CC Eagle
Unknown in Mint State

XF Details 1875-CC Ten

2473 1872-CC XF45 PCGS. CAC. While the Carson City Mint in 1872 increased its double eagle output more than 50% over the previous year, from 17,387 to 26,900 coins, it simultaneously managed to roughly half its eagle output compared to 1871, from 8,085 coins to 4,600 (*Guide Book* figure; Rusty Goe reports 5,500). To this day, both NGC and PCGS have yet to certify a single Mint State piece, although a handful of AU coins are known. This Choice XF specimen offers wonderfully lustrous orange-gold surfaces, tinged with amber at the rims, that show a few light abrasions consistent with a short spate in circulation. Population: 12 in 45, 11 finer (3/08). (#8664)

2474 1875-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. With the exception of the 1874-CC, all Carson City eagles from the 1870s are very rare. The 1875-CC has a mintage of just 7,715 pieces, and most examples circulated for years in the West and were eventually melted. NGC and PCGS combined have certified only five coins as AU58 or above. The present example displays obverse hairlines, but luster is unmistakable within protected areas. The left C in the mintmark is faint, as struck. (#8673)



Elusive Choice AU 1875-CC Liberty Head Eagle

2475 1875-CC AU55 PCGS. The utilitarian reference by Rusty Goe titled *The Mint on Carson Street* allows the following concerning 1875 eagle mintage:

"For unknown reasons, there were fewer eagles produced at the nation's mints in 1875 than in any year after the Civil War. For the first time since it opened in 1854, the San Francisco Mint did not strike any gold eagles, and Philadelphia delivered an all time low of 120 pieces, 20 of which were Proofs, leaving Carson City as the leader for the year with a whopping 7,715 eagles minted."

Today the 1875-CC eagle is extremely challenging, even measured by the already-difficult yardstick of CC-mint tens. Of the paltry original mintage, Goe estimates that a mere 95-115 coins survive in all grades. Such an estimate jibes with the current combined NGC/PCGS certified population of about 120 coins, less a reasonable number of duplications.

Of those few survivors, most grade no better than XF40. NGC has certified 15 AU coin with two finer, while PCGS has certified 17 AU pieces, with none finer (3/08). Again, subtract for duplication.

While the present example is a bit softly struck in the centers, its overall appearance is much finer than the typical 1875-CC. The fields are bright, and the surfaces are a uniform yellow-gold. There is even some moderate prooflikeness visible on the reverse, a combination of the mirrored fields and lightly frosted devices. The only mentionable surface flaw is a shallow luster graze in the lower right obverse field. Elsewhere there is only light field chatter that confirms a short spate in circulation. A nice example of this truly elusive issue, and a prime opportunity for Carson City specialists. Population: 4 in 55, 2 finer (3/08). (#8673)



Elusive 1876-CC Ten Dollar AU53

2476 1876-CC AU53 NGC. The 1874-CC is merely very scarce, but all other ten dollar Carson City issues from the 1870s are rare to very rare. The 1876-CC is typical in that it has a low mintage (only 4,696 pieces) and no Mint State survivors. The issue is also difficult to locate with a good strike. Branch mint gold expert Douglas Winter wrote in 2001, "the reverse is always soft on the neck feathers." The present piece, however, has well defined feathers on the eagle's neck, although the overall strike lacks absolute detail. The yellow-gold surfaces are slightly cloudy and exhibit myriad pockets of luster. A couple of hair-thin marks on the obverse merit passing mention, while the reverse is surprisingly unabraded given the hardships of Old West commerce. Census: 10 in 53, 11 finer (3/08). (#8675)



PROOF LIBERTY EAGLE



Rare 1864 Liberty Eagle, PR63 Deep Cameo

2477 1864 PR63 Deep Cameo PCGS. Proof gold coins of all denominations and dates are rare, and those from the early to middle 19th century are all extremely rare. According to Mint records, 50 proofs of each gold denomination were struck in 1864, although some have speculated that a smaller number was actually sold, with the remainder melted within the Mint. The actual number that were sold may have been as little as 30 coins. Today, about 10 to 12 proofs still exist, including two in the Smithsonian Institution, and one in the American Numismatic Society. Therefore, the collectible population is only seven to nine coins. Aside from the three museum pieces, other specimens include the Garrett, Eliasberg, Trompeter, and Bass coins. Perhaps a dozen or so additional auction appearances represent two or three other coins, but most are appearances of the four pieces named above.

The variety matches Walter Breen's description in his *Proof Encyclopedia*. The date is well to the left of center, with the 1 about centered between the bust and border. The date slants down to the right. The left base of 1 is nearly over the left edge of a dentil, and the right base of the 4 is over the right edge of a dentil. The second vertical stripe in the shield is thin at its top, and the third strip is thin at its bottom. The rightmost element in stripe 6 extends upward to the third crossbar.

This piece appears to be a new example, different than any of the four coins mentioned above. We have been unable to locate a prior pedigree, so it may be one of the examples that Breen recorded in his *Proof Encyclopedia*. Both sides are deeply mirrored with rich yellow-gold color and exceptional contrast. A few faint hairlines and other marks limit the grade, the most noticeable of those is a diagonal mark below TE in STATES. Population: 2 in 63 Deep Cameo, 3 finer (3/08). (#98800)

INDIAN EAGLES



Desirable 1908 No Motto Eagle, MS65

2478 1908 No Motto MS65 PCGS. Of the 288 No Motto Gem eagles certified by PCGS, fully 250 of them are dated 1907. While less elusive in MS65 as the 1908-D (of which PCGS has graded just two examples in that grade), this issue, with its picayune mintage of 33,500 pieces, still presents a significant challenge for those who would collect the series. Anyone who acquires this lot would lift a significant roadblock to a complete set of Saint-Gaudens eagles. The devices are well struck, and the softly lustrous apricot-gold surfaces have only a handful of small marks. A few minor ticks on Liberty's cheek and on the eagle's leg prevent an even higher grade. Population: 21 in 65, 10 finer (3/08). (#8853)

Exceptional MS64 1908-D No Motto Ten

2479 1908-D No Motto MS64 PCGS. The 1908-D ten dollar is significant for a few reasons, but perhaps the most notable is the fact that it is the only Denver Mint eagle ever struck without the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse. President Roosevelt's decision in 1907 to eliminate the motto on the new Saint-Gaudens gold coinage was met with much public disdain. By the end of May 1908 Congress had passed a bill entitled "Public Law No. 120" which called for the restoration of the motto on certain denominations of gold and silver coins of the United States (Burdette, 2006). This is a splendid, high-end example that lacks the marks one would expect from an MS64. The mint luster is thick and frosted with a noticeable trace of red surrounding the reverse margin. Population: 31 in 64, 7 finer (3/08). (#8854)



Estimable 1908-D No Motto Eagle, MS64

2480 1908-D No Motto MS64 NGC. The 1908-D No Motto has one distinction that no other issue in the ten dollar Indian has: The mintmark is punched widely to the left of the position for all other mintmarks in the series. Even Breen failed to make mention of this other than to say "Minute positional differences of mintmark." However, in addition to this unique attribute, the '08-D ten is one of only two No Motto tens from a branch mint (the other being a 1908-S).

Few were saved of this issue and MS64 coins are seldom offered, even though another piece is offered in this sale. This is a lovely example that shows smooth, satiny mint luster that has taken on a distinctive reddish-gold appearance with occasional intermingling of lilac on each side. Sharply defined. Census: 16 in 64, 16 finer (3/08). (#8854)

Elusive 1908-S Eagle, MS64

2481 1908-S MS64 NGC. The 1908-S eagle is much more desirable and elusive in the higher Mint State grades than its P- or D-mint siblings, thus the present coin represents a significant offering in the present sale. All 1908-S eagles are the With Motto type, unlike their brethren

This piece displays much that is desirable, including scintillating luster over distraction-free yellow-gold surfaces and premium appeal. Only a single light scrape before Liberty's face in the obverse left field appears to limit a potentially finer grade. Census: 15 in 64, 22 finer (3/08). (#8861)



Conditionally Elusive 1909 Indian Eagle, MS66

2482 1909 MS66 PCGS. The two new coin designs of 1907, by celebrated sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens, were quite different from one another. His design for the ten dollar gold coin, as shown here, features a bust of Liberty facing left and wearing an Indian warbonnet. His other design, for the double eagle, has a standing, striding full figure of Liberty. As noted by Breen, in his *Encyclopedia* (1988): "For the new eagle design, Augustus St. Gaudens (in consultation with Pres. Theodore Roosevelt) decided to use not a standing figure but a head, feeling that the heroic effect of any standing figure, as chosen for the double eagle, would be lost in smaller diameter."

The business strike mintage of the 1909 Indian eagle was limited to only 184,789 pieces, the second-lowest total for a With Motto issue of this type from the Philadelphia Mint. This date is underrated in terms of rarity when compared to the better-known 1908-S, according to Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2006).

Richly frosted, this coin shows pleasing radiance that accents the crisply struck design elements. The color alternates between lime-green and rose across both sides. Surface marks are minimal, as expected for a Premium Gem. It is difficult for us to imagine a much more attractive representative of the issue. Both major grading services combined have certified only 12 coins at MS66, with a mere five pieces finer at MS67, as of March 2008. (#8862)



Scarce 1909-D Ten Dollar, MS64

High-End, Lustrous MS66 1910 Eagle

2483 1909-D MS64 PCGS. Regarding the 1909-D ten dollar, David Akers perhaps summed it up best when he wrote that this issue "is one of the most underrated dates in the Indian Head series. In strictly Uncirculated condition, it is very scarce and in choice or Gem Mint State it is rare. I have seen fewer high quality Uncirculated examples of this date that I have of such higher priced dates such as the 1908-S, 1911-S, and 1908 No Motto." That was in 1980 and Akers' sentiments hold true today. The rich reddish-orange on this piece are one of the main visual focal points. The others are the thick mint luster and lack of noticeable abrasions. Sharply defined throughout. Population: 29 in 64, 10 finer (3/08). (#8863)

2484 1910 MS66 PCGS. Although the mintage of the 1910 eagle was a relatively small 318,500 coins, enough examples were saved that today the issue is available up through the Superb Gem levels. Most of the higher Mint State pieces are, as expected, well-produced, with good luster and a bold strike. The present example is certainly no exception, as brilliant cartwheel luster cascades from the frosty, mattelike orange-gold surfaces. Close perusal with a loupe only confirms the initial impression of premium quality, while revealing a single tick on Liberty's cheek. The coin nonetheless appears high-end for the assigned grade. Population: 17 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#8865)



Conditionally Rare 1910-S Ten, MS64

2485 1910-S MS64 PCGS. Widespread melting claimed many 1910-S eagles, and those that survived are the ones that were put into circulation. It is the perfect formula for a condition rarity, and while worn and even lower-grade Mint State examples command little premium over type, Select examples are difficult to acquire, and near-Gem representatives are even more elusive.

Garrett and Guth comment about this issue: "When found in Mint State, this date is often quite attractive and lustrous." This piece follows the rule. The shining apricot-gold surfaces have potent luster and considerable visual appeal. The hair below Liberty's headband shows softness and the cheek shows a few light abrasions, but the overall appearance is consistent with a quality Choice example. Population: 21 in 64, 4 finer (3/08). (#8867)

Outstanding 1914 Ten Dollar Gold, MS66

2486 1914 MS66 PCGS. A well struck Premium Gem with booming luster and lovely apricot and yellow-gold surfaces that show only the most trivial of flaws, even with intense scrutiny. The exquisite fields show a touch of satin. Philadelphia Mint eagle production annually exceeded 400,000 pieces between 1911 and 1913, but in 1914, the mintage was limited to 151,000 business strikes and 50 proofs. Presumably, the reason for the reduced mintage was the outbreak of the Great War in Europe. Shipping bullion was dangerous during wartime due to enemy submarines. While Philadelphia's production of eagles rebounded in 1915, that facility would strike no more examples of the denomination until 1926. Population: 7 in 66, 2 finer (2/08). (#8875)



Near-Gem 1914-S Ten
With Slightly Variegated Color

Well Defined 1920-S Ten Dollar, AU55

2487 1914-S MS64 PCGS. This date often represents a road block for collectors striving to complete a high-end set of ten dollar Indians. Specialists of this Saint-Gaudens' designed issue are well aware of that fact, and a review of the PCGS *Population Report* supports the claim; only 79 pieces have been graded at this level with a mere 10 grading finer (3/08). And, of course, those numbers are artificially high for obvious reasons. Garrett-Guth agreed when they wrote in 2006 that the '14-S ten is "one of the more conditionally challenging dates" in the series. This lovely coin has thick mint luster that shows slightly variegated golden-yellow, lilac, and rose colors. The finely granular surfaces do not show any significant abrasions on either side. (#8877)

2488 1920-S AU55 PCGS. The 1920-S ranks as one of the rarest Indian Head tens. In *The Coinage of Augustus Saint-Gaudens*, Jim Halperin et al. indicate that "fewer than 100 pieces are known today of the 1920-S, in spite of a generous production run of 126,500 pieces. Obviously, the majority of the mintage was melted. However, some attempt seems to have been made to circulate the 1920-S as there are currently 50 coins that have been certified by both of the major services in XF-AU grades."

This choice AU specimen displays ample luster residing on peach-gold surfaces laced with wisps of mint-green. Sharp definition is apparent on the design elements, and the few circulation marks scattered about do not detract. (#8881)



Rare, Key Issue 1920-S Ten Dollar, AU58

2489 1920-S AU58 NGC. The 1920-S Indian eagle is one of the classic key-date rarities in the series, the third rarest behind the 1907 Rolled Edge issue and the 1933. At the time, the San Francisco Mint struck 126,500 eagles, but foreign banks were not in a position to request or receive further exports due to World War I. Virtually every coin that was produced entered circulation. Collectors saved a few of these pieces, but most were lost, melted, or redeemed, and few survive today. This example spent only a brief time in circulation before it was saved by a kind soul, and retains virtually full luster with only a trace of high point wear, and a few abrasions that are consistent with the grade. The reverse has a single small dark spot attached to the edge of the eagle's right wing. (#8881)





Dazzling 1920-S Eagle, MS64

2490 1920-S MS64 PCGS. After a three-year hiatus since 1916, the San Francisco Mint again struck gold eagles in 1920. With a production totaling only 126,500 coins, the 1920-S eagles are the third lowest mintage of the entire series, behind only the legendary 1933 and the 1907 Rolled Edge coins that bookend the series. As such, the 1920-S is today an issue that is in great demand, but seldom offered in high grade. Garrett and Guth write that most examples entered circulation unnoticed soon after the time of issue. In post-World War I Europe, the few remaining banks were in disarray and had neither the time nor the credit to hoard additional coins. Survival of the 1920-S coins was, accordingly, strictly a matter of chance, and a slim, as it turned out afterward.

The current combined NGC/PCGS population data reveal just how elusive this issue is in Mint State: a total of 52 coins (less duplications, as always) have been certified in all Mint State grades, the overwhelming preponderance of those in MS63 or below. In MS64, the grade of the present example, both services combined have graded eight coins, with another eight pieces finer (3/08). Eliminating duplications and crossovers, it is likely that as few as only a dozen separate coins grade MS64 or finer.

Both sides of this dazzling coin gravitate toward the orange-gold end of the color spectrum, although a hint of greenish-gold appears in the field behind the Indian's headdress and in other protected areas. In addition to its extreme aesthetic beauty, this piece is made more interesting by the presence of a star-shaped, mint-made impression in the reverse field under the motto, likely due to contact with a raised edge star from among another example soon after striking. Population: 5 in 64, 4 finer (3/08). (#8881)

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



Elusive *S.S. Republic* Near-Mint 1850-O Twenty

2491 1850-O AU58 PCGS. Ex: *S.S. Republic*. The 1850-O double eagle is the scarcest of the first three O-mint double eagles, and few specimens are seen above the Very Fine grade level. A near-Mint State example such as the present specimen is a great rarity, in addition to the enduring popularity of the issue as the first year of the new Liberty Head twenty design and consequently the first O-mint emission in the series.

While NGC and PCGS have certified a couple of dozen AU58 pieces combined and a small handful finer, this piece is the only AU58 at NGC with the coveted and historic *S.S. Republic* designation on the encapsulation. Only five pieces are certified finer, all at NGC (3/08).

The greenish-gold surfaces of this piece reveal considerable field-device contrast, with a few scattered light abrasions that are consistent with a short spate in circulation. A couple of hair-thin scrapes beneath Liberty's chin require singular mention. (#8903)



Exuberant 'Spiked Shield' 1857-S *Central America* Twenty, MS66

2492 1857-S MS66 PCGS. Ex: *S.S. Central America*. Variety 20-A, Spiked Shield. Garrett and Guth note that the "discovery of the *S.S. Central America* changed the landscape of collecting double eagles profoundly. There were more than 5,000 examples of the 1857-S double eagle aboard when the ship sank. Many of the examples found were in the same state of preservation as the day they left the Mint." The Spiked Shield variety of the present coin is the most common, but this piece is a nonetheless superlative example of this joyous and exuberant shipwreck issue. The wonderful orange-gold coloration complements gorgeous luster and enormous appeal. Comes with presentation box and COA. (#8922)



Scarce 1858-O Double Eagle, AU53

2493 1858-O AU53 NGC. After the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854, only small amounts of gold arrived in New Orleans for further coinage. Mintage figures quickly dwindled from that date until the end of operations at the start of the Civil War. From 1854 to 1861, New Orleans only coined an average of 14,000 double eagles per year, with the mintage of 35,250 coins in 1858 representing the largest annual production during the aforementioned period.

This double eagle is an attractive green-gold representative with a few minor bagmarks and hairlines, but generally pleasing surfaces. A few minute rim bruises are evident on the obverse. Traces of luster and hints of pale orange toning add to its overall eye appeal. Census: 30 in 53, 51 finer (3/08). (#8924)



Early Strike 1861-O Double Eagle, AU55

2494 1861-O AU55 PCGS. The final double eagle coined in New Orleans at the dawn of the Civil War, the 1861-O ranks among the elusive Liberty twenties, with a mintage of just 17,741 coins struck during the early months of the year. Coinage was conducted by three different governments. Although actual records are unavailable, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth estimate 5,000 coins were struck under authority of the United States, 9,750 coins under authority of the State of Louisiana, and 2,991 coins under Confederate authority.

Noted gold authority Douglas Winter examined several hundred auction catalog descriptions and plates of 1861-O double eagles to form his opinion that the early strikes under U.S. authority have a weak date and a perfect, uncracked obverse die, and later strikes under Louisiana or Confederate authority have a strong date and cracked obverse die. The present piece has considerable weakness at the date, and a perfect die with no trace of the crack that eventually appears above star 2.

It is an attractive piece with brilliant yellow surfaces that exhibit considerable luster and sharp design features. The surfaces are relatively clean, with only a few minor marks on either side. A diagonal mark on Liberty's neck may serve as a pedigree characteristic. Both sides retain considerable reflectivity in the fields, further attesting to its early production date. Population: 13 in 55, 6 finer (3/08). (#8934)



Impressive 1861-S Paquet Twenty, AU53

2495 1861-S Paquet AU53 PCGS. The experimental reverse design that Anthony C. Paquet created for the double eagle was considered problematical, and was discontinued almost before it was used. Only because of communication difficulties are the San Francisco Mint examples of the design available to collectors.

Paquet was born of French ancestry in Hamburg, Germany, in 1814, and emigrated to the United States in 1848. It is believed that his father was Tuissaint Francois Paquet. He was a member of the Mint engraving staff from 1857 until 1864, although he did related work at other times. His artistic talent was never realized during his service to the Mint. In *Numismatic Art in America* (second edition, page 75), Cornelius Vermeule writes: "Paquet has been criticized for having been a mediocre engraver, but study of his coins and patterns reveals he never really had an opportunity to unleash his talents on the coinage because Longacre, the chief engraver, did all the work himself."

For many years the Paquet reverse double eagles were thought to be patterns, but recent evidence suggests that they were intended for circulation. The existence of San Francisco Mint pieces establishes the intent, since patterns were only coined in Philadelphia. The design was considered unsatisfactory as the field diameter was slightly different than the standard obverse diameter, and it was felt the difference would create problems striking coins. Word was sent to San Francisco to discontinue use of the new dies, but that Mint had already coined and released to circulation 19,250 pieces before they received the communication.

Nearly all surviving examples are well circulated, typically VF or XF grade. PCGS has only certified 34 pieces in grades better than XF, including resubmissions. Those coins include 17 AU50s, 10 AU53s, five AU55s, and two AU58s. The California grading service has never graded a Mint State piece. This splendid piece exhibits considerable luster and outstanding surfaces with few of the usual abrasions that are normally found on the large double eagles. (#8936)



Satiny 1863 Double Eagle Rarity, MS61

2496 1863 MS61 NGC. The treasures of the *S.S. Central America*, the *S.S. Republic*, and the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* ensure that many Type One double Eagles are available for type collectors, but nearly all of those coins are from the San Francisco Mint. Examples from the Philadelphia Mint are extremely rare by comparison, especially in Mint State grades.

This splendid example has bright yellow surfaces with satiny luster and reflective fields. It is sharply defined with full obverse and reverse design details. A late die state, the obverse has a small rim break over the left side of star 7, just before 12 o'clock. Such rim breaks or cuds on gold coins are seldom seen. Census: 6 in 61, 8 finer (3/08). (#8939)

Desirable 1865 Twenty, MS62

2497 1865 MS62 PCGS. The 1 in the date is triple punched, and has traces of earlier punches both above and below the prominent 1. This satiny representative is uncommonly well struck, even on the often indistinct hair curls. A reeding mark in front of Liberty's nose and a shallow abrasion to the right of stars 2 and 3 keep this attractive example from an otherwise deserved Select rating. While the discovery of numerous 1865-dated double eagles aboard several shipwrecks has increased the issue's overall availability in Mint State, most of those coins, pedigreed to the *S.S. Republic*, were certified by NGC. The PCGS Registry enthusiast should give the present coin particularly close attention. Population: 8 in 62, 5 finer (2/08). (#8943)



Rare Choice XF 1866-S No Motto Twenty

2498 1866-S No Motto XF45 NGC. Most San Francisco Mint double eagle issues are common in circulated grades. There are two major exceptions: the 1861-S Paquet Reverse, and the 1866-S No Motto. The latter has a *Guide Book* mintage of just 12,000 pieces, which compares favorably with the usual S-mint production of more than half a million pieces. Double eagles had no collector value until decades later, and the 1866-S No Motto pieces circulated like any common gold coin into the 20th century. In 2004, Q. David Bowers estimated that only 175 to 250 examples have survived.

This is an attractive representative that shows ample luster within protected areas. The obverse field has scattered minor marks, as expected of the grade, but none are noticeable and the eye appeal is superior for the XF45 level. (#8945)

Important 1870 Double Eagle, MS62

2499 1870 MS62 PCGS. Unlike the Type One double eagles, there were no hoards of Type Two dates, and these coins are the rarest of the denomination in Mint State grades. Nearly every date is a condition rarity, as is the type itself. Combining every date from 1866 to 1876, including all mintmark issues, PCGS has only certified 448 coins in grades finer than MS62.

With a mintage of 155,150 coins, the 1870 is a lower mintage issue, 10th lowest of the 29 Type Two issues. This remarkable piece is frosty and lustrous with brilliant orange-gold surfaces and sharp design details. A few scattered marks and spots limit the grade, but it has the eye appeal of a much finer coin. Population: 18 in 62, 2 finer (3/08). (#8957)



The Finest Known 1871-CC Liberty Double Eagle, MS64



1871-CC MS64 NGC

The Finest Known 1871-CC Liberty Double Eagle, MS64

2500 1871-CC MS64 NGC. In 1988, David Akers described this coin as a “unique Choice Mint State” example, the finest known specimen, and “truly a one-of-a-kind item.” Nothing has changed, and today this piece remains the only Choice Mint State piece, an amazing NGC certified MS64 example. The finest that PCGS has ever certified is just AU55, and only five coins have been NGC certified as MS60 or finer, including this coin, two MS61 pieces, and two MS60 examples.

The Carson City Mint began operations in 1870, in response to demand for a second Western Mint to handle the incredible amounts of gold discovered in the region. During the first year, the new Mint produced quarters, half dollars, dollars, half eagles, eagles, and double eagles. Production totaled 92,087 coins with a total face value of \$214,386.50. The next year saw the addition of dimes, and a nearly triple the previous year's production, with 232,558 coins minted, amounting to \$615,523.50 face value.

THE GOE COMMENTARY

Rusty Goe, author of *The Mint on Carson Street*, one of our favorite numismatic references, comments about the 1871-CC twenties:

“Gold deposits had increased more than 800% at the Carson Mint between 1870 and 1871, though less than half of the gold bullion was returned in coin form, as miners requested equal amounts in the form of bars. This kept mintages lower, although double eagle production rose by nearly 390%.

“It is believed that the largest percentage of double eagles minted in Carson City during the first few years of operations remained in Nevada, at least for a while. Years later, quantities of ‘CC’ gold pieces made their way to foreign lands as export demand increased. The early ‘CC’ issues that did indeed circulate locally acquired heavy bagmarks and surface damage, greatly marring their appearance.

“Of the surviving 1871-CCs extant, few are inspiring, although there are several AU-55 and AU-58 examples which possess higher than average eye appeal, and two Uncirculated specimens in particular stand head and shoulders above the rest, especially one that is graded by NGC as an MS-63.”

The MS63 coin Goe mentions is the same coin we are now offering, currently certified MS64.

CONDITION CENSUS

Doug Winter included a Condition Census for each issue in *Gold Coins of the Carson City Mint*. In addition to this piece, he recorded a single MS61 coin, five pieces tied at AU58, and four others graded AU55.

This example is sharply struck with every design element boldly defined. It is sharper than most contemporary double eagles from any mint. The surfaces of this piece are amazing, entirely free of bagmarks, and entirely unlike the usual example. Both sides have remarkable satiny luster with full mint brilliance, the fields faintly reflective. (#8961)



Challenging Select 1871-S Twenty

2501 1871-S MS63 PCGS. The date is repunched, although the only vestige of the initial logotype is the base of an errant 1 to the left of the base of the 7. The 1871-S is an important conditional rarity. Despite the generous mintage of more than 900,000 coins, few examples today are found in the higher Mint State grades. The average example grades about AU55 due to some recent repatriations of bagmarked coins from overseas hoards. This piece shows attractive yellow-orange surfaces that boast unencumbered luster. Lightly abraded overall with concealed contact on the shield and nose tip. The strike is sharp, and the overall appeal is undeniable. Population: 1 in 63, 1 finer (2/08). (#8962)

Condition Rarity 1872 Double Eagle, MS62

2502 1872 MS62 PCGS. The 1872 double eagle, with a mintage of 251,850 business strikes, is usually found in Very Fine through About Uncirculated condition. Mint State coins are rare, and occur mostly in MS60 and MS61 grades. PCGS and NGC have certified fewer than 20 specimens in MS62, a mere three in MS63, and a single near-Gem. No Gem quality examples have yet been certified.

Apricot-gold patina bathes both sides of this MS62 coin, and is joined by mint-green on the reverse. The design elements are generally well brought up. Soft luster resides on the lightly abraded surfaces. Housed in a green-label holder. (#8963)



Scarce MS63 1875 Type Two Twenty

2503 1875 MS63 PCGS. By Type Two double eagle standards, the 1875 is not particularly difficult. Still, each issue is a challenge in its own right, and the 1875 is hardly an exception in Mint State. Most of the survivors from the mintage of just under 300,000 pieces fall short of the MS63 level, where the issue becomes conditionally scarce. This Select representative offers silky butter-yellow and peach surfaces and pleasing detail overall, though a trace of softness affects the portrait. Despite light, scattered abrasions, the obverse is pleasing for the grade, though a significant mark is present below the right side of IN GOD WE TRUST. A strongly lustrous example that displays well. PCGS has certified only three coins finer (2/08). (#8973)





Condition Rarity 1892-CC Double Eagle, MS63

2504 1892-CC MS63 PCGS. Douglas Winter, in his *Gold Coins of the Carson City Mint*, writes that of all the Carson City double eagles minted during the 1890s the 1892-CC has had its overall and high-grade rarity adversely impacted by hoards discovered since the mid 1990s. He says "Today, this is among the more available double eagles from this mint."

Winter estimates that 800 to 900 or so 1892-CC twenties are known, usually in Extremely Fine and About Uncirculated grades. The issue is moderately scarce in the lowest Mint State levels of preservation, and becomes very scarce in MS62. MS63 coins are extremely rare, and higher level specimens are virtually unknown. The PCGS/NGC population figures confirm this, showing nine examples in MS63, and none certified finer.

The 1892-CC is typically well struck, and this select example is no exception. A powerful strike imparts bold definition to the design features, including Liberty's hair and the eagle's plumage. Minor softness is visible on the first three stars and the adjacent dentils, which is not unusual. The surfaces are peach-gold tinged with light green, and display pleasing luster. The fields are semi-prooflike to a degree, and offer mild contrast with the motifs. Both sides reveal just a few minute contact marks, certainly fewer and of less severity than usually seen on this heavily bagmarked issue. These attributes combine to give this piece nice overall eye appeal. Population: 4 in 63, 0 finer (3/08). (#9020)



Outstanding Gem 1897-S Double Eagle

2505 1897-S MS65 PCGS. One of several heavily repatriated S-mint double eagle issues of the late 19th century, the 1897-S is generally available in lesser Mint State grades. For the collector who seeks a more attractive example, however, the options are far more limited. Garrett and Guth observe that MS64 pieces are elusive, if slightly more available than for other San Francisco issues from the same time period.

A Gem such as the present piece, however, is an undeniable treasure. This wheat-gold example, imbued with peach and honey in the fields, offers decisive detail and strong luster with a touch of satin. The surfaces are remarkably well-preserved, and only a tiny flaw on Liberty's neck precludes an even finer designation. Population: 3 in 65, 2 finer (2/08). (#9032)

PROOF LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLE



Finest Certified Cameo 1868 Type Two Twenty, PR66

2506 1868 PR66 Cameo NGC. The horrific War Between the States, more commonly known as the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865 confirmed and aggravated the deep tear in the nation's social fabric, a divide that many would say persists to this day in various forms. But the war also inspired an abiding trust in the Almighty on the part of many people. That upswell of religious sentiment led to the placement of IN GOD WE TRUST for the first time on our nation's coinage beginning with the two cent piece, which was launched in 1864. Some pattern coins from 1863 featured variations on the theme, including GOD OUR TRUST. (The pattern two cent pieces that carry GOD AND OUR COUNTRY were apparently struck in the early 1870s, despite their 1863 date.)

In 1866 the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was introduced on double eagles, forming a separate With Motto type within the series, also commonly called Type Two double eagles. The Type One (No Motto) double eagles were, of course, produced from 1849 to 1866, while the Type Two pieces were produced from 1866 to 1876. In 1877 the denomination was changed to TWENTY DOLLARS from the former TWENTY D., creating the Type Three segment of the series. Beside the added motto, Type Two double eagles vary in having a shield that is curved on the sides, as opposed to the straight-sided shield on Type One pieces. In 1866 the motto was hand-punched into the P- and S-mint dies with the new curved shield, creating minor die varieties, but the motto was afterward incorporated into the master dies. The 11-year span of the Type Two double eagles coincides with the Reconstruction era in the South, and ends in the nation's Centennial year of 1876. Double eagles minted in Philadelphia did not circulate domestically to any great extent during the Type Two era; most were exported and melted, although some did make their way west. While the Philadelphia Mint made proofs of the Coronet, With Motto double eagle yearly for public sale, there were few avid collectors during the post-Civil War era, and even fewer who could afford to tie up 20 dollars in a "collectible" coin. As a result, annual sales of proof double eagles never exceeded 50 pieces in a given year. For 1868, just 25 proof coins were struck, about 10 to 12 of which are believed to exist today—and three of those examples are in the museum collections of the Smithsonian Institution and the American Numismatic Society. The Bowers double eagle reference calls proofs of this date "very rare," noting that business strikes are even rarer. The recently published Garrett-Guth *Gold Encyclopedia* says, "All Proof Type 2 double eagles are rare and desirable, and the 1868 date ranks as one of the most sought-after issues." Currently NGC and PCGS combined have recorded 15 "submission events," which undoubtedly include resubmissions and crossovers (9/06).

The present coin stands alone atop the Condition Census as the single finest known example, in PR66 Cameo condition. The fields are deeply mirrored, and the thick mint frost over the devices gives the coin a strong two-toned effect, with the black-on-gold contrast that is so pleasing and desirable on cameo proof gold coinage. The strike is robustly executed, as expected, with a couple of the peripheral stars showing extra outlines. The date logotype is entered a trifle high into the die, so that the 1 is about twice as close to the bust truncation as to the denticles. The first 8 is close to the 1. This is a coin of the utmost rarity and importance, whether to type collectors, date collectors, or to connoisseurs of proof gold, that *crème de la crème* of U.S. numismatics. (#89083)

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



Pleasing Choice AU 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim Twenty

2507 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim AU55 NGC. The frequency with which High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagles trade on the open market may give a misleading impression about how elusive pleasing pieces can be. David Akers wrote of the Wire Rim variant of this issue: "The plentiful auction records for the Wire Rim would seem to indicate that it is one of the half dozen most common issues in the entire series."

Of course, the famously low mintage for High Relief pieces belies this impression. This Wire Rim coin shows a prominent fin around much of the obverse. Its lemon-gold and peach surfaces retain essentially intact luster, though Liberty's figure and the uppermost parts of the eagle's wing and breast show slight evidence of wear. Small, scattered marks in the fields suggest that this coin may have been carried as a pocket piece. A pleasing, comparatively affordable example of this numismatic icon. (#9135)

Choice 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim Double Eagle

2508 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS64 NGC. Like many others, Garrett and Guth lauded the High Relief double eagles in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*. For the Wire Rim pieces, they began: "Aside from the handful of coins that show the Ultra High Relief, these represent the closest obtainable coin to Augustus Saint-Gaudens's conception of the design. None other than Teddy Roosevelt demanded a change in our national coinage, and sought out one of the most talented artists of the era ..."

The rest is familiar history, as exemplified by this attractive near-Gem. The butter-yellow fields are luminous and slightly hazy, and the figures of Liberty and the eagle project boldly. Pleasingly preserved and undeniably attractive, an excellent example for the double eagle enthusiast. (#9135)



Gem MCMVII Flat Rim High Relief

2509 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim MS65 NGC. Scholarship in U.S. numismatics keeps growing at an ever-increasing pace. Just when it seems that there are no more unexplored areas, a new ground-breaking work is published. Recently, two books were published by Roger Burdette with the common title *Renaissance of American Coinage*. One volume covered the period from 1916-1921 and the other 1905-1908. In the latter book, he quotes from a letter from Mint Superintendent Landis to Director Leach dated December 6, 1907, concerning the "problem" of the wire rim or burr on the High Relief twenties.

"I was exceedingly humiliated today to have the Secretary of the Treasury call attention to the excessive burr, or fin, on one of the new double eagle pieces now being distributed.

"I was also surprised to find so many of these defective coins in a bag as I saw in the Treasurer's office here.

"I gave explicit orders when in Philadelphia that such coins should not be delivered, and directed the man who seemed to have the coins in charge to see that the same should all be gone over and the bad ones laid aside.

"I wish you to make [an] investigation and see why my instructions were not carried out, and if there was any negligence or carelessness, who is to blame."

Clearly, Mint personnel at the highest levels saw the fin, burr, or as we know it today the "wire rim" as a minting flaw and sought to correct it. It was not seen as an aesthetic addition to the coin and was a source of "humiliation" as Landis indicated. In the hundred years since that time, attitudes of collectors have appreciably changed; and, in fact, it was not long after striking that collectors began to appreciate the difference between the Wire Rim and Flat Rim variants of these beautiful coins. While exact numbers are not known, it was not until December 20, toward the end of the production run for High Reliefs (in December), that Charles Barber and other members of the engraving staff completely eliminated the fin on High Reliefs.

The present satiny yellow-gold Gem has a beautifully unabraded appearance and is essentially void of carbon. The strike is exquisite throughout the devices, with no sign of flatness on Liberty's raised knee or on the crest of the eagle's front wing. An exceptional High Relief, and part of a limited run of coins that have an interesting story behind it. (#9136)



Stunning 1907 High Relief Flat Rim Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66

2510 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim MS66 PCGS. This is a simply stunning Premium Gem example of the Saint-Gaudens High Relief double eagle, one of the most popular issues in the history of American coinage. The design elements are fully struck, and the surfaces of the coin are impressively preserved. A few faint marks appear in the outer obverse fields, but these are very superficial and easy to overlook. In addition to shimmering, satiny luster, the coin also presents lovely honey-gold and lime coloration across both sides.

As an example of the so-called Flat Rim subtype, this piece enjoys added desirability, since the Flat Rim High Reliefs are several times scarcer than their Wire Rim counterparts.

An unlikely partnership was formed in 1905 between two famous men: artist-sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens and bully military hero Theodore Roosevelt. The two entered into a conspiracy to improve the artistic merit of American coinage, despite the almost certain opposition of U.S. Mint personnel (especially Chief Engraver Charles Barber).

Over the next two years, Saint-Gaudens struggled with increasing ill health, but before his eventual death he succeeded in creating two of the most beautiful coin designs ever seen: this one and the design for the new Indian Head gold eagles.

The following comments are taken from an article entitled *Congressman's Diary Reveals Original Owners of Rare Saint-Gaudens Gold Eagles*, by Roger W. Burdette and Jeff Reichenberger:

"President Roosevelt was very proud of his new gold coins. He encouraged senior members of his administration to purchase one each of the first variety eagles and high relief double eagles as mementos of the new designs. At times, the President seemed more like a new father passing out complimentary cigars on the birth of a baby than a Nobel Peace Prize winning chief executive."

Modern-day numismatists should have no trouble understanding Roosevelt's pride in the accomplishment that these fabulous coins represented. Creating them was a difficult task, indeed, but the results were clearly worth the considerable efforts of all involved. (#9136)

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES



Rare MS66 1908-D No Motto Twenty

2511 1908-D No Motto MS66 PCGS. This coin issue has an interesting history, one that has swung from one end of the rarity pendulum to the other. A generous mintage—two-thirds of a million coins—was produced, but most were exported soon afterward, and in time the issue became known as scarce. Rising gold coin prices in the late 20th century, however, led to the repatriation of many examples. Even though the issue today is still by far the scarcest of the No Motto issues, examples are frequently seen, most in the lower Mint State grades. Gem pieces are rare, and the present MS66 piece much more so. PCGS has certified only nine pieces at this grade level, with none finer (3/08).

Gorgeous cascading luster radiates from the orange-gold surfaces tinged with green at the rims. As expected, neither side reveals even the most minute distractions, but on the contrary both sides disclose enormous eye appeal. (#9143)





Magnificent Premium Gem 1908-S Twenty

2512 1908-S MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Brahlin. After the Arabic Numerals, No Motto variety went into circulation, legislation went before Congress to add the motto *IN GOD WE TRUST* to the new Saint-Gaudens double eagle design. Before the law went into effect, both Philadelphia and Denver struck No Motto twenties in 1908. San Francisco, by contrast, did not strike any double eagles in that year until the With Motto reverse dies were ready. The West Coast facility had significantly below-average production as a result.

With its mintage of just 22,000 pieces, a far cry from the 1907-S Liberty issue's production of over 2.1 million coins, the 1908-S has drawn collectors' attention for decades, and while lightly circulated and lesser Mint State pieces are somewhat available, Select and better coins are highly elusive. David Akers wrote in his landmark reference on the denomination: "With the sole exception of the 1907 High Relief, the 1908-S has the lowest mintage of any regular issue Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. Therefore, it is not surprising that the 1908-S is a scarce date in all grades."

Garrett and Guth note that as a rule, 1908-S double eagles "... are awash in satiny luster and decent strikes." One glance at this Premium Gem survivor, with its swirling, understated luster and generally bold detail, reinforces this impression. The obverse is orange-gold with occasional pink-gold accents, while the reverse has paler straw and wheat coloration. A carefully preserved and elegant representative of this challenging and desirable issue. In fact, this example is nicer than any of the other MS66 specimens that we have seen. Population: 8 in 66, 5 finer (2/08). (#9149)

The Thaine Price 1909 Double Eagle Rarity, MS66 Among the Handful of Finest Known

2513 1909 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Price. Writing in the catalog of the Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection, David Akers said of this marvelous piece, now certified MS66 by PCGS but at the time unencapsulated or “raw”:

“1909, Gem Uncirculated. Very sharply struck with the broad border that is seen on most early With Motto Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles. (It is not quite as broad and uniform as on the 1908 With Motto, however). This piece is very lustrous with superb medium orange gold color as well as a few attractive and distinctive copper spots plus one small dark stain (not carbon) on the obverse near the rim at K-8. There are a few light bagmarks in the fields, but the figure of Liberty and the eagle are very clean. This is an absolutely outstanding 1909 Double Eagle, one of the finest to appear at auction in a number of years. It is also substantially finer than any of the specimens from the hoard of 1909 Double Eagles that have come onto the market in recent years.

Akers’ catalog description continues by discussing the relative rarity of the 1909 and 1909/8 issues in relation to a recently released hoard of 1909s into the marketplace:

“Prior to the appearance on the market recently of a substantial number of mint state specimens, the 1909 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle was generally considered to be much more scarce than it is now known to be. Hundreds of specimens have come onto the market over the past few years from one large hoard, and many of these specimens are attractive and fairly high quality, although most of them grade Choice Uncirculated or lower. A moderate number, however, are Very Choice Uncirculated, but I am not aware of any that have graded Gem. As a result, although the 1909 is now readily available in Choice Uncirculated, and only moderately rare in Very Choice Uncirculated, Gems like this one are still at the highest rarity level and among the most difficult to obtain in the series. For some reason, the 1909 has always been overshadowed by the 1909/8, probably just due to the latter’s popularity as an overdate. However, it has been my experience that Gems of the 1909 issue are definitely more difficult to locate than Gems of the 1909/8, although both issues can legitimately be considered very rare in Gem Uncirculated condition.”

Any such hoards of 1909 double eagles have by now been well-absorbed into the marketplace, and today the certified populations of the overdate and nonoverdate are just about equal. But as Akers intimated, the 1909 double eagle is now coming to the forefront as a major rarity in MS64 or finer, and in MS66, this specimen is among the handful of finest known for the issue, one of six so certified at PCGS, with none finer (3/08). We must also add that what Akers called “copper spots” we would classify merely as deep, attractive amber-gold toning near the rims—although the small dark stain at 8 o’clock provides positive confirmation that this is in fact the same coin, as does plate-matching.

Ex: Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (David Akers Numismatics, 5/1998), lot 80, which realized \$35,750. (#9150)





The Harry Bass 1909-D Double Eagle, MS66 High-End Condition Rarity

2514 1909-D MS66 PCGS. Ex: Bass. In the almost-decade since the sale of this wonderful coin from the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, the PCGS-certified population has increased in MS66 from two coins to four, while the number exceeding it (in MS67, the finest certified at that service), has increased from one to two coins. Those figures are eloquent testament to the extreme rarity of the 1909-D issue in the finest Mint State grades, and in today's exceedingly healthy environment for certified gold coins, it is unlikely that many more certified examples in the future will meet or exceed those lofty levels.

Writing of this very coin in his 1982 text on double eagles (as reprinted in 1986), David Akers commented, "The coin shown above is virtually perfect and is in the Harry Bass Collection. The Eliasberg Collection contains its twin but I know of no others at the Superb Unc. level." More generally concerning the issue, Akers said, "The 1909-D has the fourth lowest mintage of the Saint-Gaudens series after the 1907 High Relief, 1908-S and 1913-S. It is actually much more rare than the High Relief or 1913-S, however, and is virtually identical in both overall rarity and condition rarity to the 1908-S. Of the 55 Saint-Gaudens issues, I rank the 1909-D as the 16th rarest. The 1909-D is usually found in EF or AU condition and average quality uncs are very scarce. Choice or gem quality uncs are rare and most collectors looking for a gem 1909-D have been disappointed because there just aren't that many around."

Even though more than a quarter-century has passed, those words still possess the ring of truth today. The surfaces of this piece offer frosty texture with orange-gold coloration alternating with greenish-gold, and both sides display full cartwheel luster. Close perusal under a loupe reveals a bold strike, absolutely pristine devices, and a coin that actually appears closer to MS67 than MS66, in this cataloger's (GH) opinion. The only mentionable pedigree marker is a tiny dark toning dot near the top of the third ray of the sun (visible in both Akers and the Superior catalog), potentially a reason why this nonetheless-stunning coin failed to achieve an even finer grade. Population: 4 in 66, 2 finer (3/08).

Ex: Superior (8/1973); Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 917. (#9152)



Marvelous MS66 1909-S Double Eagle

2515 1909-S MS66 PCGS. Although with an original mintage approaching 2.8 million pieces the 1909-S double eagle is an obtainable one, most Mint State examples found fall into the range between MS62 and MS64. Gem examples are rare, and in MS66 the present specimen is one of only seven coins so certified at PCGS, with one finer (3/08). NGC adds another eight coins to the total in MS66, with none finer.

Fortunately for collectors, most 1909-S twenties are well produced, with a good strike and lustrous surfaces. The frosty surfaces of this marvelous piece are fairly mattelike, with appealing apricot-gold coloration and radiant cartwheel luster. (#9153)

Premium Gem 1910-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty

2516 1910-S MS66 PCGS. The 1910-S is another early Saint-Gaudens issue that is generally quite well produced, usually with lustrous, mattelike surfaces and a bold strike. More than 2.1 million pieces were produced in 1910, and likely quite a few of them were put up in storage, either in the United States or abroad. Like so many early issues, however, the vast majority of Mint State survivors fall into a range from about MS62 to Choice Uncirculated (MS64), with relatively few seen finer. Gems are available for a price, but in MS66 grade this coin is one of seven so certified at PCGS, which has also graded seven Superb Gems and one MS68 example of this issue (3/08)!

Coruscating luster emanates from both sides of this stunning and boldly struck Premium Gem coin, with apricot-gold centers and a glint of hazel-gray along the obverse rim. (#9156)



Elusive Gem 1914 Saint

2517 1914 MS65 PCGS. The 1914 Saint-Gaudens issue is one of the many series entries that confirm that there is absolutely no relation between the initial mintage figures and the subsequent survival rates. Hoarding, exporting, repatriation, mass meltings, and happenstance have all played major roles in the survivorship of one issue over another. In the case of the 1914 twenty, while only 95,200 coins were produced, judging from the population figures it appears as though somewhere from 6% to 10% of that original mintage survives today, including both certified and "raw" specimens.

As of (3/08) PCGS has certified 36 Gems including the present example, with three pieces finer. Intermingled greenish-gold and hazel-gray combine delightfully on both sides of this Gem, with wonderful luster radiating from distraction-free surfaces. (#9164)

Condition Rarity 1915 Gem Twenty Dollar

2518 1915 MS65 PCGS. The certified population figures indicate that the 1915 Philadelphia double eagle is relatively plentiful through the MS63 grade level. The numbers begin to taper off at the near-Gem level of preservation, then drop precipitously in MS65, where less than four dozen pieces have been graded. Neither service has seen any finer.

Rich apricot-gold patina tinged with whispers of mint-green adorns the highly lustrous surfaces of this lovely Gem. A solid strike sharpens the design features, including virtually complete definition in the panes of the Capitol building, Liberty's fingers and toes, and the eagle's plumage. A few trivial marks are consistent with the grade level. Population: 31 in 65, 0 finer (3/08). (#9167)

Rarely Encountered MS62 1921 Twenty Dollar



2519 1921 MS62 PCGS. Those not familiar with the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series would probably demonstrate little reaction when shown a 1921 twenty in MS62. A specialist, however, would immediately understand the absolute and conditional rarity of this elusive issue. The recorded mintage of 1921 double eagles provides little indication of rarity, with a total of 528,500 pieces being the widely accepted figure. Relative to other double eagles struck in the 1920s, the mintage of the 1921 issue is low to begin with. However, Breen, in his *Complete Encyclopedia*, notes that the “relative rarity of the later dates, unlike those of earlier years, owes less to limited mintages than to extensive melting and random survival of specimens in French and Swiss banks during the decades after the Great Recall of 1933-34.” The 1921 twenties, which chronologically fall in the middle of the series, were likely melted in vast quantities, but were struck too early to be included in any significant European hoards. Breen suggest that “about five” were repatriated between 1981 and 1989. In the past decade the population data at the two major grading services has changed very little regarding the 1921 double eagles, suggesting that most, if not all, sources of new examples have been exhausted. Anything is possible, but the surfacing of a new 1921 double eagle would be the proverbial needle in the haystack.

PCGS has reported a total of 95 1921 twenties in all grades, which is comparable to the challenging 1920-S with a population of 91 coins (3/08). However, the 1921 is scarcer in Uncirculated grades and is perhaps the second rarest date in the series behind the legendary 1927-D. As a point of fact, the 2008 *Guide Book* lists the 1921 and 1927-D as the only two Saint-Gaudens double eagles with values above six-figures at the MS60 level. Further evidence of the rarity of this issue in Mint State is provided by the authors of *The Coinage of August Saint-Gaudens as Illustrated by the Phillip H. Morse Collection* when they compared the 1921 to the 1920-D issue:

“A few more XF-AU coins are known of the 1921, but there are only a handful of coins that exist above MS63. Probably no more than 50-70 AU pieces are known today, and somewhere between 40-60 individual Mint State examples are extant. The 1921 is virtually impossible to locate in MS64 and better condition—such coins are held in strong hands in major collections and only rarely enter the marketplace. This issue was notably absent from the Thaine Price Collection, and the 1921 in the Browning Collection was a Choice AU.”

The same Morse reference also states: “Surprisingly little is known about the luster characteristics of the 1921.” The leading experts in the field have seen so few Uncirculated coins that no reliable characteristics are known about this issue. This particular coin falls more in line with what Akers stated in 1988, with frosted surfaces and a strike that is generally sharp. The striking details on this piece are above average with the only area of softness of note located on Liberty’s foot. Each side displays rich reddish tinged patina, especially around the margins. The only mentionable mark on this important, key date is a shallow horizontal scrape in the left obverse field just above the tips of the sun’s rays. (#9172)



Bold Premium Gem 1922 Double Eagle

2520 1922 MS66 PCGS. The 1922 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is sometimes lumped (together with the 1923) in with the much more common P-mint issues ranging from 1924 through 1928. However, the 1922 is many times rarer in Gem and finer condition than the later, more-common P-mints (excepting the 1923, which is slightly rarer than the 1922). As a comparison, while in MS66 PCGS has certified seven and three examples, respectively, of the 1922 and 1923 issues, it has certified more than 7,000 examples of the 1924 in the same grade! The 1925 through 1928 each show PCGS populations of several hundred to several thousand in the same MS66 grade.

In addition to their rarity, most Mint State 1922 double eagles are well produced, lustrous, and boldly struck. This piece is certainly no exception: The strike is uniformly sharp, and gorgeous cartwheel luster bursts forth from the orange-gold surfaces with a light veneer of smoky gray in the left obverse field. (#9173)

Pleasing Choice 1924-D Double Eagle

2521 1924-D MS64 PCGS. The 1924-D, along with its S-mint counterpart of the same year, is one of the earliest "melt rarities" in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. Garrett and Guth speculate that up to "a few thousand" survived the gold recall of the Roosevelt administration, but high-end examples are unavailable, and a Choice example such as the present piece is the best all but a handful of collectors can hope to acquire.

Peach-inflected yellow-gold surfaces offer soft, swirling luster on this lovely near-Gem. The central devices are well-defined and show few flaws overall, though a single abrasion is noted near Liberty's waist. Slightly hazy from likely extended storage, but a pleasing representative nonetheless. PCGS has graded only nine finer examples (2/08). (#9178)



Vibrant, Condition Rarity 1924-D Twenty Dollar, MS64

2522 1924-D MS64 PCGS. A little over 3 million 1924-D double eagles were struck, and most apparently remained in Treasury vaults in the United States and were subsequently melted in the mid-1930s. Perhaps a couple of thousand pieces were exported, these being the main source for collectors today, having been repatriated from Europe in the 1940s and 1950s. Most of these were in the lower levels of Mint State, making this issue very rare above MS63 condition.

Both sides of this near-Gem example are awash in vibrant brassy-gold luster. An exacting strike results in better-than-average detail, including the peripheral areas that are often weak on this issue. A few minute obverse marks preclude Gem classification. (#9178)

Attractive 1924-S Double Eagle, MS64

2523 1924-S MS64 NGC. The 1924-S double eagle started with a mintage approaching 3 million pieces, but heavy meltings in the 1930s significantly reduced the population. The only '24-S twenties to survive were those held in French and Swiss banks, which were not many to begin with when compared with other issues, such as those from the teens. A few more were discovered in the 1950s and 1960s. All in all, enough pieces surfaced to make the issue more available through the MS63 level. Near-Gem and finer coins remain condition rarities.

Highly attractive swirling luster exudes from the apricot-gold and mint-green surfaces of this MS64 example. A well executed strike leaves strong detail on the motifs, and a few minute marks define the grade. (#9179)



Condition Rarity 1925-S Select Twenty Dollar

2524 1925-S MS63 PCGS. When extensive melting in the 1930s is combined with an attempt to circulate those pieces that were not set aside, the 1925-S emerges as one of the premier condition rarities in the series. The authors of the recent treatise titled *The Coinage of Augustus Saint-Gaudens* say: "And most important to its status as a key issue in the series, the 1925-S is one of the few dates from the 1920s that never appeared in hoard quantities in Europe."

Both sides of this Select '25-S display pleasing luster exuding from apricot-gold surfaces laced with hints of light green. The design elements exhibit relatively sharp definition, though portions of the 5 in the date are weak, as is typical of the issue. A few minute marks are noted. (#9182)





Glamorous 1926-D Double Eagle, MS63

2525 1926-D MS63 PCGS. As with so many later issues in the Saint-Gaudens series (especially the mintmarked coins, which tended toward lower mintages), the 1926-D suffered the usual fate of mass meltings, and the few survivors in high grade today are the product of serendipity rather than system. The mintage was small to begin with—only 481,000 coins—and the issue is now in demand and seldom seen, even in circulated grades.

The 1926-D likely shares some reflected glory from its first cousin, the 1927-D double eagle, which is the rarest 20th century gold coin by a country mile, although it differs from the 1926-D in crucial ways. The 1927-D is much, much rarer, but both were minted at the same mint, one year apart, and both saw smallish mintages that were afterward near-obliterated by melting.

The 1926-D, of course, is hardly in the same “impossible” category as the 1927-D, but most survivors today grade no higher than MS63, the grade of the present piece. Gems of the issue are extremely rare. As of (3/08) PCGS has certified only two dozen pieces in higher grades, with an additional handful of pieces in MS64 at NGC.

This glamorous coin offers radiant luster emanating from the surfaces on each side, with orange-gold surfaces that show a slight pinkish tinge. A series of small abrasions noted in the left obverse field, along with a few other stray contact marks, likely account for the grade. As with most examples of the issue, the Capitol dome is lightly struck, and some bluntness also shows on Liberty’s feet and other areas near the periphery. On its own, the reverse shows fewer abrasions and would likely merit a finer grade. A nice example of this coveted issue. Population: 49 in 63, 24 finer (3/08). (#9184)



The Morse Collection 1932 Double Eagle, MS66 Among the Finest Certified at Either Service

2526 1932 MS66 PCGS. It is a numismatic mystery why, in the midst of the Great Depression, at a time when millions of American citizens were out of work and the song of the day was “Buddy Can You Spare a Dime?” that the Mint chose to produce more than 1.1 million double eagles and nearly 4.5 million eagles. While the 1932 eagles were stored up in hoards and are even today a ubiquitous gold type coin, nearly all of the 1932 double eagles, like all other twenties from the ‘30s, were melted later in the decade, after the Roosevelt Gold Recall.

Today the 1932 double eagle is the final collectible issue of the Saint-Gaudens series, and without a doubt one of the most elusive. Even though a few pieces were probably saved from extinction through their exportation, the date is one that has never seen much in the way of subsequent repatriations. Since they never saw circulation, all of the certified examples of this date are Mint State, even one in the famous King Farouk sale that was billed as “Extra Fine.”

While NGC and PCGS together have certified a total of 135 examples of this date, most cluster around the Choice grade, with few Gems and precious few attaining the grade of the present MS66 specimen. One must take the figure of 135 Mint State specimens with more than a couple of grains of salt, as the temptation to “crack” out this date in hopes of achieving a finer grade is mighty strong. It might be conservative to estimate that as many as half of that number could be duplications, and/or undocumented crossovers from one service to another.

The average grade of the 63 NGC-certified coins is about 64.1, while the 72 coins at PCGS have achieved an average grade of only 64.4. In MS65, the population thins out precipitously: NGC has certified 14 coins, while PCGS has certified 24 Gems. (Again, subtract a reasonable amount for multiple “submission events.”) Finally, in MS66, NGC has graded only 13 coins, with six more at PCGS. *There are none certified finer at either service.* Garrett and Guth note that the Smithsonian owns a specimen which is “possibly the finest known,” a coin that would likely grade MS67.

The 1932 double eagles that did escape melting have a tendency to be quite attractive, and this Premium Gem example does not disappoint. Fresh, original surfaces are particularly notable for their vibrancy. The design features are exquisitely struck, with sharp definition showing on the olive branch and on Liberty and the eagle. The fields are frosty and somewhat mattelike, and the gorgeous surface coloration is predominantly greenish-gold, with a tinge of darker reddish-gold through the centers on each side. Swirling cartwheel luster is abundant. A few minor marks scattered about are consistent with the grade level, and do not distract in the least from the tremendous eye appeal that this marvelous coin projects. Population: 6 in 66, 0 finer (3/08).

Ex: Phillip H. Morse Collection (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 6714, which realized \$138,000. (#9194)

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER



Jewel-Toned 1893 Isabella Quarter, MS68

2527 1893 Isabella Quarter MS68 NGC. Following the well-publicized distribution of the first Columbian halves, the Board of Lady Managers obtained a souvenir issue of its own, largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Potter Palmer, whom Q. David Bowers (1991) described as a “well-known Chicago socialite, patron of the arts, and *grand dame* of the Exposition.” The 40,000 pieces authorized represented \$10,000 of the funds disbursed to the Board, one of the first instances of the Mint supplying commemoratives to an authorized party at face value.

The first impression of this delightful example is one of elegant color. On the obverse, shades of peach and rose appear at the center, while the margins have blue-green and violet patina. The reverse has bands of sapphire at the top and bottom, while the middle has amethyst and orange hues and a thin ring of emerald graces the rim. Vibrant luster further augments the outstanding eye appeal of this captivating coin. Even in near-Gem, pleasing Isabella quarters are elusive, and every step up the grading scale heightens the challenge. NGC has graded eight pieces in MS68, and PCGS has certified four. The only finer example listed by either service is a single MS69 at NGC (3/08). (#9220)





Magnificent Superb Gem 1900 Lafayette Dollar

2528 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS67 PCGS. DuVall 1-B. Funds were raised by the school children of America until \$50,000 was accumulated—enough to create the statue and present it to France in time for the 1900 Exposition Universelle. In the Bowers' reference on commemoratives, he states that the statue today is located "in the Place du Carrousel in the court of the Tuileries adjacent to the Louvre." A couple of years ago we mentioned in a catalog that we had never been able to locate the statue in this location. We received a reply from a reader in Australia who said that about 20 years ago it was moved to make room for the I.M. Pei glass pyramid. Today it is located near the quai de Albert on the right bank of the Seine not far from the monument to Simon Bolivar.

A Superb, awe-inspiring example of this popular, crown-sized early commemorative. Both sides are beautifully toned in various tones of sea-green, gunmetal-blue, gold, magenta, and crimson. The underlying surfaces exhibit a vibrant, satiny appearance, being remarkably free of most coin-to-coin contact. The typical Lafayette dollar, an issue that was sold in great numbers to the non-collecting general public, is lightly circulated and often cleaned. Even a pleasing MS63 specimen can be difficult to find. Superb coins are of the utmost rarity and quickly absorbed by the serious commemorative collector. Population: 5 in 67, none finer at either service (2/08). (#9222)





Important 1922 Grant With Star Half, MS66

2529 1922 Grant with Star MS66 PCGS. CAC. The Grant With Star half dollar is perhaps the closest the United States has come to an "accidental" commemorative variety. While the beneficiary organization of the Grant half dollars and gold dollars had requested No Star and With Star varieties, it had done so for the gold dollars only. The Mint misinterpreted the request and created With Star half dollars as well, and the net mintage of just 4,256 With Star halves is one of the lowest for the classic silver commemorative series.

This attractive piece, well struck with soft, pleasing luster, has elements of reddish-orange and russet toning at the obverse margins. The center of that side and the reverse are primarily silver-gray with hints of blue. A beautifully preserved and remarkably appealing representative. PCGS has graded only three finer pieces (3/08).

From The Good Humor Collection. (#9307)

Impressive MS66 1921 Missouri 2x4 Half

2530 1921 Missouri 2x4 MS66 PCGS. CAC. According to the Missouri State Fair Web site (<http://www.mostatefair.com/beginning.html>), six candidate towns lobbied to host the Missouri State Fair when it was created: Centralia, Chillicothe, Marshall, Mexico, Moberly, and Sedalia. The last of these towns won, and Sedalia has hosted the State Fair every year since 1901. The Missouri commemorative half dollar of 1921, sold at the State Fair that year, references the town in incused lettering below the figures of the settler and the native. (One wonders, had Chillicothe been victorious, how sculptor Robert Aitken would have incorporated that name into his design!)

This Premium Gem, of the lower-mintage 2x4 variety, offers strongly lustrous surfaces beneath elements of gold, orange, and silver-gray patina. Well struck overall, though the strap across the settler's shoulder is weak. Excellent preservation and eye appeal. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a numerically finer example (3/08).

From The Good Humor Collection. (#9331)

SO-CALLED DOLLAR



Extremely Rare HK-1031 Gold 1920 Wilson Dollar MS62 Finest of Three Known

2531 1920 Gold Wilson Dollar MS62 NGC. HK-1031, R.9. This so-called dollar was struck to commemorate the July 16, 1920 opening of the Manila Mint. It was the only U.S. branch mint to operate outside of the continental United States. The Philippines became a U.S. territory in 1899, following the 1898 Spanish-American War. Between 1903 and 1919, Philippine coins were struck at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints. The Manila Mint operated until 1942, when the islands were occupied by the Japanese during World War II. The Philippines became an independent republic in 1946.

This semi-prooflike example is well struck, with the sole exception of the hair of Juno Moneta, the kneeling woman. The coin was struck at least three times, with evidence of the additional strikes visible on the date and other legends. A few delicate hairlines on the left fields are customary for the grade.

George T. Morgan was Chief Engraver in 1920, after the 1917 death of Charles Barber. Morgan's obverse depicts a vibrant left-facing bust of President Wilson, who at the time was devastated by a stroke. Morgan's reverse design borrows elements from the 1915-S Panama-Pacific half dollar reverse, since it also features a child holding a cornucopia.

Silver and copper specimens of the Wilson dollar (HK-449 and HK-450) are scarce. But according to the second edition of Hibler-Kappen, "only five gold pieces [were] reportedly struck. One was present to President Woodrow Wilson and one to the U.S. Secretary of War. Three retained in the Philippines were lost during World War II." Similar information is reported in the 1963 first edition of Hibler-Kaplen.

Today, there are three known gold Wilson dollars. Remarkably, all have appeared at auction this year:

1. The present lot and the finest known. MS62 NGC. Ex: Stack's, 12/1996, lot 2927.
2. Stack's, 1/2008, lot 7298. MS61 NGC. Identified by a mark on Juno's shoulder.
3. Heritage, 2/2008, lot 81185. Mount removed from edge.

For the ambitious collector who seeks to complete a set of so-called dollars, the current lot presents the opportunity to acquire a key to the series.

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



Entrancing Gem 1905
Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar

2532 1905 Lewis and Clark MS65 PCGS. The 1 in the date is lightly recut. The semi-reflective fields on each side of this well preserved Gem almost give it the appearance of a proof specimen. The striking sharpness is that of a business strike, however; albeit a very crisply produced business strike. Entrancing lime and wheat-gold toning increase the coin's visual appeal. There are no untoward marks on either side, and only the faintest of die lines exist in the fields. This issue is a key date among commemorative gold dollars, with a lower survival rate than its 1904 Lewis and Clark counterpart, despite an identical original mintage of 10,000 coins. (#7448)

TERRITORIAL GOLD



Near-Mint C. Bechtler Five Dollar
134G, With Star, K-20

2533 (1837-42) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, 134G, With Star AU58 NGC. K-20, R.4. Donald Kagin's variety 20 is the single most plentiful Christopher Bechtler five dollar piece produced from 1831 to 1842, an excellent opportunity for the casual collector to obtain an example of this historically important Territorial gold coinage. The variety is attributed to the sixth coinage series of Bechtler gold pieces and was probably coined circa 1839 or 1840. This light yellow gold specimen has splashes of orange toning around the devices, providing excellent eye appeal. The strike is bold, despite the fairly primitive die engraving. Listed on page 350 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10097)



AU50 C. Bechtler Five
140G. 20C, RUTHERFORD

2534 (1834-37) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, 140G. 20C, RUTHERFORD. AU50 PCGS. K-17, R.5. Plain Edge. In 1834 the federal weight standard was reduced for gold coins, and for the first time in many years gold coins began to circulate, as their melt value was less than their face value. The Treasury secretary advised the Mint director to put the authorization date of August 1, 1834, on the reduced-weight coins, and while the federal coins were redesigned instead, Christopher Bechtler apparently printed the date on his private-issue five dollar pieces to evade difficulties with the federal government.

This piece offers surfaces that show light wear consistent with the grade, struck lightly on the right side of each face. There are no singularly mentionable abrasions. Listed on page 350 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10112)



Green-Gold 1860 Clark, Gruber Five, MS63

2535 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Five Dollar MS63 PCGS. K-2, R.4. The obverse has a die crack through the coronet point to the rim over star 8. For those novice collectors who have heard the term "green-gold" but lack an understanding of its appearance, one glance at this piece should clear up any doubt. A boldly struck Mint State example, the design elements only lack definition at the center of the obverse. While lightly abraded, the surfaces are fully reflective, and the overall appearance is exceptional. NGC and PCGS have each certified four examples as MS63, with four in finer grades (3/08). (#10136)



Conditionally Scarce 1861 Clark Gruber & Co.
Quarter Eagle, MS63

2536 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle MS63 NGC. After gold was discovered in Colorado, in the late 1850s, three partners (two of them brothers) started a banking and coining business called Clark, Gruber and Company. In 1860, the company put up a two-story brick building in the new city of Denver (then called Denver City), a fine brick and mortar building in a town where most of the homes were made of logs or canvas with dirt floors. The company's first coins were minted on July 4, 1860, and their minting operation continued on a twenty-four hour per day basis over the next two years, producing quarter eagles, half eagles, eagles, and double eagles.

The current offering is a conditionally scarce representative of the 1861 Clark & Gruber quarter eagle. It is well struck with nice luster, attractive green-gold coloration, and just a handful of trivial marks on each side. NGC has graded a mere three examples of this important territorial issue at MS63 and only one finer (at MS64), as of March 2008. (#10139)



S.S. CENTRAL AMERICA GOLD BAR



43.58 Ounce Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot
Ex: *S.S. Central America*

2537 Kellogg & Humbert Medium to Large Sized Gold Ingot. CAGB-504. Mold K&H-03. Serial Number 644. The vastness of the loss of \$2 million in gold bullion in 1857 dollars can scarcely be imagined by someone in the present century. An idea of how it appeared in 1988 when the treasure hoard was first discovered by the Remote Operating Vehicle *Nemo* is related in *America's Lost Treasure* by Tommy Thompson:

"Because Nemo's dives are precise, we knew exactly where on the shipwreck site the underwater robot had taken the pictures and where the next dive would take place. Within hours, the submersible was back on the bottom. As we flew the ROV toward the location of the photographs, Milt set the lights. At first we thought we were looking at bricks, but as the beams were adjusted, the color came out. Suddenly, the same monitors that had revealed nothing but colorless ocean terrain for weeks now appeared to be painted a brilliant gold.

"These weren't bricks, but ingots, ingots everywhere ... stacked on the bottom like brownies ... stacked like loaves of bread ... spectacular gold bridges of gold ingots piled on top of timbers and spread over the ocean floor."

This was one of those "loaves of bread" seen by the recovery crew. Of the 343 Kellogg & Humbert ingots recovered from the wreckage of the *S.S. Central America*, this 43-ounce ingot is a medium to slightly larger size bar compared to the truly gigantic scale of some of the ingots on board. One of the interesting aspects of this ingot is that the fineness is the equivalent of federal gold coinage (900). The top side reads: No 644 / Kellogg and Humbert imprint / 43.58 Oz / 900 FINE / \$810.78. On the lower back side is the serial number 779 in a different font. All sides are bright yellow-gold with no traces of rust-colored stains, as often seen.

Accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity and a copy of Bowers' A California Gold Rush History.

TERRITORIAL GOLD



Sharply Struck, High Grade 1853
Assay Office Twenty, MS63

Uncirculated 1853 Assay Office Twenty, 900 Fine

2538 1853 Assay Office Twenty Dollar, 900 Thous. MS61 NGC. K-18, R.2. There were eight gold assay offices in California during 1853, but only one operational mint: the United States Assay Office of Gold, under the direction of Curtis, Perry, and Ward. The coining presses used by the Assay Office were purchased from the same suppliers used by the Philadelphia Mint, thus daily production capabilities were impressive. One account suggests that the office could produce \$720,000 in pieces per day. That number seems logical, considering Kagan's (1981) opinion that 2.5 million twenties of .900 fineness were struck between March and October 1853. Obviously most were melted over the years as less than 1000 are believed to exist. Fortunately, enough coins were saved that collectors today have a reasonable chance of owning one of these relics of the California Gold Rush. Most, however, do not have the opportunity to acquire an Uncirculated example such as this. The surfaces have even, although somewhat thin mint luster which has a light green-gold color. Remarkably well struck, the plumage in the center of the eagle's breast and fletchings on the arrows are sharply defined. A few tiny abrasions are seen on the machine-turned reverse but few are noted on the obverse. (#10013)

2539 1853 Assay Office Twenty Dollar, 900 Thous. MS63 NGC. K-18, R.2. The 1853 U.S. Assay Office ten and twenty dollar pieces went a long way toward alleviating the chronic shortage of smaller-denomination gold coins in early-1850s California. There are however, larger numbers of Mint State pieces surviving compared to the octagonal fifty dollar "slugs." Perhaps the easing currency shortage and the smaller denominations made it easier for a few early collectors to afford to set aside a nice Uncirculated example as a memento of the rough-and-tumble Gold Rush era.

All examples of this issue are in reality .900 over .880, but the underdigits .880 fade with die usage. As of (3/08) NGC has graded 24 pieces in MS63, with an equal number finer.

This is an amazingly strong strike for an Assay twenty. In fact, this piece has the best central definition we can remember seeing on this type (which is usually soft on the eagle's feathers and arrow fletchings). The mint luster is frosted and only interrupted by a few scattered, small marks in the obverse fields. Heavy metal flow is also noted in the obverse fields. Rich green-gold color overall. Listed on page 356 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10013)



Richly Patinated 1850 Mormon Five, AU58

2540 1850 Mormon Five Dollar AU58 NGC. The Mormons benefited from the California Gold Rush in two ways, both as a supplier and outfitter for prospectors and from gold found in the American River region of California and brought back to Utah. One of the most colorful Mormons was a renegade who left early for California named Sam Brannan. In a December 20, 2004 *Coin World* article, Eric von Klinger related the following story of this Mormon pioneer:

"He reportedly emptied stores over a wide area of picks, shovels and any other kind of implement that would be useful to incoming prospectors, then sold them at high markup in his store near Sutter's Mill. He claimed spiritual leadership when other Mormons arrived and even began collecting tithes, especially among a larger group who worked "Mormon Island," a sandbar in the American River. When [Brigham] Young demanded that this money be turned over to the church, Brannan is said to have replied, "I'll give up the Lord's money when he sends me a receipt signed by the Lord, and no sooner."

Early gold deposits in the Utah community were sparse. However, in the first half of 1849 close to \$8,000 in dust and a few coins were deposited. Another, later depositor known as "Father" Rhoads, brought several sacks of gold to Utah, including one that weighed 60 pounds. This influx of California gold created the same need in Utah for uniform, reliable coinage as it had in the Golden State. The problem was, though, Mormon coinage was not uniform or reliable. This is seldom written about today, but it is abundantly evident when one looks at a copy of *Gold and Silver Coins* by Eckfeldt and DuBois. Their 1851 edition valued the Mormon fives at \$4.25. Quite a hefty seignorage on a five dollar coin.

The conclusion one must come to is that early Mormon coinage must have been heavily alloyed with copper or silver (or both). Examination of this coin gives ample evidence that was the case. The surfaces have a deep reddish patina that is intermixed with lime-green. The design elements show the sharper modified design that started in 1850, and there are no noticeable abrasions on either side of this high-grade and important Territorial gold piece. Listed on page 365 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10265)



1849 Norris, Gregg, & Norris Five Dollar
Reeded Edge, Kagin-3, AU53



2541 1849 Norris, Gregg, & Norris Five Dollar R.E. AU53 PCGS. No Period. K-3, R.6. Norris, Gregg, & Norris was the first California private gold coiner, although the firm's output would soon be surpassed by Moffat & Co. The Period and No Period varieties appear to be struck from the same dies, with the low relief period (after ALLOY) filled on rarer examples. This green-gold example is richly detailed. The obverse field has subdued thin marks, particularly near 6 o'clock, but such abrasions are characteristic of lightly circulated pioneer gold. Listed on page 351 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10282)



Finest-Graded 1852
Wass Molitor Five Dollar, MS60
Large Head, Kagin-2

2542 1852 Wass Molitor Five Dollar, Large Head MS60 NGC. K-2, R.6. Prior to emigrating to the United States, a pair of Hungarian patriots named Count Samuel C. Wass and Augoston P. Molitor fought in their country's unsuccessful revolution against Austria. The two had previously attended the prominent School of Mines in Germany, and both had worked in the mining industry in their native land before separately traveling to California. Evidently, whether by chance or design, the men reunited in San Francisco and established an assaying office there in October 1851. According to Don Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States* (1981): "Their equipment was procured from London and the United States and was of the highest quality. Wass's knowledge of mining, chemistry, and mineralogy combined with Molitor's ability at assaying, smelting, and refining created one of the finest assaying firms in California. One of the drawing cards of this firm was that they paid off their depositors in 48 hours instead of the eight days usually required by the United States Assay Office."

Wass Molitor & Company began issuing five dollar gold coins on January 6, 1852. These were badly needed and eagerly received by the community. Eventually, the firm also produced gold ten dollar, twenty dollar, and fifty dollar pieces, before shutting down operations in 1855. The company would later be reinvented for a time with a different set of partners.

This coin is the single finest-graded specimen of this rare variety, of which a mere 16 pieces have been graded by NGC and PCGS combined; and it is the only example certified in Mint State by either company. Highly lustrous with vibrant lime-green and copper-red coloration, and typically soft striking details as seen on all Wass Molitor coinage. A few wispy marks and lines are noted on both sides. Listed on page 361 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10342)



Choice AU 1852
Wass Molitor Ten Dollar, K-4

Near-Mint State 1855 Wass Molitor Ten Dollar, K-6

2543 1852 Wass Molitor Ten Dollar, Large Head, Wide Date AU55 NGC. K-4, R.5. Large Head. Short Neck, Pointed Bust, Wide Uneven Date. This variety has traditionally been referred to as the "Large Head." That nickname seemed unfortunate to Don Kagin, when he penned his *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, probably because the so-called "Small Head" variety (Kagin-3) features a portrait of Liberty that is not appreciably smaller compared to this one. In fact, Edgar Adams referred to Kagin-3 as the Large Head in his *California Private Gold Coinage*! Thus, Kagin and Walter Breen decided to rename this variety the "Short Neck, Pointed Bust, Wide Uneven Date." This example is typically mushy near the periphery, with central details that seem well struck for the type. The pale greenish-gold surfaces are lightly worn and mildly abraded. Census: 5 in 55, 9 finer (3/08). (#10348)

2544 1855 Wass Molitor Ten Dollar AU58 NGC. K-6, High R.5. The San Francisco Mint opened in 1854, but it was a cramped facility that also lacked sufficient parting acids to strike satisfactory quantities of .900 fine gold coins. West Coast commerce required a steady supply of freshly coined bullion, and since the official mint was not yet up to speed, two private minters stepped in to fill the gap. Kellogg & Co. produced twenty dollar pieces only, while Wass Molitor & Co. produced ten, twenty, and fifty dollar coins.

These necessity issues imitated Federal designs of their respective denominations, with the exception of the fifty dollar piece, which was more reminiscent of the Federal gold dollar. The ten dollar piece featured a small, relatively close date with the final digit repaired on the obverse die with a circular plug. The minting activities of both Kellogg & Co. and Wass Molitor ceased once the San Francisco Mint was able to resume gold production. Eventually, nearly 880,000 double eagles were struck in 1855, and close to 1.2 million pieces were coined in 1856.

This almond-gold example is undisturbed aside from an abrasion above star 4 and a few inconspicuous nicks on the left-side rims. The dies were slightly out of alignment when this piece was struck. As a result, design details are sharp along the obverse border between 4 and 10 o'clock, and on the reverse between 8 and 1 o'clock. However, the dies were spaced comparatively widely between the upper right obverse and the lower right reverse. As a result, TEN D and the stars above Liberty's head are weakly impressed, as made. Despite the intermittently soft details, the near-Mint grade is merited by the ample extent of remaining luster. Luster illuminates the stars and legends, and percolates within the eagle's plumage and Liberty's curls. Listed on page 361 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Census: 4 in 58, 3 finer (3/08). (#10354)

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD



Extremely Rare BG-758 1870
Liberty Octagonal Quarter

2545 1870 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-758, R.8, MS64 PCGS. This is the only example of this very rare variety to ever cross the auction block at Heritage. Only five pieces are reflected in the PCGS *Population Report*, with none documented by NGC. Of the five PCGS examples, three are circulated and the current piece is the finest graded (3/08). For those collectors in pursuit of a high-end set of fractional gold pieces, the present coin could very well represent a once in a lifetime opportunity. This is a splendid, deeply prooflike example that has frosted devices which provide strong cameo contrast. A bit weakly struck. The reverse shows a distinguishing arc that appears to be some sort of striking imperfection which will easily identify this piece in the future. (#10585)

PATTERNS



Mostly Red 1863 Two Cent Pattern, Judd-316
PR66 Red and Brown

2546 1863 Two Cents, Judd-316, Pollock-381, R.6, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. The design on both sides is the same as that adopted for business strike production in 1864. Struck in bronze or copper with a plain edge. Interesting background information is provided on the USPatterns.com website for this issue: "From its appearance you would think that it is a transitional pattern similar to the 1882 Liberty Nickel J1690-J1692/P1892-P1894 but this has the reverse with the missing serif on the 'D' in 'United' and is struck from a large motto obverse hub. This is actually a novodel (backdated fantasy) produced circa 1869 through the early 1870s. It does not appear in any pre-1870 auction catalog to my knowledge." The surfaces are almost completely red with the exception of a streak of lilac on the reverse. Fully struck throughout. The fields are striated (mostly the obverse) and enhance the reflectivity in the fields. (#70473)



Interesting and Rare 1868
Dual Denomination Five Dollar—25 Franc
Pattern, Judd-656, PR66 Brown

1868 Gilt Copper Five Dollar-25 Franc Pattern
Judd-657 High R.7, PR63, Only Certified Specimen

2547 1868 Dual Denomination \$5-25 Francs, Judd-656, Pollock-729, Low R.7, PR66 Brown NGC. This coin introduces three lots that numismatically document one of the many cross-cultural collaborations between the United States and France, two countries with a long record of friendship, if not always one of perfect accord. In 1868 a Congressional bill proposed to reduce the weight of the gold half eagle by 4.1 grains to make it compatible with the French 25 francs. Designer Anthony C. Paquet (who, despite his name and French ancestry, was born not in France, but in Hamburg, Germany, in 1814) was chosen to engrave the dies, featuring the dual inscription 5 DOLLARS / 25 FRANCS. The head of Liberty (or *La Liberté*) faces left, her hair entwined with two ribbons, one with a diadem and LIBERTY upon it, date below and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. The reverse shows the dual denominations surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

The present example is only the third time we have ever offered a copper example of this rare pattern, and in PR66 Brown it is the finest of the three. Wonderful deep steel-blue patina evenly coats each side, and a loupe reveals only a couple of tiny lintmarks. This piece is also the single finest graded, regardless of color designation, at either NGC or PCGS (3/08). Not the usually seen quality, and far rarer than the average pattern offering. *Vive la différence!* (#60874)

2548 1868 Dual Denomination \$5-25 Francs, Judd-657, Pollock-730, High R.7, PR63 NGC. Gilt examples of the Francophile 1868 half eagle experiment, rated High R.7, are even rarer than the plain copper pieces. Interestingly, the dual denomination experiment was reciprocated in France, with a coin bearing the same denominations designed by Jacques-Jean Barre (general engraver at the Paris Mint) and depicting Napoleon III on the obverse. Liberty faces left, her hair bound up with two ribbons, one with a diadem and LIBERTY upon it, date below and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. The reverse shows the dual denominations surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak. Struck in gilt copper with a plain edge.

Not only is this apparently the first time we have handled this particular pattern variety since we began maintaining our permanent auction archives more than a dozen years ago, it also appears to be the auction appearance of this pattern since 2002, when a nongilt specimen graded PR63BN was offered in a Bowers & Merena sale. The present gilt specimen shows a few light chatter marks under a loupe, but still presents significant appeal. *This is the only gilt specimen certified in ANY grade at either NGC or PCGS (3/08).* A wonderful opportunity, and one unlikely to repeat in the foreseeable future. (#60875)



Single Finest Certified 1868 Dual Denomination Five Dollar-25 Franc Judd-659 in Aluminum, PR66

2549 1868 Dual Denomination \$5-25 Francs, Judd-659, Pollock-732, Low R.7, PR66 NGC. The French-American experiment to make the half eagle more closely resemble the French 25 franc also extended to aluminum coins, such as the present piece. A Liberty head faces left. Two ribbons bind her hair, the foreribbon reading LIBERTY and tied with a diadem. The date is below, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. A wreath of laurel and oak surrounds 5 DOLLARS / 25 FRANCS. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge.

The dies were designed by Anthony Paquet. Although his talents as a coin engraver have often been condemned as modest and his efforts as mostly ugly, a gentler view takes into account that Mint Chief Engraver James B. Longacre gave him little room for artistic growth on circulation coinage. Numerous of his Mint medals, where he was given considerably more latitude, show considerable innovation and technical accomplishment.

This delightful aluminum piece shows marvelous cameo contrast on both sides, with untroubled, distraction-free surfaces. In PR66, this piece is the single finest certified at NGC by two grade points, and PCGS has certified only a single PR65 at the highest graded at that service (3/08). (#60877)

Rare Bailly-Designed 1874 Twenty Cent Pattern Judd-1358, PR65 Cameo

2550 1874 Twenty Cents, Judd-1358, Pollock-1503, High R.7, PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. The obverse depicts a seated figure of Liberty facing left and holding a liberty pole in her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe and she is surrounded by agricultural produce. The reverse exhibits the denomination 20 CENTS within a wreath with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the periphery. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This is the scarcer of the two Bailly-designed twenty cent piece patterns from this year. It is estimated that only three or four individual pieces are extant today. This piece has bright, almost completely white surfaces with deeply mirrored fields and thickly frosted devices. Identifiable by a slight toning streak between obverse stars 9 and 10, and a light diagonal grease stain from the bottom of the O in OF.

Ex: Crouch Collection (Superior, 6/1977), lot 366; Salisbury and Woods Collections (Bowers and Merena, 9/1994), lot 962. (#61662)



Popular 1875 Gilt Quarter Eagle Pattern
Judd-1434, PR62

Lovely William Barber 1878 Five Dollar Pattern
Judd-1574, PR65 Red and Brown

2551 1875 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1434, Pollock-1577, High R.7, PR62 NGC. Regular dies Coronet quarter eagle from 1875. Struck in copper and gilt with a reeded edge. The purpose of the gilt on this pattern is obvious: to simulate the rare, low mintage business strike of this date. And the gilt on this piece is of better quality than usually seen with none of the underlying copper showing. An interesting characteristic of this piece is a rim-to-rim die crack on the upper reverse, which we assume would be present on all such pieces. Only three or four coins are believed present in copper. The fields are bright and the gilt has not materially affected the reflectivity from the proof finish. A few tiny planchet flakes are present on each side. Fully struck throughout. (#61741)

2552 1878 Five Dollar, Judd-1574, Pollock-1766, R.6, PR65 Red and Brown NGC. William Barber's design shows the head of Liberty and wears a band inscribed LIBERTY incused with E PLURIBUS UNUM around the margin. This portrait is similar in design to the famous Flowing Hair stella. The reverse has an erect eagle with raised wings. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Struck on a wider planchet than a normal half eagle. Approximately 18 pieces are known and several have gilt surfaces. This is a lovely piece that is mostly red still with just a slight bit of mellowing. Well, but not completely struck because of die opposition. A few tiny specks of carbon are scattered over each side. (#71937)



Popular 1982 Martha Washington Medalet
Judd-2180, MS66 Red and Brown



2553 1982 (1759 dated) Martha Washington Cent-Sized Medalet, Judd-2180, Pollock-4100, R.8, MS66 Red and Brown NGC. 2.5 grams. Struck from the so-called "nonsense dies" that depicts the bust facing right of Martha Washington on the obverse. The reverse shows a view of Mount Vernon. Called "nonsense dies" by the Mint as they lack any mention of a denomination. Struck in copper plated zinc. This is the plate coin in the new Judd book, which gives the following information about this piece: "In 1982, the Martha Washington fantasy design used in 1965 was employed to test a new composition for the cent coinage before there was a change from bronze to copper-coated zinc. Seemingly, these dies were used within the Mint and also by private entities to test various concepts. These have been tentatively attributed to 1982 but may have been made at other times as well." The always-useful and informative USPatterns.com website has even more information on this piece: "A cent struck using the Mint's Martha Washington dies has been reported and purchased by Michael Byers, uspatterns.com member #88. It was purchased along with an example of J2101/P2082...This design was first used in 1965. The obverse was designed by Edward R. Grove and the reverse is by Philip Fowler. This design has since become the Mint's all-purpose dies for testing new alloys. It is likely that this piece was struck outside the Mint from one of the vendors the Mint gave these dies to. Among the possibilities include IDX Inc, PMX Industries and the Olin Brass Corporation. Because of this, we have assigned it number P4100. The reason for their striking may have been to test the new copper coated zinc planchets for the Mint. If this is the case, then this was probably struck around 1982. An obverse die trial in copper struck from either cent or dime dies is also known." This particular coin has lovely red surfaces that show just a bit of mellowed brown patina on each side. There are several raised die scratches that were struck into the coin itself, but there are no obvious pedigree identifiers on either side of this important piece.

End of Platinum Night

SESSION SIX

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MORGAN DOLLARS

- 2554** 1878 8TF—Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details. VAM-14.13. A scarcer 8TF pairing identified by a die line near one of the leaves over the cap. Slightly glossy from a cleaning, but the caramel-gold and cream-gray surfaces are generally smooth despite wispy marks near the fletchings. (#7072)

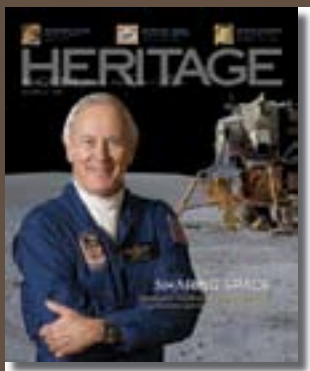
**Very Rare VAM-14.7 Flake on Ear
1878 8TF Morgan, MS62 Prooflike**



- 2555** 1878 8TF MS62 Prooflike PCGS. Ex: Leroy Van Allen. VAM-14.7, Flake on Ear. Several obverse stars show minor doubling, and both 8s in the date at their top inside loops. The diagnostic, however, is a tiny die flake at the top and back outside of Liberty's ear. An untoned, silver piece with good contrast and a few wispy die cracks on the obverse. VAM-14.7 is one of the rarest 8TF VAMs, and is a key to the completion of a complete set.
From The Leroy Van Allen Collection. (#7072)

- 2556** 1878 8TF MS65 PCGS. VAM-17. Sea-green, russet, and gold appear on the upper reverse periphery, and to a lesser extent on the obverse border near 6 o'clock. Flashy and well struck with exquisitely smooth fields. (#7072)
- 2557** 1878 8TF MS65 NGC. CAC. VAM-17. Light but distinct die doubling is noted on most letters of LIBERTY. This well-defined Gem is strongly lustrous and minimally toned. Only occasional hints of gold and rose patina visit each side. (#7072)
- 2558** 1878 8TF MS65 PCGS. VAM-3. Much scarcer than VAM-17, but not among the great 8TF rarities. Sun-gold and powder-blue enriches the reverse border between 2 and 7 o'clock. Highly lustrous and well preserved with a pleasing strike. (#7072)
- 2559** 1878 8TF MS65 PCGS. VAM-21. Delicate gold toning visits this lustrous and intricately impressed Gem. Splendidly devoid of marks, and worthy of a quality Morgan holding. (#7072)

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**1878 8 Tailfeathers 'Presentation Piece,' VAM-9
MS62 Deep Mirror Prooflike, Extremely Rare**



- 2560 1878 8TF—Presentation Piece—ANACS. MS62 Deep Mirror Prooflike. VAM-9.** A Top 100 Variety. Fey and Oxman (1997) call this variety “ultra-rare” and give it an R.8 (“unique or nearly unique in Mint State”) rarity factor. The Presentation Piece designation is on the ANACS insert, although the *Top 100 Morgan Dollar Varieties* authors further note that “known specimens are typically proof-like as a result of the short production life of the reverse die.”

Per www.vamworld.com, “The 1878 VAM-9 Morgan Silver Dollar is the very first set of dies used to strike Morgan dollars! ... Detective work has revealed they began striking the new Morgan coins at 3:17 PM on March 11, 1878. The combination of the die and the time is known because a reporter was present at the event and the first coins struck were presentation pieces for President Hayes. His specific coin has been preserved and studied for die features and subsequently identified as a VAM-9. According to a reporter present, **only 303 pieces were struck** when the die failed and new ones had to be used.”

This particular variety is distinguished by a small, commalike side feather on the leg below the eagle’s left (facing) wing. This wonderful coin bears many of the hallmarks of a proof, although true proofs are quite rare and most lack cameo contrast. This piece, with wonderful deep mirrors and thick mint-frosted devices, likely originated as a prooflike business strike, as noted above. The silver surfaces, tinged with gold, deepen at the rims to amber and champagne-pink. The strike is full, and despite a few light contact marks in the fields, this piece appears lovingly preserved. A special coin for a special collection.

From The Leroy Van Allen Collection. (#97073)

Captivating Gem 1878 Strong 7/8 Tailfeathers Morgan Dollar



- 2561 1878 7/8TF Strong MS65 PCGS. VAM-37.** This faintly toned and lustrous first-year Morgan dollar has four bold tailfeather fragments beneath the prominent seven tailfeathers. The strike is crisp, and the few flaws that appear on the rose-inflected surfaces are of little concern. PCGS has graded a mere five finer examples across all Strong 7/8 Tailfeathers varieties (2/08).
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7078)

- 2562 1878 7/8TF Weak MS65 NGC. VAM-33.** Incorrectly designated as a seven tail feather variety by NGC. This satiny Gem features beautiful cherry-red, yellow-gold, sea-green, and powder-blue toning. Sharply struck and well preserved aside from inconspicuous marks on the chin. (#7070)

- 2563 1878 7/8TF Weak MS65 PCGS. VAM-33.** Parts of three under feathers show on the eagle’s tail. Sharply struck, including the hair at Liberty’s ear and the eagle’s breast feathers. Well preserved lustrous surfaces are essentially untuned. PCGS has seen only seven coins finer.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7070)

- 2564 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS65 PCGS.** Golden-gray patina is slightly more prevalent on the reverse margins, and a solid strike sharpens the design features, including the hair at Liberty’s ear. Lustrous surfaces reveal just a few light marks within the parameters of the grade designation.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7074)

- 2565 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS65 PCGS.** Wonderful waves of saffron, jade, and lilac cascade diagonally across this radiant and untroubled Gem, which has the parallel arrow feathers and flat eagle’s breast of the Reverse of 1878. PCGS has certified only 18 pieces finer of the variety. For a new collecting challenge, try putting together a Morgan dollar set of all of the 1878 mintmarks and subtypes, or of all the major VAM varieties! (#7074)

- 2566 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS65 Prooflike NGC.** A brilliant and moderately flashy representative with smooth surfaces and a good strike. An attractive means of obtaining this briefly produced reverse subtype. Census: 24 in 65 Prooflike, 6 finer (2/08). (#7075)

- 2567 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** This essentially brilliant near-Gem provides dramatic field reflectivity, and the strike is unassailable. Marks are minimal, and the eye appeal is exceptional for the grade. (#97075)

**Attractive 1878 7 Tailfeathers Dollar
Reverse of 1879, MS65**



- 2568 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 PCGS.** A solid strike imparts strong definition on the design elements of this attractive Gem, including strong detail in the hair over Liberty's ear. Highly lustrous, untoned surfaces reveal just a few minor grade-consistent marks. The Reverse of 1879 displays a slanted top arrow feather, and is difficult to acquire any finer.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7076)

- 2569 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS64 PCGS.** VAM-223. A Top 100 Variety. The so-called "Washed-Out L," named for the over-polished L in LIBERTY. This is a boldly impressed and strongly lustrous Choice example, uncommonly high-end for the variant. In its specialized category, this is the only MS64 piece certified by PCGS, with none finer (3/08). (#133840)

- 2570 1878-CC MS65 NGC.** A blush of caramel-gold accompanies the upper left reverse, but this intricately impressed Gem is otherwise untuned. A beautifully preserved representative of the initial Carson City Morgan. (#7080)

- 2571 1878-CC MS65 PCGS.** An attentive strike brings out virtual completeness on the design elements of this lustrous Gem. A few minor luster grazes on color-free surfaces likely preclude an even finer grade. (#7080)

Exuberantly Toned MS66 1878-CC Morgan



- 2572 1878-CC MS66 PCGS.** Magnificent aqua-blue, lime-green, plum-red, and gold alternates across the obverse. The reverse is untuned aside from hints of peach near the rims. Boldly impressed and lustrous with splendidly mark-free surfaces. PCGS has certified a mere four pieces finer (2/08). (#7080)

Lovely MS66 1878-CC Silver Dollar



- 2573 1878-CC MS66 NGC.** Intricately detailed, the surfaces are bone-white with excellent luster characteristics. Few abrasions are noted on either side of this impressive silver dollar. Prior to the GSA sales, the 1878-CC was the most familiar Carson City issue in Mint State. NGC has only certified only eight coins finer (3/08). (#7080)

Delightful Premium Gem 1878-CC Morgan



- 2574 1878-CC MS66 NGC.** Hints of olive and tan toning enrich this lustrous and exactly struck Premium Gem. The rims have occasional unimportant contact, but the fields and devices are remarkably unabraded. Exceptional quality for this popular first year of issue Carson City Morgan. (#7080)

Powerful MS66 1878-CC Morgan



- 2575 1878-CC MS66 NGC.** This example has a sharp striking impression. The bright silver-white surfaces exhibit glints of almond-gold at the centers. A few inconsequential mint-made roller marks are present on the chin. A vibrant Carson City Morgan dollar from the initial year of the series. NGC has certified just eight coins finer (3/08).
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7080)

- 2576 1878-CC MS63 Prooflike PCGS.** Sharply struck with excellent contrast between the potent, minimally toned mirrors and the moderately frosted devices. Light, scattered abrasions preclude a finer designation for this Carson City coin. (#7081)

- 2577 1878-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** The prooflike fields of this wonderful near-Gem offer strong contrast with the frosty motifs. In addition, a solid strike imparts crisp definition to the design features, including the hair over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. A few light grazes away from Gem classification. (#7081)

- 2578 1879 MS65 NGC.** An essentially brilliant Gem with clean fields and exemplary eye appeal. The strike is appreciably above-average, as is the eye appeal. NGC has graded only 48 numerically finer pieces (2/08). (#7084)

- 2579 1879 MS65 PCGS.** Well-defined save for a touch of softness at the hair above the ear. Each side offers strongly lustrous silver-gray centers with elements of gold, reddish-orange, and violet at the margins. (#7084)

Charming MS66 1879 Silver Dollar



- 2580 1879 MS66 NGC.** Well struck and lustrous, this Morgan dollar presents a generally untuned appearance, although traces of color are noted along the reverse periphery. A handful of scattered minor luster grazes prevent an even loftier grade assessment. Census: 44 in 66, 4 finer (3/08).
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7084)

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- 2581 1879-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** Light wear is concentrated at the highpoints of this early Carson City Morgan dollar. The lightly abraded silver-gray and milk-white surfaces have suspiciously uniform luster. (#7086)

Noteworthy 1879-CC Silver Dollar MS64



- 2582 1879-CC MS64 PCGS. Q.** David Bowers (2006) estimates that hundreds of thousands of the 756,000-piece 1879-CC Morgan dollar were melted under the 1918 Pittman Act. He further adds: "The 1879-CC is the rarest of the early (1878-1885) Carson City Morgan dollar issues. ... In any grade, the 1879-CC is highly desired, and stands second only to the 1889-CC in terms of rarity among Carson City issues." This near-Gem displays bright luster with just a whisper of tan-gray on the central devices. The design elements are well defined, including impeccable definition in the hair over Liberty's ear and on the breast feathers. A few delicate facial marks define the grade.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7086)

MS63 Prooflike 1879-CC Morgan



- 2583 1879-CC MS63 Prooflike NGC.** This Clear CC example has impressively deep mirrors, and the devices offer consistent and moderate cameo frost. The obverse has a few delicate grazes, but the only mentionable defect is an interesting and mint-made lamination at 7:30 on the reverse. The 1879-CC is key to the 1878 to 1885 run of Carson City Morgans. (#7087)

- 2584 1879-CC Capped Die AU50 PCGS. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. About twice as rare as the Perfect CC (David Bowers, 2006). Light gray surfaces display traces of luster in the recesses of the well defined devices. None of the light marks are worthy of special mention. (#7088)

- 2585 1879-CC Capped Die—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. Predominantly cream-gray with peripheral golden-brown toning. Thickly hairlined and minutely granular. The obverse border is rough near 3 and 9 o'clock, and a few small digs are clustered near star 11. Still a sharp example of this highly regarded Carson City rarity. (#7088)

Frosty 1879-CC Capped Die Dollar, MS63



- 2586 1879-CC Capped Die MS63 PCGS. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. In full Mint State grades, both the Capped Die and the Normal Die 1879-CC Morgan dollars are scarce and desirable. The Capped Die variety is actually a Large over Small Mintmark, with an attempt to remove the errant small mintmark before it was repunched. It was that process that resulted in numerous tiny defects in the die. This frosty Mint State piece has bright silver surfaces and it is entirely untuned. (#7088)

**Select Mint State 1879-CC Dollar
Top 100 VAM-3 Capped Die**



- 2587 1879-CC Capped Die MS63 PCGS. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. According to the Top 100 reference, the "Capped Die" is in fact a Medium CC over Small CC variety. The mint worker tried to cover his mistake (of selecting the wrong mintmark punch) by chipping away the remnants of the Small CC on the die. Of course, any Select Mint State 1879-CC dollar is desirable, since relatively few examples appeared in the GSA hoard. This is a lustrous and nicely struck representative with light autumn-gold and cream toning. The reverse is well preserved, and the cheek has only moderate contact. (#7088)

Near-Gem 1879-CC Capped Die Dollar



- 2588 1879-CC Capped Die MS64 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. Remnants of the original small mintmark can be seen above the repunched larger mintmark. It seems that the Carson City Mint workman charged with entering mintmarks into new coin dies must have grabbed a punch intended for a smaller diameter coin. Realizing the mistake, the mintmark was tooled away and the larger punch was then used. This wonderful dollar has fully brilliant silver-white surfaces with reflective fields and frosty devices.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#7088)

Prooflike 1879-CC Capped Die Dollar, MS62



- 2589 1879-CC Capped Die MS62 Prooflike ANACS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. This well mirrored example offers moderate mint frost over the devices. The surfaces are untoned, save for a thin ring of gold around the rims on each side. Numerous light to moderate abrasions, more so on the obverse than reverse, confirm the grade. As both a (#7089)

Gorgeous 1879-O Dollar, MS65



- 2590 1879-O MS65 PCGS.** This amazing Gem has fully brilliant silver surfaces, frosty luster, and bold design features. Like so many Morgan dollars, it is a condition rarity, with only 11 finer PCGS certified examples of the date. When examples were first coined, few were released into circulation, most being stored in sealed bags that were eventually transferred to the Treasury in Washington, D.C. Between moving and annual inventory procedures, the majority of stored coins became bagmarked, with few pristine survivors. (#7090)

Pleasing Gem 1879-O Dollar



- 2591 1879-O MS65 PCGS.** This penetratingly struck Gem provides dynamic luster and has only a trace of gold toning. The obverse is remarkably unabraded, although a tiny spot is noted below the 8 in the date. The reverse has only unimportant grazes on the field beneath the wings.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7090)

- 2592 1879-S MS67 PCGS.** A nearly brilliant silver type coin that has a penetrating strike and exhilarating luster. The reverse is close to immaculate, and the hair above the ear has only inconspicuous marks. (#7092)

- 2593 1879-S MS67 PCGS.** This precisely struck and lustrous Superb Gem is impressively unabraded and has exquisite eye appeal. A worthy addition to an exemplary quality type set. Encased in a green label holder. (#7092)

- 2594 1879-S MS67 PCGS.** The silk-smooth silver surfaces of this Superb Gem boast radiant cartwheel luster, untroubled by even the smallest distractions. The 1879-S through 1882-S Morgan are considered, with good reason, the zenith of high-quality Morgan dollar production. There are 71 graded finer at PCGS (3/08). (#7092)

- 2595 1879-S MS67 PCGS.** Frosty motifs stand out against the semi-prooflike fields, and exhibit strong definition. Untoned surfaces yield impeccable preservation.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7092)

Breathtaking MS68 Prooflike 1879-S Morgan Dollar



- 2596 1879-S MS68 Prooflike NGC.** The pristine, silvery surfaces are essentially untouched on either side. The fields are deep pools of limpid reflectivity, while the devices display a considerable layer of thick mint frost. The strike is nearly full, except for the few faint roller marks seen in the hair over Liberty's ear, which affect neither the grade nor the aesthetics. This piece is one of just four coins so graded by NGC, with none finer (3/08). (#7093)

- 2597 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS64 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. The Reverse of 1878 variants of the 1879-S Morgan dollar have long been popular with series enthusiasts. This shining and solidly struck piece is primarily silver-white with a touch of peach-pink patina at the center of the portrait. (#7094)

- 2598 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS64 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. An elusive variety with the flat eagle's breast and parallel arrow feather, the 1879-S can be further broken down into about 15 separate VAM varieties, all of roughly the same value. This piece displays radiant cartwheel luster, with considerable prooflikeness. A nice one! PCGS has certified only 46 finer (3/08). (#7094)

2599 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS64 NGC. A brilliant and lustrous near-Gem that has an imposing strike and a faint luster graze or two on the obverse. The hair around Liberty's ear and the breast feathers are bold. Great overall eye appeal. (#7094)

2600 1880 MS65 PCGS. The frosty silver surfaces are untuned and show only minor evidence of contact. A bit softly struck on the hair over Liberty's ear, but with good eye appeal elsewhere. (#7096)

Pleasingly Toned 1880 Silver Dollar, MS66



2601 1880 MS66 PCGS. This piece displays fully lustrous surfaces bathed in orange-lilac toning in the center areas, accenting iridescent cobalt-blue at the peripheries. The design elements are adequately impressed, and the surfaces are relatively clean, with only a handful of tiny, incidental flaws. (#7096)

Delightful Premium Gem 1880 Morgan



2602 1880 MS66 NGC. A high-grade pearl-gray representative of this high mintage but conditionally rare Philadelphia issue. The strand of hair over Liberty's ear shows slight blending, but the strike is otherwise precise, and both sides are beautifully smooth. Census: 35 in 66, 1 finer (3/08).
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7096)

2603 1880 MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. A well struck near-Gem with flashy fields and a hint of cameo contrast. Close to brilliant, although wisps of gold are present. Certified in an old green label holder. Population: 74 in 64 DMPL, 29 finer (3/08). (#97097)

Finest Known VAM-6 8/7 Spikes Overdate 1880 Morgan Dollar MS64



2604 1880 8/7 Overdate MS64 PCGS. Ex: Leroy Van Allen. VAM-6, 8/7 Spikes. A Top 100 Variety. The "spikes" are tiny horns from an underlying 7 atop each side of the second 8. Fey and Oxman in 1997 wrote that fewer than 10 BU specimens were known. VAM-6 is listed as unknown above MS62 in the *Winter 2007 Top 100 Morgan Dollar Value Guide* published by Dr. Michael Fey. This lustrous piece has amber-gold rims with much eye appeal and frosty surfaces. A few reeding marks determine the grade.
From The Leroy Van Allen Collection. (#133871)

2605 1880 8/7 Overdate AU50 PCGS. Ex: Leroy Van Allen. VAM 7, 8/7 Crossbar. A Top 100 Variety. The top horizontal crossbar of the underlying 7 is vivid below the top loop of the first 8. This is another "ultra-rare" variety according to *Top 100* authors Fey and Oxman, one that they said in 1997 was "unknown in BU." This piece shows slightly hazy surfaces with pretty yellow and purple toning on the upper obverse. The reverse is gold-tinged.
From The Leroy Van Allen Collection. (#133872)

2606 1880-CC MS65 NGC. The strike is unusually sharp for an '80-CC dollar, which usually shows roller marks and/or slight incompleteness on the hair above the ear. Only minimal marks are present, and the faintly toned surfaces are highly pleasing. (#7100)

2607 1880-CC MS65 PCGS. A sharply struck Carson City coin with soft, swirling luster and primarily silver-white surfaces. Light, scattered haze visits the pleasingly preserved surfaces. (#7100)

2608 1880-CC MS65 PCGS. Crisply struck with powerful luster and excellent eye appeal. The obverse shows ample gold-orange and silver-pink elements, while softer gray shadings prevail on the reverse. (#7100)

2609 1880-CC MS65 PCGS. Deep teal, lilac, and saffron patina coats the obverse, with a small crescent of champagne-pink near the reverse rim. A boldly lustrous piece, despite the deep obverse toning, and distraction-free. Another coup for the color collectors. (#7100)

Beautiful MS66 1880-CC Dollar



2610 1880-CC MS66 PCGS. VAM-3A. Light die chips near the mintmark are reminiscent of the "Capped Die" 1879-CC VAM-3. Lustrous and lightly toned with a magnificently preserved obverse and only trivial reverse contact. The 1880-CC is significantly scarcer than its 1882-CC through 1884-CC successors. Struck from boldly clashed dies. (#7100)

Lustrous 1880-CC Dollar MS66



- 2611 1880-CC MS66 PCGS.** This lightly toned and lustrous Premium Gem has a decent strike for an '80-CC dollar, although the centers lack absolute definition. The reverse is particularly well preserved. Like all Carson City dollars of this date, a dash is present beneath the second 8 in the date.

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7100)

Lovely 1880-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66



- 2612 1880-CC MS66 PCGS.** The obverse of this Premium Gem is toned in lineal golden-brown, lilac, sky-blue, sea-green, and yellow-rose. In contradiction, the reverse is entirely brilliant and untuned. Both sides of this beauty have sharp design features and frosty surfaces. PCGS has only certified 23 finer pieces. (#7100)
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Marvelous 1880-CC Dollar, MS66 Prooflike



- 2613 1880-CC MS66 Prooflike NGC.** An attractive, moderately reflective representative from one of the more common Reverse of 1879 die pairings. Decisively struck devices are richly frosted, and the delicate silver-gray patina that drapes the mirrors shows glimmers of gold-orange at the rims. Exquisitely preserved and appealing in all respects. Census: 18 in 66 Prooflike, 1 finer (3/08). (#7101)
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Delightful 1880-CC 8 Over High 7 Morgan, MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike



- 2614 1880-CC 8 Over High 7 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** VAM-5. A Top 100 Variety. An amazing Gem with extremely deep mirrored fields and highly lustrous, frosty silver devices, creating exceptional contrast. The surfaces are brilliant and untuned, except for a faint crescent of light gold at the upper obverse border. (#97103)
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Frosty 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7 Morgan Dollar, MS66



- 2615 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7 MS66 PCGS.** VAM-6. A Top 100 Variety. A gorgeous Premium Gem with frosty silver luster on both sides. The coin is entirely brilliant with no evidence of toning. Traces of underdate features are evident on this example, as on so many of these coins. This wonderful example will please the connoisseur. (#7104)
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- 2616 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7 MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** VAM-6. A Top 100 Variety. Light gold patina visits this flashy and sharply struck CC-mint dollar. The underdigit 7 is obvious, and the devices provide moderate cameo frost. (#97105)

- 2617 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS63 NGC.** VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. The parallel arrow feather and flat eagle's breast are the pickup points for this popular variety, along with the obvious overdate feature. A frosty and boldly radiant piece with good cameo contrast, likely kept from a higher grade by a few minor luster grazes on the obverse.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7108)

- 2618 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS64 PCGS.** VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. The two underdigits are plain when magnified on this attractive, frosty near-Gem. Minimally toned save for a touch of haze with vibrant luster and solid visual appeal. (#7108)

- 2619 1880-O MS64 PCGS.** Both sides of this attractive near-Gem offer pleasing luster and strong definition. Deep charcoal and sage patina characterizes the obverse, while the reverse has pleasing reddish-orange peripheral toning. (#7114)

- 2620 1880-O MS64 PCGS.** Boldly struck by the standards of this O-mint issue with soft, pleasing luster. Hints of rose-inflected silver-gray haze visit parts of the fields. PCGS has graded just 21 finer coins (2/08). (#7114)

- 2621 1880-O MS64 PCGS.** Decisively struck with powerful cartwheel luster and essentially brilliant fields. The portrait and eagle show delightful frost on this attractive near-Gem. PCGS has graded a mere 21 finer pieces (2/08). (#7114)

- 2622 1880-O MS64 PCGS.** The 1880-O is a scarce issue in the better grades of Mint State, and is especially rare in Gem condition. A near-Gem example, such as this, represents excellent value for the collector with most of the eye appeal of a full Gem. Brilliant throughout, the surfaces show numerous shallow grazes on the portrait of Liberty, which prevent an even higher rating. Housed in a green label holder.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7114)
- 2623 1880-O MS64 NGC.** A delightful Choice Mint State dollar with frosty devices and satiny fields that create a trace of cameo contrast. Only a few tiny marks keep it out of the Gem category. NGC has only certified 19 finer examples of the date (3/08). (#7114)

Brilliant 1880-O Morgan, MS64 Prooflike



- 2624 1880-O MS64 Prooflike NGC.** Examples of the 1880-O Morgan dollar with prooflike surfaces are seldom seen. This dollar has exceptional mirrored fields and lustrous devices, with entirely brilliant and untuned silver surfaces on both sides. A few scattered surface marks are expected for the grade. Census: 17 in 64, 1 finer (3/08). (#7115)
- 2625 1880/79-O MS64 PCGS. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. Micro O. This is a very appealing example that possesses several interesting features. It is attributed by PCGS as a 1880/79 overdate, and it also displays a Micro O mintmark. The first 8 in the date is broadly doubled. A rather deep adjustment mark—or possibly a roller mark—bisects the reverse, passing directly through the eagle's lower abdomen; and this mint-made characteristic should not affect the technical grade of the piece. Boldly struck, lightly toned, and minimally marked, an attractive and interesting Morgan dollar from the New Orleans Mint. (#7116)
- 2626 1880-S MS67 PCGS.** Large S. The obverse is semi-prooflike, and the reverse on its own appears to merit a Prooflike designation. Lightly toned and exceptionally smooth with exquisite eye appeal. (#7118)
- 2627 1880-S MS67 PCGS.** Large S. This intricately struck and nearly brilliant Superb Gem is gorgeously preserved and thoroughly attractive. A high quality large denomination 19th century silver coin, available at an affordable price. (#7118)
- 2628 1880-S MS67 PCGS.** Medium S. Magnificent plum-red, forest-green, and sun-gold toning endows this highly lustrous and gorgeously preserved Superb Gem. As usual for the '80-S, the strike is intricate. Simply an outstanding classic silver type coin. (#7118)
- 2629 1880-S MS67 NGC.** Delicately frosted on the highpoints with vibrant, swirling luster. Hazy silver-gray patina graces each side, while the upper obverse shows crescents of violet, turquoise, and green-gold. (#7118)
- 2630 1880-S MS67 PCGS.** Large S. An attractive and essentially untuned example that has the strong detail and vibrant luster numismatists have come to expect for this issue. Only a few small marks appear in relatively inoffensive places. (#7118)
- 2631 1880-S MS67 NGC.** Coruscating luster, a well executed strike, and nicely preserved surfaces combine to generate pleasing eye appeal on this Superb Gem. Hints of golden-tan color gravitate to the borders.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7118)

- 2632 1880-S MS67 PCGS.** This is a splendid snow-white Superb Gem that is almost entirely brilliant, except for a faint touch of milky tan patina, on the lower reverse near DOL. Fully struck, intensely lustrous, and impressively preserved. A shallow diagonal streak along the eagle's lower abdomen appears to be mint-made; possibly an adjustment mark. (#7118)
- 2633 1880-S MS67 Prooflike NGC. CAC.** While this Superb Gem shows little contrast between the boldly struck devices and the fields, the coin's impressive mirrors are undeniably Prooflike. Carefully preserved and minimally toned. NGC has graded 10 numerically finer pieces (2/08). (#7119)
- 2634 1880-S MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** Large S. A precisely struck and stone-white silver type coin that demonstrates obvious white-on-black contrast. The fields are mirrored and the devices are frosty. Well preserved despite a faint graze on the eagle's breast. (#7119)
- 2635 1880-S MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Deep bronze color is uniformly contained at the peripheries while the centers are shaded a delicate gold. Boldly struck with extremely clean devices and significant cameo contrast. A dollar with many charms. (#7119)
- 2636 1881 MS65 PCGS.** Wisps of almond-gold patina preclude absolute brilliance, but this smooth Gem has pleasing luster and a bold strike. Scarcer in the MS65 grade than several San Francisco or Carson City issues of the era. (#7124)
- 2637 1881 MS65 PCGS.** Both sides offer powerful luster, and the thin patina of the reverse reveals a hint of frostiness. The obverse displays rich gold and orange patina with hints of pink and blue near the rims, while the reverse has blushes of similar toning at the margins around a subtly tinted center. (#7124)
- 2638 1881 MS65 NGC.** A well-defined coin with strong, pleasing luster and excellent overall eye appeal. Aside from splashes of reddish-orange at the upper obverse margins, the surfaces are essentially silver-white on this Gem. (#7124)
- 2639 1881 MS65 PCGS.** A flashy and mildly prooflike Gem with a razor-sharp strike and a clean cheek. A lovely example of this early Philadelphia Mint issue, housed in a green label holder. (#7124)
- 2640 1881 MS65 NGC.** Well struck and brilliant with pleasing luster. A few scuffs are noted over the left obverse.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7124)

Dynamic 1881 Morgan Dollar MS66



- 2641 1881 MS66 NGC.** This untuned and thoroughly lustrous silver dollar has a good strike and nearly unabraded fields. Only a few unimportant grazes are present on the face. Although the mintage of the 1881 is more than 30 times that of the 1881-CC, the former is much scarcer at the MS66 level. Census: 47 in 66, 4 finer (2/08). (#7124)
- 2642 1881-CC MS65 PCGS.** Faint almond-gold visits this suitably struck and thoroughly lustrous Gem. Only minor grazes are detected. A popular and low mintage CC-mint issue. (#7126)
- 2643 1881-CC MS66 PCGS.** An outstanding representative of this popular low-mintage Carson City issue, decisively struck with rich mint frost on the rose-inflected central devices. Slight haziness appears over fields with powerful cartwheel luster. (#7126)

- 2644 1881-CC MS66 PCGS.** Fully struck and untuned, with intense mint frost that produces an effulgent sheen across both sides. Exquisitely preserved with a couple of highly superficial luster grazes on the obverse that prevent an even loftier grade assessment. (#7126)
- 2645 1881-CC MS66 PCGS.** The delightful luster and wondrously frosty devices of this sharply struck Carson City coin make it one of the most visually appealing survivors of the issue. Only a touch of milky toning appears to the left of the chin on this otherwise essentially untuned example. (#7126)
- 2646 1881-CC MS66 PCGS.** This needle-sharp low mintage Carson City Premium Gem has only a whisper of gold toning. Beautifully preserved, and thoroughly attractive. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. (#7126)
- 2647 1881-CC MS66 PCGS.** Pleasing satiny luster adorns both sides of this Carson City Premium Gem. An attentive strike leaves excellent detail on the design elements, and untuned surfaces are well preserved. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7126)

Elegant Superb Gem 1881-CC Dollar



- 2648 1881-CC MS67 NGC.** Exquisitely detailed, particularly on the richly frosted and pristine portrait. The impressively preserved silver-white fields show subtle pink, cloud-white, and gold accents. A magnificent survivor from this popular Carson City issue, likely one of the finest coins to emerge from the GSA holdings. NGC has graded just three numerically finer examples (3/08). (#7126)
- 2649 1881-CC MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** VAM-2. The 8s in the date have die fill suggestive of repunching. This flashy near-Gem is crisply struck and has attractive orange, fire-red, and navy-blue peripheral toning. Housed in a prior generation holder. (#97127)
- 2650 1881-O MS65 NGC.** Light golden toning is slightly more prevalent on the reverse of this Gem. Both sides radiate dazzling luster, exhibit well defined design elements, and have been well cared for. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7128)
- 2651 1881-S MS66 PCGS.** A captivating rainbow-toned example of this popular type issue, sharply struck and highly lustrous as always. The obverse progresses from plum at the upper left through lime, magenta, gold, mint, and peach. The reverse has narrower bands of those colors at the lower left. (#7130)
- 2652 1881-S MS67 PCGS.** A Superb Gem silver type coin. The fields show the usual bright semi-prooflikeness and the devices are fully struck. Light orange-rose patina outlines design elements. (#7130)
- 2653 1881-S MS67 NGC.** Rich sun-gold patina endows the reverse, and the equally attractive obverse exhibits diverse sky-blue, peach, and rose toning. The obverse is nearly pristine, and the reverse field is nearly a match. (#7130)
- 2654 1881-S MS67 NGC.** In one were trying to find the perfect type representative, in a Morgan dollar, this coin might just be the one. The Superb quality of the piece is undeniable and virtually unimprovable. The thick mint luster creates a dynamic sheen across both sides that illuminates snow-white, entirely brilliant surfaces. The overall preservation is nearly immaculate, and a tiny reeding mark just above and to the right of the eagle's arrows is the only possible pedigree marker. (#7130)

- 2655 1881-S MS67 NGC.** Outstanding luster radiates from both sides of this Superb Gem. All of the design elements reflect a crisp strike, and impeccably preserved surfaces are devoid of significant marks. (#7130)
- 2656 1881-S MS67 NGC.** Exquisitely struck design elements complement the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this untuned Superb Gem. A few minuscule obverse marks and grazes do not impede the overall eye appeal. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7130)

Lushly Toned 1881-S Morgan Dollar, MS68



- 2657 1881-S MS68 PCGS.** Teal, turquoise, scarlet, yellow, and cool ice-blue are all present on the obverse of this spectacular high grade piece. The surfaces are smooth, creamy, and virtually unblemished. The reverse is much tamer than the obverse with most of that side brilliant except for a light accent of gold at the top margin. Must-see quality. (#7130)
- 2658 1881-S MS67 Prooflike NGC.** A truly exceptional Superb Gem with no distracting marks atop the white surfaces. Pleasing contrast between the devices and the fields make for an even higher eye appeal on this dollar. (#7131)
- 2659 1882 MS66 NGC.** Faint hints of tan-gray show up under magnification on this lustrous Premium Gem. Well struck, with no more marks than would be expected for the grade designation. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7132)
- 2660 1882-CC MS66 NGC.** An essentially untuned example of this popular Carson City issue, sharply struck with vibrantly lustrous fields and richly frosted devices. NGC has graded only 43 numerically finer pieces (2/08). (#7134)
- 2661 1882-CC MS66 NGC.** A lovely Premium Gem with frosty surfaces and excellent cartwheel luster. The few light contact marks that are seen are all minor and undistracting. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#7134)
- 2662 1882-CC MS66 NGC.** Essentially untuned surfaces yield swirling luster, and a well executed strike leaves strong definition on the design features. A few grade-consistent marks do not detract. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7134)

Important 1882-CC Dollar, MS67



- 2663 1882-CC MS67 NGC.** Despite this issue's availability in Mint State grades through Premium Gem, in MS67 condition, the 1882-CC is anything but common. This splendid survivor, decisively struck with rich, creamy luster, is primarily silver-white with just the faintest hint of milky patina near the portrait. Tied for numerically finest certified by NGC (3/08). (#7134)

2664 1882-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. This issue is scarce with Deep Mirror Prooflike surfaces. This Gem example is well struck and brilliant, with clean snow-white surfaces that exhibit intense reflectivity in the fields. Surface marks are minimal. Housed in a small, first-generation PCGS holder. (#97135)

2665 1882-O MS65 NGC. Decisively struck with wonderful luster, a delightful representative of this popular O-mint Morgan issue. Elegant golden-tan toning covers much of the obverse, while the reverse shows rings of champagne and peach around an essentially untoned center. NGC has graded only 10 numerically finer examples (2/08). (#7136)

2666 1882-O MS65 NGC. Lustrous surfaces exhibit sharply struck design features, including the hair at Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. A few minor marks are within the parameters of the grade designation.

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7136)

2667 1882-O/S Early Die State Broken S AU58 Prooflike NGC. VAM-5. A Top 100 Variety. Per the *Top 100* reference, the "rare early die state shows less of the broken diagonal, and is worth significantly more." This untuned example has minor rim nicks at 6:30 on the obverse and 11:30 on the reverse, but the flashy fields are devoid of relevant marks, and the devices are crisply struck. (#133894)

2668 1882-S MS67 NGC. Boldly impressed with vibrant cartwheel luster in the fields. A few occasional elements of haze are the only obstacle to absolute brilliance. A small patch of roller marks is present near Liberty's chin. (#7140)

2669 1882-S MS67 ★ NGC. Boldly impressed with strongly lustrous silver-white surfaces that show a degree of reflectivity, though not enough for Prooflike status. Excellent preservation with occasional haze over parts of the fields. (#7140)

2670 1882-S MS67 NGC. Potent luster emanates from both sides of this Superb Gem S-mint dollar, and an exacting strike leaves strong definition on the design features, including the hair at Liberty's ear and the breast feathers. Essentially untuned surfaces are marvelously preserved.

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7140)

2671 1882-S MS67 NGC. This is a flashy, untuned Superb Gem with sharp design definition, including the hair over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. Both sides are impeccably preserved. (#7140)

2672 1883-CC MS66 NGC. A subdued melange of gold, orange, aqua, sea-green, violet, and silver-gray toning drapes the luminous obverse of this Premium Gem. By contrast, the reverse shows impressive mirrors that contrast with the boldly struck, richly frosted eagle. (#7144)

2673 1883-CC MS66 PCGS. Well-defined with creamy luster that enlivens the pale silver-gray surfaces. Excellent preservation and striking visual appeal combine on this dynamic Carson City dollar. (#7144)

2674 1883-CC MS66 PCGS. This gorgeous Premium Gem offers strongly lustrous silver-white surfaces that show hints of frost on the highest points of the devices. Subtle haze and a dot of russet on the eagle's right (facing) wing are the only barriers to absolute brilliance. (#7144)

Dazzling Superb Gem 1883-CC Dollar



2675 1883-CC MS67 NGC. VAM-3. Dash under second 8. The eye appeal of this Superb Gem is exemplary. The shimmering luster is creamy, with a softly frosted texture. A slight degree of speckled caramel-gold patina occurs near the lower left obverse rim. Fully struck and near-pristine, except for two or three small and unimportant marks. Census: 94 in 67, 0 finer (3/08).

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7144)

Incredible Superb Gem 1883-CC Dollar



2676 1883-CC MS67 NGC. Though the GSA sales yielded a substantial number of Gem and even Premium Gem Carson City dollars, MS67 pieces are far more elusive, owing to the nature of the pieces' prior storage. This gorgeous piece, primarily silver-white with whispers of milky patina in the fields and pink accents on the devices, offers vibrant luster and undeniable eye appeal. NGC has graded no numerically finer representatives (3/08). (#7144)

2677 1883-S MS61 PCGS. Essentially untuned with vibrant luster and pleasing detail for this S-mint issue. Both sides show a number of moderate abrasions that preclude a finer designation. (#7148)

2678 1883-S MS63 PCGS. Essentially untuned, lustrous surfaces reveal a few grade-defining marks, especially on the obverse. Generally well struck, with minor softness in the centers. (#7148)

2679 1883-S MS63 NGC. The distribution pattern for San Francisco silver dollars changed in 1883, since the 1878-S to 1882-S Morgans are common in Mint State, while those from 1883-S to 1904-S are scarce to rare with few exceptions. This 1883-S dollar has dazzling luster and an exacting strike. Light russet toning adorns the rims. Unobtrusive marks on the obverse field and eyebrow limit the grade. (#7148)

2680 1883-S MS63 PCGS. The lustrous surfaces of this Select '83-S are color-free, and display generally well struck design features. A scattering of minute marks defines the grade. These are not, however, as significant a problem as typically found on the issue, which apparently was handled roughly in storage (David Bowers, 2007). Housed in a green-label holder. (#7148)

Imposing Near-Gem 1883-S Dollar



- 2681 1883-S MS64 PCGS.** Light to medium pumpkin-gold shadings enrich this lustrous and nicely struck near-Gem. The strike is good, and even careful evaluation fails to locate any grade-limiting marks. The 1883-S is less famous as a conditional rarity than the 1884-S, but the 1883-S is much more difficult in Mint State than the 1878-S through 1882-S.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7148)

Colorful Superb Gem 1884 Morgan



- 2682 1884 MS67 PCGS.** Lime, gold, and pale peach patina enrich this lustrous and sharply impressed silver type coin. Beautifully preserved aside from a slender mark inside the reverse rim at 1 o'clock. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. Population: 28 in 67, 1 finer (3/08).
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7150)

- 2683 1884 MS64 PCGS. VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. Small Dot. Ex: Leroy Van Allen.** There are small die dots just to the right of the engraver's initial "M" on the lower edge of Liberty's bust, and on the lower reverse wreath bow. Lovely red-brown, gold, and cobalt-blue peripheral toning adorns each side of this sparkling, intensely lustrous near-Gem. Well struck with shallow scrapes on Liberty's jaw, and in the left obverse and upper reverse fields that limit the grade.
From The Leroy Van Allen Collection. (#133899)

- 2684 1884 MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** The 1884-O Morgan dollar is a very common coin in non-prooflike condition, and more than 9,000 pieces have been certified at MS64 by NGC and PCGS together. In Prooflike or Deep Mirror Prooflike status, it is a different story, and a mere 89 coins have been designated as MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike by PCGS, with just 39 finer (3/08). This example is well struck, untuned, and nicely preserved, with noteworthy reflectivity in the fields. A moderate abrasion is noted directly beneath Liberty's eye. (#97151)

- 2685 1884 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike ANACS.** This attractive Gem example offers nicely mirrored fields, with thick, even mint frost on the devices. Light gold-green color surrounds the peripheries, and just a few scattered luster marks are present in the left obverse field. (#97151)

- 2686 1884-CC MS66 PCGS.** Sharply struck with lively cartwheel luster and minimal patina. The portrait and eagle offer rich frost, and the overall visual appeal is remarkable. PCGS has graded 57 finer pieces (2/08). (#7152)

- 2687 1884-CC MS66 PCGS.** Decisively struck with attractively frosted devices and vibrant, slightly creamy luster that characterizes the carefully preserved fields. PCGS has graded just 57 finer examples of this popular Carson City issue (2/08). (#7152)

- 2688 1884-CC MS66 ★ NGC.** The flashy fields provide exemplary luster, and the strike is crisp with only a trace of blending at the centers. Close to brilliant, although the portrait has a wisp of golden toning. A gorgeously preserved Carson City type coin. (#7152)

- 2689 1884-CC MS66 PCGS.** Decisively struck with subtle, lovely frost on the central devices. A minimally toned, carefully preserved Carson City coin with powerful, creamy luster. PCGS has graded 57 finer pieces (2/08). (#7152)

- 2690 1884-CC MS66 PCGS. VAM-2.** The later die state of this repunched date VAM with a heavy die crack along the base of the date. This highly lustrous and sharply struck Premium Gem has pleasing preservation and good eye appeal. (#7152)

- 2691 1884-CC MS66 NGC.** Highly appealing with frosty and brilliant silver luster in addition to sharp design features. A few light grazes are in concert with the grade designation.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7152)

- 2692 1884-CC MS66 PCGS.** A well executed strike leaves sharp definition on the design features, including the hair over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. Wisps of faint olive-green adhere to lustrous surfaces that are impeccably preserved. (#7152)

Gorgeous 1884-CC Dollar, MS67



- 2693 1884-CC MS67 NGC.** One of the most appealing 1884-CC dollars imaginable, decisively struck with gleaming, flashy fields that show occasional soft hints of silver-gray patina. Elegant frosty accents grace the portrait, while the eagle displays richer, more even frost. Tied for the numerically finest graded by NGC (3/08). (#7152)

- 2694 1884-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Both sides of this flashy piece offer outstanding contrast between the essentially brilliant mirrors and the boldly struck, richly frosted devices. Outstanding eye appeal for the Gem designation. (#97153)

- 2695 1884-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. VAM-2.** The 18 in the date is clearly repunched northwest. This sharply struck and magnificently mirrored Gem has a clean cheek and generally smooth fields. Impeccable quality for this Carson City type coin. (#97153)

- 2696 1884-O MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** Light caramel-gold toning congregates near the margins of this splendidly smooth New Orleans dollar. The strike is unusually crisp, and has only a trace of softness on the hair above the ear. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 19 in 66 Prooflike, 1 finer (3/08). (#7155)

- 2697 1884-S AU58 PCGS.** Decisively struck with just a hint of friction on the central devices. This minimally toned example offers considerable mirrors on each side, and the reverse has a particularly chromelike gleam. (#7156)

- 2698 1884-S AU58 NGC.** The 1884-S is notoriously scarce in Mint State, but the present piece comes close. The centers have only a whisper of wear, and cartwheel luster is prominent except across the cheek. A thin mark is noted above the olive branch. (#7156)

- 2699 1884-S AU58 PCGS.** This is a satiny and untuned near-Mint State Coin, with considerable mint luster for the grade. Boldly struck, with minimal highpoint wear on either side. There are a number of wispy field hairlines and minor contact marks that preclude a Mint State assessment. (#7156)

- 2700 1884-S AU58 PCGS.** This is the last grade level that remains relatively available and reasonably inexpensive for the average collector. In Mint State, the 1884-S Morgan dollar immediately becomes scarce and very expensive, even at MS60. This near-Mint example is quite attractive and seems to possess more than an average amount of luster for the grade. A handful of small abrasions are noted on the obverse. Both sides show a muted silver-blue cast. (#7156)
- 2701 1884-S AU58 ANACS.** This lustrous example appears Mint State at first glance, although a whisper of friction is present on the hair above the ear. Field marks are minor given its momentary stint in commerce. (#7156)
- 2702 1884-S AU58 PCGS.** Bright surfaces exhibit considerable luster and whispers of tan-gold color that are slightly deeper in hue around the reverse peripheries. The design elements are well defined, better so than is typical for the issue. A few minor marks that are consistent with the grade are noted on the cheek and in the left obverse field. (#7156)
- 2703 1884-S AU58 NGC.** Silver-gray surfaces exhibit luster in the recesses, and just a few trivial marks scattered about. Somewhat better struck than normally seen (#7156)
- 2704 1884-S AU58 NGC.** A brilliant example that has good luster for the grade. The surfaces are only lightly abraded, and although the centers are not fully detailed (as typical of the issue), the coin certainly has pleasing eye appeal. (#7156)

Conditionally Rare MS61 1884-S Morgan



- 2705 1884-S MS61 NGC.** Traces of caramel-gold toning visit this highly lustrous and lightly abraded silver dollar. Nicely struck and a pleasure to behold. Similar to the 1896-O and the 1901, the 1884-S is notoriously difficult to locate in true Mint State, although AU examples are regularly encountered.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7156)
- 2706 1885 MS66 PCGS.** Indescribable colors on the obverse include saffron, teal, rose, aquamarine, and violet, while the reverse is silver-white. Even under a loupe, no mentionable abrasions are noted. While this is a common date and achievable grade, the color collectors in the crowd will take notice of this piece! (#7158)
- 2707 1885 MS67 NGC.** Lustrous silver-gray surfaces have been well cared for on this Superb Gem. Well struck, save for minor softness in the centers.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7158)
- 2708 1885-CC MS65 PCGS.** Whispers of faint olive-green make an occasional visit to the lustrous surfaces of this Carson City Mint Gem. Minimally abraded and nicely struck, save for weakness in the hair at Liberty's ear. (#7160)
- 2709 1885-CC MS65 PCGS.** Sharply struck with powerful, frosty luster. This captivating Gem is largely silver-white, though elements of gold and sunset-orange patina appear in crescents at the margins. (#7160)
- 2710 1885-CC MS65 NGC.** Dazzling luster, an immaculate reverse, and a crisp strike attest to the quality of this lightly toned Gem. The lowest mintage Carson City Morgan. (#7160)
- 2711 1885-CC MS65 NGC.** Bright luster radiates from the untuned surfaces of this Carson City Gem, and an exacting strike leaves virtually complete definition on the motifs. Minimally abraded. A low-mintage issue of 228,000 pieces. (#7160)

- 2712 1885-CC MS66 PCGS.** Booming luster endows this exactly struck and faintly toned Premium Gem. The fields are pristine, and the cheek shows only delicate grazes. An inordinately popular Carson City issue. (#7160)
- 2713 1885-CC MS66 PCGS.** Impressively toned with dusky peach, sky-blue, and plum-red patina. Boldly struck and highly lustrous with pleasantly unperturbed features, a grand example of this popular low-mintage issue. (#7160)

Colorful 1885-CC Morgan, MS66



- 2714 1885-CC MS66 PCGS.** The obverse exhibits a colorful display of vivid blue, lilac, rose, gold, and amber toning over frosty luster and sharp details. The reverse, also sharply defined with frosty silver luster, is entirely brilliant save for the slightest traces of heather. An impressive Premium Gem. (#7160)
- 2715 1885-CC MS66 PCGS.** This Carson City representative features potent luster exuding from silver-gray surfaces, and a solid strike resulting in excellent definition, including the hair over Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast feathers. Impeccably preserved, save for some minuscule obverse ticks.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7160)
- 2716 1885-CC MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** Splashes of orange and sky-blue endow this flashy and low mintage Carson City near-Gem. The strike is good, although the centers have faint mint-made roller marks. Encapsulated in a former generation holder. (#97161)
- 2717 1885-O MS67 NGC.** Dazzling luster adorns the well preserved surfaces of this Superb Gem, and a well executed strike sharpens the design features. A few minuscule toning spots are scattered over each side.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7162)
- 2718 1885-O MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** A well struck Premium Gem that has impressive cameo contrast between the frosty devices and the deep mirrored fields. The surfaces are not pristine, but the eye appeal is immense. Elusive in DMPL at this numeric level. Census: 15 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (3/08). (#97163)
- 2719 1885-S MS65 PCGS.** Light gray-gold toning endows this lustrous and boldly struck Gem. Delightfully smooth, and encased in a first-generation holder. A few gray flecks are noted. The 1885-S is seldom seen in finer grades. (#7164)
- 2720 1885-S MS65 PCGS.** The connoisseur of originally toned Morgan dollars will love this Gem example. Sharply struck and vibrantly lustrous, with a deep layer of variegated, mottled patina over both sides. Red-gold, lime-green, and sky-blue are some of the most prominent colors on display. (#7164)
- 2721 1886 MS66 PCGS.** A beautifully toned Premium Gem with bold definition and pleasingly preserved surfaces. The obverse offers sea-green, lemon-gold, and magenta shadings, while the reverse is brilliant save for the margins. (#7166)
- 2722 1886 MS67 PCGS.** This sharply struck and essentially untuned Superb Gem offers vibrant luster and incredible eye appeal. Beautifully preserved and virtually impossible to find any finer; PCGS has graded only three such coins (2/08). (#7166)
- 2723 1886 MS67 NGC.** This lovely Superb Gem exudes potent luster from untuned, impeccably preserved surfaces. Impressively struck.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7166)

2724 1886 MS67 NGC. Ex: Binion Collection. Hints of light gold and violet color occur at the right obverse border, leaving the remaining surfaces untoned. Nicely preserved and radiantly lustrous throughout, with well struck motifs, including the hair at Liberty's ear and the breast feathers. (#7166)

2725 1886 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. Sharply struck with surprisingly powerful mirrors for this Philadelphia issue. Small dots of silver-gray haze float over the gleaming fields. NGC has graded only one numerically finer Deep Mirror Prooflike coin (2/08). (#97167)

2726 1886-O MS61 NGC. A well struck and modestly lustrous Morgan dollar that is lightly toned and surprisingly unblemished for the grade. A scarcer issue in Uncirculated grades, despite a sizeable mintage. (#7168)

2727 1886-O MS62 PCGS. Gold-orange and silver-gray patina graces each side of this lovely, boldly struck Mint State piece. The obverse shows subtle peach-rose peripheral elements, while the reverse has a minimally toned center. (#7168)

Gorgeously Toned 1886-O Morgan Dollar MS63



2728 1886-O MS63 PCGS. Deep purple-red, sunset-gold, and cobalt-blue toning emerges on each side of this Select Mint State example, most noticeably near the peripheries. Very well struck for a New Orleans Mint product, with barely a trace of weakness on the hair detail just above Liberty's ear. Typically bagmarked for the grade. (#7168)

Elusive Select 1886-O Dollar



2729 1886-O MS63 PCGS. In the 1970s, the 1886-O was regarded as the rarest Morgan dollar in strict Gem condition. Fast forward three decades, and it is still considered as such today, although MS63 examples are more available than such notable conditional rarities as the 1884-S, 1896-O, and 1901. This lustrous and lightly toned representative is sharply struck for the issue, and only a couple of faint facial marks determine the grade.

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7168)

Condition Rarity 1886-O Dollar, MS64



2730 1886-O MS64 PCGS. The 1886-O is rare in near-Gem and finer grades. Lustrous surfaces are untuned except for whispers of light gold at the reverse margins. Well struck, save for minor softness in the hair at Liberty's ear. Grazes on Liberty's face, especially nose, limit the grade. PCGS and NGC have seen only four coins grading higher. (#7168)

Beautiful Gem 1886-S Morgan



2731 1886-S MS65 PCGS. VAM-1A with heavy die polish lines in the loop of the 6. This lustrous and low mintage Gem is close to brilliant and has an above average strike. The fields are remarkably smooth, and even the cheek has only minimal grazes. A crisp strike with just a trace of incompleteness at the centers. (#7170)

Gem VAM-2 1886-S Silver Dollar



2732 1886-S MS65 PCGS. VAM-2. A Top 100 Variety. The mintmark is lightly repunched. A nearly brilliant and moderately prooflike Gem. A bold strike with only trivial incompleteness at the centers. The reverse is exceptionally preserved, and on its own merits a finer grade. Housed in a green label holder.

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7170)

**Rare Deep Mirror 1886-S Dollar, MS64
Repunched Mintmark Top 100 VAM-2**



- 2733 1886-S MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. VAM-2.** A Top 100 Variety. The serifs of the mintmark are repunched. The variety is undesignated on the PCGS insert. A brilliant better date silver dollar with exemplary contrast between the icy devices and the darkly reflective fields. Minor field marks and contact on the eagle's breast fails to deny the imposing eye appeal. Population: 22 in 64 DMPL, 1 finer (3/08). (#97171)

- 2734 1887 MS65 PCGS.** A medley of green, purple, yellow-gold, and gray bathes the obverse of this Gem, though the reverse has just a sliver of toning at the right rim. Well struck with highly lustrous surfaces revealing just a few small marks and a faint fingerprint near ONE. (#7172)

- 2735 1887 MS65 PCGS.** Rainbow-toned Morgan dollars are always in demand from numismatists, and when they are as beautiful as this one, it is easy to see why. Electric magenta, yellow, emerald, and pastel hues of lilac and baby-blue overwhelm the obverse, while the reverse has a single sliver of rainbow color circling the rim of that otherwise brilliant side. A few shallow marks on the portrait are made unobtrusive by the gorgeous patina. (#7172)

- 2736 1887/6 MS64 NGC. VAM-2.** A Top 100 Variety. Fully lustrous, untuned surfaces exhibit sharply impressed design elements. A few trivial luster grazes keep from Gem classification. (#7174)

Gem 1887/6 Morgan Dollar, MS65



- 2737 1887/6 MS65 NGC. VAM-2.** A Top 100 Variety. The 1887/6 is one of only a few overdates in the Morgan dollar series, and easily the most desirable of all such varieties. Few exist in Gem quality, and this piece has the added advantage of prooflike surfaces, although it undesignated. The obverse has splashes of light gold toning and the reverse is entirely brilliant. (#7174)

Wonderful 1887/6 Morgan, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike



- 2738 1887/6 MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. VAM-2.** A Top 100 Variety. The curve of the base of the underdigit 6 is seen on each side of the 7. This important *Guide Book* variety is scarce in Mint State, and rare with deeply mirrored fields. This faintly toned near-Gem is strongly struck and only lightly abraded. Population: 7 in 64, 3 finer (3/08). (#97175)

Appealing Gem 1887-O Dollar



- 2739 1887-O MS65 PCGS.** Faint almond-gold toning visits this lustrous and sharply struck Gem. Both sides are impressively void of surface detractors, with Liberty's cheek and the reverse field especially smooth. The mintages of the 1887-O and 1888-O are relatively close, but the 1887-O is decidedly rare in Mint State. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7176)

- 2740 1887-O MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** Entirely brilliant with flashy reflectivity in the fields and frosted, boldly defined design elements. Only the centers reveal a touch of typical New Orleans Mint softness. Minor field marks restrict the grade. A scarce issue in Prooflike condition. (#7177)

- 2741 1887/6-O MS61 NGC. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. This lustrous overdated New Orleans dollar has dusky golden-gray toning that is moderately more prominent on the obverse. The cheek and neck show scattered marks, principally concealed by the patina. (#7178)

Splendid Choice Mint State 1887/6-O Morgan



- 2742 1887/6-O MS64 PCGS. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. The underdate is less visible on the New Orleans overdate than on the Philadelphia issue. This frosty near-Gem is fully brilliant with bright silver white surfaces. A few tiny abrasions, especially on the reverse, limit the grade. The finest available quality is offered here, as there have been no MS65 or finer examples certified. Population: 88 in 64, 0 finer (3/08). (#7178)

- 2743 1887-S MS64 PCGS.** The untuned reverse yields to rainbow toning on the obverse, and lustrous surfaces exhibit well struck devices. A few minor grazes and marks preclude Gem status. (#7180)

Beautifully Toned 1887-S Dollar, MS65



- 2744 1887-S MS65 PCGS. An exceptionally attractive example of this scarce Redfield issue. Uncommonly clean for a hoard coin and richly toned. Each side is covered in multiple iridescent shadings with strong underlying mint frost. Sharply defined in the center of the obverse with a bit of softness on the eagle's breast on the reverse. (#7180)

Pleasing Gem VAM-2 1887-S Morgan



- 2745 1887-S MS65 PCGS. VAM-2. A Top 100 Variety. The mintmark is obviously repunched within the upper loop. A lustrous and penetratingly struck Gem with smooth fields and a clean portrait. Brilliant aside from a wisp of gold toning on the jaw. PCGS has certified only 20 pieces finer (3/08).
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7180)

Noteworthy 1887-S Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike



- 2746 1887-S MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. Bowers, in his book *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*, writes that 1887-S prooflike dollars are usually one-sided, obverse only. He also notes that MS64 DMPL coins are rare, and higher grades are extremely rare. The near-Gem example presently offered features gorgeous, deep mirrors over each side that provide a strong contrast with the motifs. The surfaces are well preserved, with just a few minor luster grazes apparent on Liberty's cheek. Boldly struck and untuned save for occasional whispers of cloud-white over the fields. (#97181)

- 2747 1888 MS66 PCGS. Bright luster radiates from both sides of this Premium Gem, and a well executed strike emboldens the design elements. Untoned surfaces reveal just a few minor grade-consistent marks.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7182)

- 2748 1888-O MS66 NGC. Quite unlike most Mint State 1888-O dollars, this Premium Gem, untuned representative not only was blessed with an outstanding strike and bright, satiny luster, but also managed to avoid significant signs of contact. A must-see '88-O for the quality-conscious collector. Census: 45 in 66, 1 finer (2/08).
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7184)

Rare 'Scarface' 1888-O Dollar MS62



- 2749 1888-O "Scarface" Die Break Obverse MS62 NGC. VAM-1B. A Top 100 Variety. The Top 100 book states, "The VAM 1B is the most dramatic die break in the Morgan dollar series. Rare in all grades." Brilliant and lustrous with a few obverse grazes and the expected inexactness of strike at the centers. An NGC MS62 example of this variety appeared in our November Signature auction, lot 1187, and realized \$5,175. (#133918)

Popular 1888-O 'Scarface' Dollar, MS62



- 2750 1888-O "Scarface" Die Break Obverse MS62 PCGS. VAM 1B. A Top 100 Variety. Ex: Leroy Van Allen. The obverse has a die crack from the border at 10 o'clock, through the pellet between E and P, continuing to curve across Liberty's cheek and neck. Although the surfaces are lightly marked, the overall appearance of this piece is excellent, with faint gold toning, framed by peripheral iridescence on the obverse. Population: 11 in 62, 6 finer (3/08).
From The Leroy Van Allen Collection. (#133918)

Popular 1888-O Hot Lips Dollar, AU55



2751 1888-O Doubled Die Obverse AU55 PCGS. Ex Leroy Van Allen. VAM-4. Hot Lips. A Top 100 Dollar. The plate coin for VAM-4 in all editions of the VAM book, but also the first major Morgan die variety found by Van Allen. After reading Francis Klaes' 1963 pamphlet, *Die Varieties of Morgan Silver Dollars*, Van Allen found the present piece in a bag of 1,000 mixed dates obtained from a bank in 1963. This "Hot Lips" dollar has been kissed by a trace of highpoint wear, but the still brilliant silver surfaces retain nearly full luster. The variety is a doubled obverse die, with prominent doubling on Liberty's nose, lips, and chin. *From The Leroy Van Allen Collection.* (#133919)

2752 1888-O Doubled Die Obverse AU53 ANACS. VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. The "Hot Lips" variety is one of the best known within the Morgan dollar series. Liberty's lips, nose, and chin are prominently die doubled. VAM-4 is scarce in all grades, and very rare in Mint State. The present problem-free example has substantial luster and dusky tan-gray toning. (#7308)

2753 1888-O Doubled Die Obverse AU53 PCGS. VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. The famous "Hot Lips" variety, which is photographed on page 215 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. This variety is rare in Mint State, and AU examples are highly desirable. This untoned and lightly abraded example displays considerable luster. (#7308)

2754 1888-S MS64 NGC. Pleasing luster emanates from the silver-gray surfaces of this generally well struck near-Gem. A scattering of minute marks accounts for the grade. (#7186)

2755 1888-S MS65 PCGS. Sharply struck for this San Francisco issue with vibrant luster and amazing eye appeal. Minimally toned with few flaws and a small patch of roller marks on the chin. (#7186)

2756 1888-S MS65 PCGS. The highly lustrous surfaces of this S-mint Gem display whispers of peripheral golden-tan color on the obverse, while olive-green dominates the reverse. Well struck, and devoid of all but a few grade-consistent marks. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7186)

Wonderful 1888-S Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike



2757 1888-S MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Boldly impressed for this often-weak S-mint issue with exquisite, flashy mirrors. Though a few light luster scrapes and marks appear on each side, these are generally minor, though an abrasion on Liberty's cheek precludes a finer designation. Better Deep Mirror Prooflike coins are hard to come by; PCGS has graded only five such pieces (3/08). (#97187)

2758 1889 MS66 NGC. Sharply struck, with excellent detailing noted over the centers, and intense cartwheel luster that careens over both sides. The essentially untuned surfaces show traces of gold color near the left obverse periphery. A high-mintage issue that is surprisingly scarce at the current grade level, and virtually unobtainable any finer. (#7188)

2759 1889 MS66 NGC. A well executed strike complements fantastic luster on this Premium Gem. A few grade-consistent, minuscule marks are not bothersome. NGC has seen a mere two coins finer, and PCGS five higher. (#7188)

2760 1889 MS66 PCGS. Intense luster radiates from both sides of this lovely Premium Gem, and an attentive strike leaves nice definition on the design elements. Nearly untuned surfaces reveal a few minor obverse marks. Rarely found in higher levels of preservation. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7188)

2761 1889-CC Good 6 NGC. Natural golden-gray patina bathes both sides, each of which retains excellent design detail and a minimum of marks for a heavily circulated coin. A desirable, key date even in this lower level of preservation. The new owner will be delighted with this Choice Good example. (#7190)

2762 1889-CC Fine 12 NGC. This Fine 12 Morgan displays natural light to medium gray color, and reveals minimal abrasions for a moderately circulated coin. Nice design detail for the grade. David Bowers (2006) says the issue is also a key date in worn grades. (#7190)

2763 1889-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. This slate-gray key date Carson City dollar is a bit too bright for its level of circulation, but pockets of luster remain, and no marks are remotely worthy of discussion. Collectible, and suitable for many advanced collections. (#7190)

2764 1889-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. This rare date Carson City dollar retains traces of mint luster, but the slate-gray surfaces are subdued from dipping. Glimpses of golden-brown have returned to the borders. (#7190)

2765 1889-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. A patch of fine hairlines on the field near the profile confirms a past wipe, but dove-gray and chestnut toning makes helps redeem the eye appeal. The scarcest Carson City Morgan issue. (#7190)

2766 1889-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. Moderately worn across each side with steel-gray color on the highpoints and olive toning elsewhere. Somewhat muted from cleaning, with a few scattered abrasions. A low-mintage key date which is scarce in any condition. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#7190)

2767 1889-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. Nicely detailed for the grade with moderate wear and an even olive-gray cast across both sides. A few small abrasions and faint pinscratches are noted, along with hairlines from improper cleaning. An affordable example of one of the most important key dates in the series. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#7190)

2768 1889-CC VF25 NGC. This highly desirable Carson City Mint representative exhibits natural light gray patina. Relatively clean surfaces retain nice design detail for a coin that has seen moderate circulation. A great fit for a medium-grade Morgan collection. (#7190)

2769 1889-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details. This slate-gray representative is somewhat glossy, but substantial design detail remains, and there are no obtrusive marks. The 1889-CC is the rarest of the Carson City Morgan issues. (#7190)

2770 1889-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. Silver-gray surfaces exhibit hints of light gold, an occasional trace of luster in the recesses, and a few minute marks consistent with the details grade. Fairly nice definition. (#7190)

Choice XF Key 1889-CC Dollar



- 2771** 1889-CC XF45 NGC. Generally slate-gray in color, but trace amounts of charcoal patina outlines the devices. Richly detailed for the grade, with exemplary detail within the hair and plumage. Not the lowest mintage Carson City issue, but unlike those dates, it did not appear in force in the GSA sales.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7190)

AU Details Key 1889-CC Dollar



- 2772** 1889-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. This richly detailed key Carson City dollar is dipped, minutely granular, and faintly hairlined, but luster continues to sparkle within the borders, hair, and plumage. The eagle's breast and the hair above the ear shows slight friction. (#7190)

Key 1889-CC Dollar AU50 Details



- 2773** 1889-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. Despite the ANACS caveat, this key date Carson City dollar has a pleasing appearance. The piece is boldly struck, with moderate wear noted above Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast feathers. Toned chestnut-gray with glimpses of aqua near the rims. A modest mark on the eagle's breast is barely worthy of mention. (#7190)

Coveted AU 1889-CC Morgan



- 2774** 1889-CC AU50 PCGS. Light tan-gold visits the margins of this lightly circulated Carson City dollar. Luster glints from the devices and legends, and although a few thin marks are scattered, none are truly worthy of individual elaboration. Key date Morgan dollars are the "blue chips" of the numismatic world, seemingly impervious to market corrections. (#7190)

Elusive AU 1889-CC Dollar



- 2775** 1889-CC AU50 NGC. Luster brightens the peripheries and devices of this key Carson City dollar. Lightly toned, although glimpses of orange toning cling to the left obverse border. Smooth overall despite a slender, short mark on the cheek. Only a single 1889-CC dollar appeared in the famed GSA hoard. (#7190)

Attractive 1889-CC Dollar, AU53



- 2776** 1889-CC AU53 NGC. A blend of delicate silver-blue, gold, and rose-orange toning graces each side of this briefly circulated key-date Carson City dollar. Despite light wear across the well struck central devices, this piece retains the vast majority of its luster. Light, scattered abrasions are present on and near Liberty's portrait, yet the coin retains solid visual appeal. (#7190)

AU58 Sharpness 1889-CC Dollar



- 2777 1889-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** This key Carson City dollar has been dipped, and each side has a few wispy hairlines, but nearly all collectors will instead notice the unbroken peripheral luster and the virtual absence of wear. The obverse has a small rim nick at 6:30. (#7190)
- 2778 1889-O MS64 ANACS.** Rose and gold toning fills the margins of this lustrous and lovely near-Gem. An above average strike with only slight inexactness on the curl above the ear. (#7192)
- 2779 1889-O MS64 PCGS.** Highly lustrous with traces of reddish patina on each side. The usual central striking weakness is apparent, though the overall definition is pleasing, particularly on the reverse. (#7192)
- 2780 1889-S MS65 PCGS.** Whispers of light purple color visit the reverse peripheries of this highly lustrous Gem. A few minor grazes are within the confines of the grade designation. The design elements are well brought up.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7194)

Radiant Low-Mintage 1889-S Dollar, MS65 Prooflike



- 2781 1889-S MS65 Prooflike NGC.** A well-produced example of this generally attractive issue, with exuberant cartwheel luster rolling around the silver-white surfaces and frosty devices on both sides. One of the few Morgan dollar issues with a total mintage less than 1 million coins. Census: 8 in 65 Prooflike, 0 finer (3/08). (#7195)

Deep Mirror Choice 1889-S Dollar



- 2782 1889-S MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** This nearly untuned Choice silver dollar has an uncommonly sharp strike, and neither side has any noticeable marks. The 1889-S is a lower mintage issue, scarce in Mint State and rare with prominently reflective fields. Population: 18 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 4 finer (2/08). (#7195)

- 2783 1890 MS65 NGC.** Occasional pink tints visit the otherwise silver-gray surfaces of this well struck and pleasing Gem. Despite an ample mintage, the 1890 dollar is largely unavailable in numerically finer grades; NGC has graded just four such pieces (2/08). (#7196)
- 2784 1890 MS65 PCGS.** Both sides of this luminous Gem are bathed in warm green-gold and peach patina, with slightly more vibrant colors on the obverse. Well struck with excellent preservation overall and a desirable example of this prominent P-mint issue, practically unavailable any finer; PCGS has graded just one such coin (2/08). (#7196)
- 2785 1890 MS65 PCGS.** Aquamarine, cherry-red, and yellow-gold enrich this lustrous and refreshingly unabraded Gem. The hair above the ear and the eagle's breast lack full design definition, but the coin is well struck elsewhere. PCGS has graded just one finer example (2/08). (#7196)
- 2786 1890 MS65 PCGS.** Splashes of golden-brown and aquamarine embrace this lustrous and boldly struck Gem. A refreshingly unabraded example of this high mintage but conditionally scarce Philadelphia issue. PCGS has only certified two pieces above the MS65 level (2/08). (#7196)
- 2787 1890 MS65 NGC.** Above average striking details on this normally weak date. The mint luster is bright and glows through the light haziness seen over each side. An impressive 1890-P.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7196)
- 2788 1890 MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** Crisply struck and carefully preserved, with impressive deep mirror fields and nicely frosted devices. An abrasion on the left side of the eagle's torso and small chatter marks in the fields preclude a finer grade. Census: 35 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (3/08). (#7197)

Popular 1890-CC Tail Bar Dollar MS62, VAM-4



- 2789 1890-CC Tail Bar MS62 NGC. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. A pronounced die gouge connects the arrow feathers with the wreath. An untuned obverse gives way to medium-intensity electric-blue, purple, golden-brown, and yellow-gold patina. Generally well struck, with a scattering of minute obverse marks. (#87198)
- 2790 1890-CC MS63 NGC.** An attractive Select Mint State example of this popular Carson City issue. More than 2.3 million pieces were produced, and uncirculated survivors are readily available to type collectors at grade levels through MS63. This piece is highly lustrous and boldly struck, with light champagne-gold accents on each side. Typically marked for the grade. (#7198)
- 2791 1890-CC MS63 PCGS.** Boldly struck with intense, dazzling mint luster across both sides. The number of small nicks and abrasions is consistent with the MS63 designation, but the eye appeal of the piece is unusually high for the grade. Rich peripheral toning in vibrant shades of red-brown, gold, and cobalt-blue offsets the bright silver-white brilliance of the fields and centers. A magically lovely Morgan dollar from the Carson City Mint. An old ANACS insert is included with the lot (also showing the piece as MS63.) (#7198)
- 2792 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** Sharply struck with strong luster beneath thin, yet pervasive silver-gray haze. An element of gold-orange appears above Liberty's head, and a small patch of similar toning is present on her chin. (#7198)

- 2793 1890-CC MS64 NGC.** This flashy, untuned example is highly lustrous and minimally marked for the grade. The design elements are crisply struck, and the piece has substantial eye appeal. (#7198)
- 2794 1890-CC MS64 NGC.** This is a great near-Gem representative of this popular Carson City issue, and one that seems close to receiving either a Gem grade or a Prooflike designation. Well struck throughout, with minimal marks and only faint hints of toning. Definitely a high-end example. (#7198)
- 2795 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** The first 1 in the date is prominently doubled along the top upper edge. The silver-white surfaces are lustrous and nicely preserved, with a significant degree of cartwheel flash in the fields. Minor surface marks are typical for the grade. (#7198)
- 2796 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** Minimally toned with vibrant luster and a degree of flash on each side. While the obverse shows a hint of softness at the hair over the ear, the eagle is boldly impressed with frosty high points. (#7198)
- 2797 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** Exquisitely detailed with soft, pleasing luster beneath captivating patina. The obverse has gold, orange, and azure peripheral toning around a silver-gray center, while the reverse shows subtle champagne tints. (#7198)
- 2798 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** A sharply struck and shining near-Gem representative of this popular Carson City issue. Delicate cream and rose tints visit the otherwise silver-white surfaces. (#7198)
- 2799 1890-CC MS64 NGC.** VAM-3. The 90 in the date is recut southwest. This lustrous near-Gem has only light peripheral gold toning on the obverse, but the reverse is luxuriously patinated in ocean-blue, cherry-red, and honey-gold. (#7198)

Dramatically Toned 1890-CC Dollar MS64



- 2800 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** Deep ocean-blue, orange, lime, and plum-red dominate this lustrous and boldly impressed Carson City near-Gem. A couple of marks near the chin nearly disappear beneath the exquisite toning. The 1890-CC is a scarcer date, and is seldom encountered with such remarkable patination. (#7198)
- 2801 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** Boldly impressed with powerfully lustrous silver-white surfaces and a measure of frost on the devices. Whispers of milky haze appear across the obverse of this otherwise untuned near-Gem.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7198)
- 2802 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** Well-defined with potent luster for this later Carson City issue. The surfaces are primarily silver-white, though minor elements of rose appear near the I of PLURIBUS on the obverse.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7198)
- 2803 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** This charming Carson City near-Gem exhibits lustrous unmarked fields, and the strike is uncommonly precise, even in the centers. Delicately toned golden-brown. Housed in an old green label holder.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7198)
- 2804 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** Crisply struck with delightful, radiant luster and surfaces that are clean for the grade assigned. Delicate haze and light frost grace the portrait in equal measure.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7198)

- 2805 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** VAM-3 with prominent recutting on the 90 in the date. Light chestnut-tan toning visits this lustrous better date CC-mint dollar. The reverse is well preserved, and the obverse is only lightly abraded. A suitable strike with some softness near Liberty's ear.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7198)
- 2806 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** Frosty and immensely lustrous with brilliant silver surfaces. This example is sharply struck with exceptional surfaces for the grade. The Morgan dollar enthusiast should give careful consideration to this coin.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7198)
- 2807 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** VAM-3. The base of the 90 in the date is recut. This well struck Choice Carson City dollar has vibrant luster and smooth fields. Untoned aside from a blush of peripheral golden-brown on the reverse.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7198)
- 2808 1890-CC MS64 ICG.** Hazy silver-gray patina with occasional dabs of deeper blood-red toning drapes each side of this strongly lustrous Carson City near-Gem. Well-defined with excellent eye appeal.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7198)
- 2809 1890-CC MS64 NGC.** This well struck Carson City representative displays nice luster and is devoid of toning. Some minute marks on each side limit the grade.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7198)

Brilliant 1890-CC Morgan, MS65



- 2810 1890-CC MS65 PCGS.** A conditionally rare Morgan dollar issue, with only nine finer PCGS certified coins. Both sides have frosty silver luster that exhibits exceptional mint brilliance. The strike is bold with fully detailed design motifs on each side. A few tiny bagmarks are evident on the obverse, while the reverse, if graded separately, would qualify for a higher grade. (#7198)
- 2811 1890-O MS65 NGC.** Glowing luster exudes from the untuned surfaces of this Gem. Relatively well struck, with no marks out of context with the grade designation.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7200)
- 2812 1890-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** This untuned near-Gem displays typical New Orleans Mint softness on the hair detail above Liberty's ear, but the other design elements are boldly struck and the fields exhibit impressive deep mirror reflectivity on both sides. Small, scattered abrasions keep it from grading even higher. This issue is scarce at the current grade level in either Prooflike or Deep Mirror Prooflike condition. (#97201)
- 2813 1890-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike ANACS.** David Bowers (2006) says this issue is usually seen flatly struck. The design elements on this near-Gem, however, exhibit relatively sharp definition. Essentially untuned surfaces reveal a fair amount of field-motif contrast, along with a few grazes that preclude Gem status. Elusive any finer. (#97201)

Exceptional 1890-S Premium Gem Dollar



- 2814 1890-S MS66 NGC.** This exceptional 1890-S specimen displays sparkling luster radiating from silver-gray surfaces. A solid strike brings out strong definition on the design elements, including the hair at Liberty's ear, and a few minor grazes and marks are consistent with the grade designation. This is the highest grade most collectors will be able to acquire, evidenced by the fact that NGC has seen a single piece finer!

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7202)

- 2815 1891 MS64 PCGS.** This is an exceptionally fine example of the 1891 Morgan dollar, for the grade. Boldly struck throughout, save for slight weakness just above the ear, with a full satiny sheen that gleams across the untuned silver fields and devices. Most near-Gems display a few individually noticeable surface marks, but this piece only shows a couple of very trivial blemishes on each side. (#7204)

Elusive 1891 Morgan, MS65



- 2816 1891 MS65 PCGS.** Abraded Mint State 1891 dollars are plentiful, but despite an emission of nearly 8.7 million pieces, this issue is surprisingly rare as a Gem. The present example easily meets the threshold of that coveted level, since the cartwheel luster is effusive and the surfaces are nearly void of contact. Sharply struck and lightly toned. Population: 85 in 65, 3 finer (3/08). (#7204)

- 2817 1891-CC MS63 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. This lustrous and sharply struck CC-mint dollar has pleasing preservation. The reverse is especially smooth.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/03), lot 6553, which realized \$489. (#7206)

- 2818 1891-CC MS63 ANACS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. Splashes of orange-red and sea-green embrace the borders of this lustrous and original Select Carson City dollar. The strike is good, and marks are limited to minor ticks on the face. (#7206)

- 2819 1891-CC MS63 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. The reverse is remarkably toned in beautiful ruby-red, forest-green, ice-blue, and yellow-gold shades. The obverse is also originally toned, but in more subtle autumn-brown and aqua tints. (#7206)

- 2820 1891-CC MS64 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. The "Spitting Eagle." This piece shows intense mint frost across the untuned silver-gray surfaces. Boldly struck with a few shallow luster grazes and scattered field marks that seem relatively minor for the grade. (#7206)

- 2821 1891-CC MS64 PCGS.** Whispers of tan-gold color adhere to lustrous surfaces, slightly deeper in hue on the reverse. Well struck, with just a few grade-defining scuffs.

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7206)

- 2822 1891-CC MS64 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. The "Spitting Eagle" variety, although undesignated as such by its old green label holder. Pastel peach and ice-blue toning graces this lustrous and suitably struck Carson City near-Gem. (#7206)

Partial Collar Strike on an 1891-CC Silver Dollar MS64



- 2823 1891-CC—Partial Collar Strike—MS64 PCGS.** Ex: Leroy Van Allen. This piece shows an unusually broad flange at the upper obverse and lower reverse, indicative of a coin struck partly out-of-collar. This example is well-defined with soft, pleasing golden tints over parts of the otherwise silver-gray surfaces. Overall, an attractive representative of this later Carson City dollar issue.

From The Leroy Van Allen Collection. (#7206)

Wonderful 1891-CC Dollar, MS65



- 2824 1891-CC MS65 PCGS.** A frosty Gem, the surfaces are essentially brilliant except for the obverse and reverse borders that show delicate rose, gold, and blue toning. This sharply defined dollar is a highly attractive and desirable example. PCGS has only certified 37 finer examples of the date (3/08). (#7206)

- 2825 1891-CC MS62 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** Honey-tinted borders and decisively reflective fields ensure the eye appeal for this alertly struck Carson City dollar. The fields are surprisingly unabraded, as is the portrait aside from a shallow graze on the cheek. (#97207)

- 2826 1891-CC MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Select and highly appealing. The strike may be typical, but this coin's deep reflectivity and significant contrast are not. Hazy champagne patina covers each side, and a dark spot appears on the left branch of the wreath. The scattered abrasions on each side, made more obvious by the mirrored fields, account for the grade. (#97207)

- 2827 1891-O MS64 PCGS.** Well-defined for this New Orleans issue with strong, swirling luster and slight hints of patina. A touch of highpoint softness has no impact on the technical grade. (#7208)

- 2828 1891-O MS64 NGC.** Pleasing luster adorns both sides of this near-Gem, and the design elements show nice definition for an O-mint example. What appear to be specks of dirt are noted in the left reverse.

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7208)

- 2829 1891-O MS64 NGC.** Bright luster issues from both sides of this near-Gem O-mint. Untoned, except for faint gray streaks on the central left reverse. Nicely struck, except for weakness in the centers, which is typical for the issue. Indeed, David Bowers says: "The 1891-O is the worst struck of all Morgan dollars." (#7208)

- 2830 1891-S MS65 PCGS.** This highly appealing S-mint Gem displays dazzling luster residing on well preserved surfaces, and an exacting strike brings out strong detail on the design elements. The only toning is light and occurs along portions of the obverse margins. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7210)*

Delightful 1891-S Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike



- 2831 1891-S MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** Flashy, fathomless fields and richly frosted devices are the most striking characteristics of this near-Gem. Decisively struck with only small, scattered marks on each side. Despite earlier San Francisco issues' reputations as being highly available with strong mirrors, the 1891-S does not follow the pattern. Census: 37 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 5 finer (3/08). (#97211)
- 2832 1892 MS64 PCGS.** The mottled reddish-gray and turquoise-green coloration over both sides is attractive and obviously original. Slight striking weakness is noted just above Liberty's ear, but the remaining design elements are crisply defined. A shallow scrape is noted just below and to the left of Liberty's chin, along with two or three slight nicks on her cheek and jaw. (#7212)
- 2833 1892 MS64 PCGS.** Potent luster and light tawny-gold toning confirm the originality of this clean-cheeked and nicely struck near-Gem. Among the lower mintage Philadelphia issues. Housed in an old green label holder. (#7212)

Outstanding 1892 Gem Dollar



- 2834 1892 MS65 PCGS.** This is an outstanding Gem with frosty surfaces and brilliant silver-white color on both sides, and just the slightest hint of champagne tinge on Liberty's cheek. The strike, while just a trace short of full, is remarkably strong. A few minute blemishes do not detract for the overall beauty of this example. Just two finer pieces have been certified by PCGS (3/08). *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7212)*
- 2835 1892-CC AU50 PCGS.** Primarily silver-gray with splashes of orange toning at the margins. While the lightly abraded centers are softly luminous, the peripheries display ample luster. (#7214)
- 2836 1892-CC AU53 ANACS.** The cartwheel luster is nearly unbroken, although the cheek and open fields are subdued from brief circulation. The left obverse field has a few wispy vertical marks, and both sides have traces of gold toning. (#7214)
- 2837 1892-CC AU58 NGC.** Pleasingly detailed with strong, shining luster and just a trace of friction on the highest design elements. The surfaces are primarily silver-white, though occasional flecks of golden-tan visit the fields. (#7214)

- 2838 1892-CC AU58 NGC.** Though the portrait shows a degree of friction, the fields of this near-Mint piece are virtually untouched and offer powerful, surprisingly flashy luster. Well struck with hints of gold-gray haze near the rims. (#7214)

- 2839 1892-CC—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc Details.** A crescent of deep aqua-blue and purpled toning occupies the right obverse of this Unc Details Morgan, leaving the remaining surface of this side dull gray, while the reverse assumes a more vibrant light gray with a few light tan speckles. Nicely struck, with just a few minute marks. Some faint obverse hairlines appear under magnification. (#7214)

- 2840 1892-CC MS63 PCGS.** This better date Carson City dollar displays vibrant cartwheel sheen and has only a hint of chestnut-brown toning. The fields are unblemished, and the cheek has only wispy grazes. In a first generation holder. (#7214)

- 2841 1892-CC MS63 PCGS.** A swath of iridescent cobalt-blue, lavender, and golden-brown toning occupies the upper, right, and lower obverse borders, leaving the remaining surfaces untuned. Great luster and nicely impressed motifs. A few small marks are noted, along with light carbon flecks in the lower left obverse quadrant. (#7214)

- 2842 1892-CC MS63 PCGS.** Boldly impressed with whispers of frost that enliven the silver-gray devices. This Select example's subdued patina shows hints of livelier peach and reddish-orange at the margins. (#7214)

- 2843 1892-CC MS63 PCGS.** Golden-brown illuminates the margins of this lustrous (and better date) Carson City dollar. The strike is a bit soft in the centers, although other design details are sharp. The reverse is well preserved, and the cheek has only moderate grazes. (#7214)

Lovely Near-Gem 1892-CC Morgan Dollar



- 2844 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** Intense mint frost shimmers across each side of this brilliant, boldly struck Carson City dollar. The fields are watery and semireflective, while the central devices are mildly frosted, creating a near-Cameo visual effect. The design elements are crisply produced. This issue had a relatively low mintage of 1.3 million pieces, and Mint State survivors are hard to locate above the near-Gem grade threshold. (#7214)

Pleasing Choice 1892-CC Dollar



- 2845 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** This lustrous near-Gem has beautifully smooth fields, and is brilliant aside from a couple of wisps of steel-gray on the reverse. A good strike despite incompleteness near Liberty's ear. A better Carson City issue. Certified in a circa-1990 doily label holder. (#7214)

Lustrous 1892-CC Dollar, MS64



- 2846 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** Most Mint State 1892-CC dollars come heavily bagmarked. This MS64 specimen reveals some minute, grade-defining luster grazes, but certainly cannot be considered "heavily bagmarked." Lustrous, untoned surfaces exhibit well struck design elements.

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7214)

Lovely Choice 1892-CC Dollar



- 2847 1892-CC MS64 NGC.** A lustrous, frosty-white example with only light, scattered flaws on the obverse. The strike is sharp overall, with just a touch of softness at the often-weak hair over the ear. Just a hint of pastel-golden color is present at the rims, and the rest is silver-gray. The reverse is virtually pristine. Overall, a great representative of this popular later Carson City dollar issue. (#7214)

Beautifully Toned 1892-CC Dollar, MS64



- 2848 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** This near-Gem is a pleasingly preserved representative of its late-date Carson City issue, boldly impressed with soft, pleasing luster. The rich patina that graces each side is this Choice coin's prime attribute. Rich silver-blue, cerulean, peach, and sage shadings embrace the entirety of the surfaces. Pleasingly preserved with incredible eye appeal. (#7214)

Exceptional 1892-CC Gem Dollar



- 2849 1892-CC MS65 PCGS.** Splashes of blue-green and yellow-gold cover the obverse, while the reverse is mostly yellow-gold and light gray. Generally well struck, though the centers are a bit soft, as usually seen on this issue. Nicely preserved on both sides on what is typically a heavily bagmarked issue. (#7214)

- 2850 1892-CC MS63 Prooflike NGC.** Both sides offer moderate reflectivity and plenty of flash. Though light abrasions are present on this Select piece, the overall appearance is better than the grade might suggest. Splashes of golden toning visit the margins. (#7215)

Enticing 1892-CC Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike



- 2851 1892-CC MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** A delightful near-Gem representative with deeply mirrored fields around moderately frosted devices on both sides. Subtle whispers of cloud-white toning drape the gleaming and impressively preserved fields. If not for a small abrasion below Liberty's eye, this piece could lay claim to an even finer grade. A strong candidate for the advanced Morgan dollar collection. Census: 17 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (3/08). (#7215)

Pleasing 1892-O Gem Dollar



- 2852 1892-O MS65 NGC.** Bright luster adorns both sides of this Gem, this for an issue that usually comes with unsatisfactory sheen (David Bowers, 2006). Nearly color-free, save for hints of light gold around the reverse border. The design elements exhibit somewhat better definition than typically seen on this poorly struck issue. A few obverse marks and grazes barely preclude an even higher grade. Light roller marks are visible on the obverse center. NGC has seen only four coins finer, and PCGS five better. (#7216)

- 2853 1892-S AU50 PCGS.** This lightly circulated S-mint coin offers plentiful remaining luster, and the reverse is flashy. Numerous wispy abrasions appear on the silver-gray surfaces, and a lone significant mark is present on the cheek. (#7218)

Noteworthy Near-Mint 1892-S Dollar



- 2854 1892-S AU58 NGC.** A primarily silver-white example of this low-mintage issue, well-defined with just a hint of friction on the uppermost design elements. Scattered, wispy flaws appear in the fields and on the devices, yet the coin retains impressive eye appeal. Each side offers flashy luster; while the obverse shows only diffuse reflectivity, the reverse is fully prooflike. NGC has graded just 47 Mint State coins (3/08).

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7218)

Laudable 1892-S Dollar, AU53 Prooflike



- 2855 1892-S AU53 Prooflike NGC.** The 1892-S is an elusive issue in any lightly circulated or Mint State grade, and few survivors show convincingly Prooflike surfaces. Despite a degree of wear on the central devices, this impressive coin offers amply reflective mirrors that show dappled russet, sage, and gold shadings near the margins. Light to moderate abrasions appear on each side. Census: 2 in 53 Prooflike, 7 finer (3/08). (#7219)

- 2856 1893 MS62 ANACS.** Virtually untoned with bright, satiny luster that exceeds expectations for the issue. Crisply detailed with just a hint of rose patina at the margins. Light, wispy flaws on each side preclude a finer designation. (#7220)

- 2857 1893 MS62 NGC.** Solidly struck for this low-mintage issue with strong luster and just a touch of silver-gray haze over each side. While the obverse shows scattered marks and a few abrasions on the cheek, the reverse is comparatively clean. (#7220)

- 2858 1893 MS64 NGC.** Whispers of gold and red toning gravitate to the margins of this near-Gem, and an impressive strike sharpens the design elements. A few light grazes on the obverse precludes Gem status. (#7220)

- 2859 1893 MS64 PCGS.** A frosty, golden-tinged near-Gem of this in-demand issue, with an extremely low mintage for a P-mint Morgan dollar. This piece boasts premium appeal, a combination of the relatively abrasion-free surfaces and bold strike, save for just over Liberty's ear. (#7220)

- 2860 1893 MS64 PCGS.** Boldly struck with whispers of frost on the uppermost design elements. A beautifully preserved piece with only occasional whispers of silver-gray haze over otherwise untuned surfaces. (#7220)

Exquisite Gem 1893 Silver Dollar



- 2861 1893 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Faint chestnut toning denies absolute brilliance, but this lustrous and well preserved Gem otherwise looks as if it were just lifted from a bin of freshly struck Morgan dollars. Boldly impressed aside from minor incompleteness on the hair above the ear. As usual for the date, the peak of the 3 is recut. (#7220)

Lovely 1893 Morgan MS65



- 2862 1893 MS65 PCGS.** The low mintage of the 1893 dollar makes it enticing to collectors, particularly in quality Mint State. This lustrous and faintly toned example has a crisp strike and a well preserved obverse. Moderate contact is present on the eagle's breast and on the field above the arrows. A small reverse rim nick at 1 o'clock merits only passing mention. Liberty's profile is lightly die doubled, and the peak of the 3 is recut.

From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7220)

Exemplary Gem 1893 Dollar



- 2863 1893 MS65 PCGS.** A lustrous and virtually untuned Gem of this low mintage Philly Morgan. The strike is crisp, and the eye appeal is impressive. Marks are few and inconsequential apart from a slender line or two above the upper arrowhead. PCGS has certified a scant four pieces finer (3/08).

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7220)

- 2864 1893-CC VF30 ANACS.** A moderately worn representative of this lower-mintage final-year Carson City issue, predominantly cloud-gray with reddish-orange patina at the margins. Well struck with a number of abrasions on the cheek. (#7222)

- 2865 1893-CC VF35 NGC.** Deep cloud-gray patina embraces the surfaces of this lightly circulated Choice VF coin. The surfaces show surprisingly few abrasions, considering the amount of time this key-date coin must have spent in circulation. (#7222)

2866 1893-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details. A well struck and glossy piece with pale silver-gray surfaces. Light, scattered abrasions and minor wear on the central devices contribute to the details grade. Still, a collectible example of this challenging Carson City issue. (#7222)

2867 1893-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details. Light silver-gray surfaces exhibit the typical look of a coin that was cleaned and is slowly regaining some color. (#7222)

2868 1893-CC AU50 ANACS. Medium golden toning adorns the obverse. The reverse features rich variegated lilac and chestnut patina. The centers are typically brought up, but noticeable luster remains on this semi-key Carson City dollar. (#7222)

Choice AU 1893-CC Morgan



2869 1893-CC AU55 NGC. Faint gold toning visits the obverse of this alertly struck and briefly circulated Choice AU representative. An inspection beneath a lens fails to locate consequential marks. The 1893-CC is a semi-key Carson City issue, and attractive examples that retain most of their initial mint luster are widely pursued by collectors. (#7222)

2870 1893-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. Light gray surfaces have regained a trace of toning. The central obverse and reverse exhibit evidence of a weak strike. (#7222)

Desirable 1893-CC Morgan, AU55



2871 1893-CC AU55 NGC. The usually weak central obverse and reverse details are present on this otherwise impressive Choice AU. Both sides show the usual light scuffs and traces of highpoint wear that are consistent with the grade. The 1893-CC Morgan, last of its kind from the Carson City Mint, is elusive in all grades, and especially desirable at the higher circulated level. Bright silver surfaces exhibit a trace of prooflike mirrors. (#7222)

Original Select 1893-CC Dollar



2872 1893-CC MS63 PCGS. Golden-brown and plum-red enrich the obverse margin. The reverse is almond-gold with blushes of dusky steel-gray. Lustrous and original with clean fields and a few inconspicuous facial marks. The strike is intricate by the standards of the 1893-CC, which is often seen with soft centers. (#7222)

Pleasing Select 1893-CC Dollar



2873 1893-CC MS63 PCGS. The 1893-CC is the last Carson City Mint silver dollar issue. Semi-prooflike fields highlight the lightly frosted motifs of this Select example. Typically struck, in that weakness shows in the centers. A few grade-consistent marks are located on each side. Nice for the grade. (#7222)

Brilliant 1893-CC Dollar, MS63



2874 1893-CC MS63 PCGS. Untoned surfaces display some prooflike characteristics, and exhibit well struck design elements, save for the usual weak central areas (David Bowers, 2006). A scattering of minute marks and luster grazes accounts for the grade. Much of the original mintage was probably melted (Bowers). (#7222)

Gleaming MS63 1893-CC Dollar



- 2875 1893-CC MS63 PCGS.** An important Select survivor from this coveted final-year Carson City Morgan dollar issue, highly appealing for the grade with flashy fields that show occasional elements of cloud-gray patina. While the central devices show typical softness, the peripheral details, such as the wreath around the eagle, are sharply impressed. Light, scattered abrasions account for the grade. (#7222)

Original, Nearly Brilliant Select 1893-CC Morgan



- 2876 1893-CC MS63 PCGS.** Potent luster and infrequent wisps of chestnut toning ensure the originality of this elusive date Carson City dollar. As is often the case for the '93-CC, the centers are indistinct, but the remainder of the designs are bold. The reverse is free from apparent marks, while the portrait has wispy grazes and a russet freckle is concealed within the hair. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7222)

- 2877 1893-O AU55 NGC.** Though this piece shows slight wear at the hair over Liberty's ear, the remainder of this attractive coin offers powerful luster. Well struck with elegant green-gold patina over each side. (#7224)

- 2878 1893-O AU55 NGC.** At 300,000 pieces the 1893-O has the smallest mintage of any O-mint Morgan dollar. Mint State pieces are rare, leading collectors often to choose a nice Choice AU example such as the present specimen. There is only light high-point wear visible, but most of the luster is still present, and the silvery surfaces are frosty and appealing. (#7224)

- 2879 1893-O AU58 PCGS.** A pleasing near-Mint example of this low-mintage issue, with radiant luster and untuned silvery surfaces, save for a touch of lilac at the obverse rim. (#7224)

Mint State 1893-O Silver Dollar



- 2880 1893-O MS61 NGC.** The 1893-O is the lowest mintage New Orleans Morgan issue, although the 1895-O was apparently saved in lesser numbers. This is a lustrous representative that has only traces of pale gold toning. The centers display the typical O-mint strike of the era, but the cheek possesses surprisingly minimal marks. (#7224)

Scarce, Low Mintage 1893-O Dollar, MS62



- 2881 1893-O MS62 NGC.** All of the 1893 Morgan dollars are low mintage rarities, including the New Orleans Mint issue of just 300,000 pieces. This example is boldly struck and intensely lustrous, with only a hint of weakness over the centers. Attractive blue-green, rose, and gold toning adorn the two sides. A typical number of small to moderate abrasions define the grade. (#7224)

Lustrous 1893-O Morgan Dollar, MS62



- 2882 1893-O MS62 PCGS.** Brilliant silver surfaces exhibit frosty silver luster beneath wispy champagne toning. The surfaces are moderately abraded as one would expect for the grade, but the overall appearance is pleasing. Slight weakness is evident over Liberty's ear, as almost always for this issue. (#7224)

- 2883 1893-S—Damaged, Bent—NCS. Fair Details.** A collectible example of this enormously popular key date. The mintmark is fully outlined, and three-quarters of the date digits are clear. About four letters in LIBERTY are present. A few faint scrapes are mostly near the borders and of little consequence. Only slightly bent. (#7226)

Collectible 1893-S Dollar, AG3



2884 1893-S AG3 NGC. Natural light gray toning darkens in the recessed areas of this key-date representative. Decent detail for the grade, though the left reverse rim merges with the legend. A few small marks, as expected for a heavily circulated coin, but essentially quite clean for the grade. (#7226)

VG Sharpness 1893-S Dollar



2885 1893-S—Cleaned—ANACS. VG8 Details. A loupe reveals a few delicate hairlines on the portrait, but this chestnut-gray and aquamarine representative will satisfy most collectors. A small rim ding at 3 o'clock on the reverse, but no other marks merit attention. Most dates within this widely collected crown-sized series are available, which focuses demand on the keys, particularly the 1893-S. (#7226)

Collectible 1893-S Key Date Dollar, VG Details



2886 1893-S—Rim Damage, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VG Details. Some light rim bruises and fine obverse hairlines are noted. Medium gray toning covers the fields, while lighter shades of gray are on the devices. Generally well defined on the design features, and devoid of significant contact marks. The above-mentioned impairments are not all that bad. (#7226)

Key-Date 1893-S Dollar, VG8 Details



2887 1893-S—Cleaned—ANACS. VG8 Details. Light silver-gray surfaces reveal fine hairlines under magnification. Still a rather nice key date representative that will fit comfortably in a low to mid-grade Morgan dollar set. The few minute marks scattered about are consistent with the grade designation. (#7226)

Key Date 1893-S Dollar, VG10



2888 1893-S VG10 NGC. Natural light to medium gray patina covers this Choice VG key-date representative. Despite moderate to heavy circulation, the surfaces exhibit nice detail and are relatively clean. The only mark of note occurs at 8 o'clock on the obverse rim, and it does not detract from the overall quality of the coin. (#7226)

Modest 1893-S Morgan Dollar, Fine Details



2889 1893-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Fine Details. Light hairlines on both sides, indicative of the improper cleaning discussed by NCS, yet the overall light gray appearance of this important key-date dollar is quite pleasing. The diagnostic features of genuine 1893-S Morgan dollars are clearly visible on this piece. (#7226)

VF Details Key Date 1893-S Dollar



- 2890 1893-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details.** This steel-gray key date Morgan dollar has vertical obverse hairlines and horizontal reverse hairlines. A pinscratch passes through LIBERTY. The centers display wear, but considerable design definition remains. An interesting strike-through is noted near the UN in UNUM. (#7226)

Pleasing 1893-S Dollar, VF30



- 2891 1893-S VF30 PCGS.** We present here a pleasing VF30 '93-S dollar that displays light silver-gray color over both sides. The design elements retain excellent detail for the grade designation, and the few circulation marks present do not detract from the coin's overall appeal. (#7226)

Attractive 1893-S Morgan, VF30



- 2892 1893-S VF30 PCGS.** Light gray surfaces provide an entirely natural appearance to this attractive key-date 1893-S Morgan dollar. Darker steel patina adheres to both sides, outlining all of the devices, including the central motifs as well as the peripheral lettering. Diagnostics of the issue are clearly visible. (#7226)

Key Date 1893-S Morgan Dollar, VF35



- 2893 1893-S VF35 PCGS.** This is an attractively original-looking Choice VF example of the key date 1893-S Morgan dollar. The smooth, lightly marked surfaces display an even blanket of lilac-gray toning across each side. The central highpoints are evenly worn, and a shallow milling mark is noticeable in the left reverse field. (#7226)

Series Key 1893-S Morgan, XF40



- 2894 1893-S XF40 PCGS.** Pleasing pewter-gray surfaces with evidence of darker patina that is hidden among the devices, this natural, lightly circulated 1893-S is a desirable and attractive piece. Housed in an older green-label holder, it is the very definition of the XF40 grade. (#7226)

Lightly Worn Key Date 1893-S Dollar, XF40



- 2895 1893-S XF40 PCGS.** A pleasing XF example of this popular key-date Morgan. The silver-gray surfaces imbued with traces of light tan display a few minute marks from the relatively short time that this piece spent in circulation. Aside from light wear on the highpoints, sharp definition remains on the design elements. This coin will fit comfortably in a high-grade circulated collection. (#7226)

- 2896 1894—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details.** Bright silvery surfaces display some fine hairlines and a few minute contact marks. Generally well defined. This low-mintage issue is desirable in all grades. (#7228)

- 2897 1894 VF30 PCGS.** Powder-blue and chestnut toning visit this moderately circulated key date Morgan dollar. The luminous surfaces are well-preserved, free from all but the most minor of marks. (#7228)

- 2898 1894—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Once dipped and still slightly bright, but this key date dollar has ample remaining luster, particularly on the reverse. The left (facing) wing has a pair of concealed roundish marks. (#7228)

2899 1894—Polished—ANACS. XF40 Details. Silver-gray and pewter shadings characterize this lightly worn, extensively hairlined piece. Despite its impairment, this glossy coin offers an affordable opportunity to own an example of this low-mintage Philadelphia issue. (#7228)

2900 1894—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF40 Details. Although the victim of a past cleaning, this piece is retoning nicely in shades of pink champagne and silver-gold. A few light hairlines are noted, and abrasions consistent with the XF Details grade. The lower eagle's breast shows a noticeable scrape.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7228)

2901 1894—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. The flat luster over silver surfaces is the tipoff to a cleaning, although the rims appear about to retone a light gold color. Some light struck-in die grease is behind Liberty's head, and a loupe reveals moderate abrasions on the cheek and left obverse field. Still an appealing piece, and likely nicer than the technical description makes it sound. (#7228)

2902 1894—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details. This Philadelphia key date dollar is cloudy from a mild cleaning, but the design shows little wear, and luster emerges from design crevices. Moderate marks are noted near the LAR in DOLLAR. (#7228)

2903 1894 AU50 NGC. A darkly lustrous example of this popular key date, with charcoal-gray surfaces on both sides tinged with gold and olive. A loupe reveals few distractions beyond the light high-point wear. (#7228)

2904 1894—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc. Details. Like so many key date 1894 dollars, this sharp example has been dipped and displays delicate hairlines on the left obverse. Light gold toning is encountered near the rims. (#7228)

2905 1894—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. The pale silver-gray surfaces of this 1894 dollar show subdued luster and moderate hairlines. Despite these flaws, it retains a measure of visual appeal and it shows just a hint of wear. (#7228)

2906 1894—Corroded, Cleaned—ANACS. Unc. Details, Net AU50. VAM-1. This low mintage Philadelphia silver dollar has a couple of gray spots on the lower half of the eagle, and careful inspection yields faint hairlines on the left obverse. Still a lustrous example that appears unimpaired at first glance. (#7228)

Scarce 1894 Silver Dollar AU53



2907 1894 AU53 PCGS. This low mintage silver dollar is lustrous for its designated grade, and is lightly toned. The left obverse has a few moderate marks, while the reverse is smooth aside from a small nick at 5:30. Housed in an old green label holder.
Ex: Early American Numismatic Auctions, 8/1992, lot 766. From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#7228)

Desirable 1894 Dollar, AU58



2908 1894 AU58 PCGS. The 1894 is desirable in all levels of preservation. Golden-tan patina gravitates to the margins of this near-Mint specimen that retains a considerable amount of luster, and exhibits an adequate strike. There are a few scattered circulation marks, especially on the obverse. (#7228)

Low Mintage Near-Mint 1894 Dollar



2909 1894 AU58 NGC. Since no business strike 1895 dollars are known, the 1894 is the second lowest mintage circulation issue of the series. Only the 1893-S has a lower production, and the difference in mintage between the two is only 10,000 pieces. Most 1894 dollars were eventually released into circulation, and near-Mint examples are coveted. This is a satiny pearl-gold example that has a good strike and a couple of subdued abrasions on the portrait. (#7228)

Pleasing Near-Mint 1894 Dollar



2910 1894 AU58 NGC. Frosty surfaces display barely discernible whispers of beige and ice-blue patina in selected areas. The design elements are sharply defined, the only exception being softness in the hair over Liberty's ear. The surfaces are relatively clean, revealing just a few minute marks on Liberty's cheek and in the right (facing) reverse field. An attractive survivor from this challenging and famous low-mintage issue. (#7228)

Low Mintage 1894 MS62 Dollar



- 2911 1894 MS62 NGC.** The 1894 dollar has the smallest circulation-strike mintage (110,000 pieces) of any Philadelphia Mint issue, with the exception of the 1895. Mint State coins are mostly in the lower levels of Uncirculated. This MS62 example is essentially untoned and well struck. A few minor handling marks are noted, especially on the obverse. (#7228)

Desirable Select 1894 Dollar



- 2912 1894 MS63 PCGS.** This famous low-mintage issue of 110,000 business strikes has long been popular among silver dollar collectors, and Mint State coins have proved highly elusive for decades. This notable Select piece is strongly lustrous with no trace of wear. Subtle hints of silver-gray and gold patina grace the fields and portrait. Wispy abrasions, including a few on the cheek, account for the grade. (#7228)

Elusive 1894 Morgan, MS63



- 2913 1894 MS63 PCGS.** Only 110,000 pieces were struck for circulation of the 1894 dollar. So few high grade Uncirculated pieces are known that the price of proof 1894s has long been elevated above other dates with similar mintages and survival rates. This is a solid Mint State coin that has smooth, satiny mint luster over both sides. Mostly brilliant, there is an accent of soft golden patina around the obverse and reverse rims. Well, but not fully struck, there are minimal abrasions present for a coin of this grade.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7228)

Condition Rarity 1894 Dollar, MS64



- 2914 1894 MS64 PCGS.** Although popular among today's collectors, the Morgan dollar was a seemingly unnecessary coin that cluttered Treasury Department vaults through the early 1970s. The 1894 was produced to the extent of only 110,000 business strikes, few of which were released into circulation at the time of issue. Although the Treasury Department released several bags of Mint State examples in the 1950s and 1960s, this issue is still a significant rarity above the BU level. Lightly toned in a somewhat mottled fashion in golden-tan hues, both sides are awash with mint frost. An above average strike for the series, with just a few grade-limiting marks. (#7228)

Beautiful 1894 Dollar, AU53 Prooflike



- 2915 1894 AU53 Prooflike NGC.** Cherry-red toning endows the borders of this solidly struck and briefly circulated key-date dollar. The peripheries and devices exhibit powerful reflectivity, and a couple of thin marks above the cap are of only minor importance. This low-mintage issue is highly elusive with Prooflike surfaces. Census: 1 in 53 Prooflike, 11 finer (3/08). (#7229)

- 2916 1894-O MS61 NGC.** Powerful luster and minimal patina are the prime draws of this well struck O-mint Morgan dollar. Both sides show a number of light to moderate marks, and a significant abrasion appears on Liberty's cheek and nose. (#7230)

Choice 1894-O Morgan Dollar



- 2917 1894-O MS64 PCGS.** The obverse has only a trace of golden toning, while the reverse relegates russet freckles to protected regions. The obverse appears so smooth as to merit an even finer grade, although the hair above the ear shows the expected New Orleans strike of the era, and a few faint marks are apparent northeast of the arrowheads.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7230)

2918 1894-S MS63 PCGS. Sharply struck and highly lustrous, with flashy coruscant luster in the fields and mostly untuned surfaces that show a splash of russet-rose color across the center of the reverse. Essentially abrasion-free, with some rather heavy horizontal roller marks on the obverse that should not affect the coin's technical grade assessment. (#7232)

2919 1894-S MS63 PCGS. Both sides of this Select S-mint piece offer soft, swirling luster with flashiness at the margins. Well struck with soft silver-gray and champagne-gold patina across each side that deepens at the margins. (#7232)

2920 1894-S MS64 PCGS. Faint hints of champagne-gold color rest on the lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem. Adequately struck, with just a few minor grade-defining marks. Vertical roller marks are visible in the obverse center.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7232)

2921 1895-O—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Fine hairlines are visible on the light golden-gray surfaces, more so on the obverse, and traces of luster reside in the recesses, particularly on the reverse. Typically struck, with weak central areas. (#7236)

2922 1895-O AU50 NGC. This pleasing New Orleans key date representative displays traces of luster in the recesses, and soft lavender-gold patination at the margins. Relatively clean surfaces reveal well defined devices. (#7236)

2923 1895-O AU53 PCGS. Soft silver-blue, violet, and reddish-orange patina graces each side of this briefly circulated semi-key Morgan dollar. Both sides show a surprising degree of flashy patina. (#7236)

Borderline Uncirculated 1895-O Dollar



2924 1895-O AU58 PCGS. Wisps of olive-gold toning deny full brilliance, but this near-Mint silver dollar has virtually intact luster and only a trace of friction at the centers. An affordable alternative to a five-figure Mint State example. The 1895-O is the key to the New Orleans portion of the series. (#7236)

Splendid 1895-O Morgan, AU58



2925 1895-O AU58 NGC. Virtually Mint State with satiny silver luster and exceptional eye appeal, this faint champagne toned dollar with fit in nicely with an otherwise Mint State collection of the series. In the case of this issue, the potential money savings is considerable. Highpoint wear appears only on Liberty's cheek, the hair over the ear, and on the eagle's breast.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7236)

Lightly Circulated 1895-O Dollar, AU58



2926 1895-O AU58 ICG. This high-end AU 1895-O displays slightly better-than-average definition in the centers, and possesses a good amount of mint luster. Whispers of barely discernible light tan and ice-blue reside on both sides, each of which reveals just a few inoffensive circulation marks. From a mintage of 450,000 pieces. (#7236)

Tantalizing Near-Mint 1895-O Morgan Dollar



2927 1895-O AU58 PCGS. This still-lustrous silver-gray, pink, and gold piece shows just a touch of friction on the uppermost design elements. Pleasingly detailed overall with few marks in the fields, though an abrasion is noted just below Liberty's eye. This issue's mintage of 450,000 pieces was not saved in quantity at the time of release, and near-Mint and better pieces are highly prized by knowledgeable collectors. (#7236)

2928 1895-S/S XF45 PCGS. VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. S over Horizontal S. Deep brownish-gray toning settles over the obverse and reverse surfaces of this piece, from a scarce San Francisco Mint issue. The devices are well produced and evenly worn, and there are few noticeable marks on either side. A mere 400,000 examples of this low-mintage issue were produced. (#7238)

2929 1895-S/S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU Details, Net XF45. VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. The "S over Horizontal S" VAM for this low mintage issue. Cloudy from a moderate cleaning, but partly retone in peach shades. (#7238)

Challenging Choice AU 1895-S Dollar



2930 1895-S AU55 PCGS. This low mintage silver dollar has blushes of sun-gold toning on the reverse center and on the obverse margin. Wear is slight, and luster is prominent aside from Liberty's cheek. The right obverse field has a faded thin mark, and the portrait has a couple of moderate abrasions. (#7238)

- 2931 1895-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc Details.** The fields are lightly hairlined throughout, but there is no wear visible, and the effect is of a somewhat prooflike coin, as there is moderate frost on the devices and reflectivity in the fields. Gold-tinged and attractive, despite the NCS disclaimer.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7238)

Charming Mint State 1895-S Morgan



- 2932 1895-S MS61 PCGS.** Freckles of golden-brown toning endow this flashy semi-key Morgan dollar. As expected of the grade, there are a few relatively light obverse marks. The reverse is clean and, on its own merits, has the look of a finer grade. A nice strike that provides full detail apart from minor blending on the hair above the ear. (#7238)

Lovely 1895-S Morgan, MS61



- 2933 1895-S MS61 PCGS.** The most easily collectible Mint State Morgan dated 1895, the San Francisco issue had a moderately low mintage of 400,000 coins, far more than the proof-only Philadelphia dollar, and only slightly less than the New Orleans production of 450,000 dollars. Housed in a first-generation PCGS holder, this piece is fully brilliant with full silver luster and sharp design features. A few scattered marks are evident on each side as expected, but the overall appearance is highly desirable. (#7238)

Satiny Select 1895-S Morgan



- 2934 1895-S MS63 PCGS.** A delicately toned and shimmering example of this challenging San Francisco issue. The strike is good, and mentionable marks are limited to the field above the arrowheads. The U.S. economy entered a depression (then known as a panic) in 1893. Judging by silver dollar mintages, the economy did not recover until 1896.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7238)

Desirable 1895-S/S Dollar, MS62 Prooflike



- 2935 1895-S MS62 Prooflike NGC. VAM-3. S over S. A Hot-50 Variety.** A fully brilliant and sharply detailed Mint State example with mirrored fields around lustrous devices on both sides. Doubled mintmark with an artifact of the original mintmark left of the upper curve of the final S. (#134020)
- 2936 1896-O—Stained—NCS. Unc. Details.** The 1896-O has a relatively high mintage, close to 5 million pieces. Yet it is scarce in Mint State, much more so than the low mintage 1899. This crisply struck example has unbroken but subdued luster. Medium blended dove-gray and tan toning coats the surprisingly unabraded surfaces. (#7242)
- 2937 1896-O MS60 NGC.** There are numerous abrasions, large and small, on Liberty's portrait, with a few others sprinkled here and there, primarily on the obverse. Bold luster is present, however, and the rims are tinged with gold. Typically struck for the issue. (#7242)
- 2938 1896-O MS61 NGC.** A notable Mint State survivor from this issue of 4.9 million pieces, strongly lustrous and virtually brilliant with above-average detail. Though numerous light abrasions and a handful of more significant flaws appear on the surfaces, this Morgan dollar remains fundamentally appealing. (#7242)
- 2939 1896-O MS61 NGC.** Forest-green and russet patina concentrates at the margins, leaving the centers essentially untuned. Well struck, save for weakness in the centers. We note a few light contacts, especially on the obverse. (#7242)

Toned 1896-O Morgan Dollar, MS62



- 2940 1896-O MS62 NGC.** Considered a key-date in the Morgan series, the 1896-O is better described as a condition rarity, since circulated examples are quite common. In all Mint State grades, however, 1896-O Morgans are hard to locate. This pleasing piece is fully toned over the entire obverse and reverse surfaces. (#7242)

Challenging MS62 1896-O Morgan



- 2941 1896-O MS62 PCGS.** The 1896-O is one of the rarest Morgan dollars in strict Gem condition, and lower Mint State pieces are also difficult to locate. This brilliant, well struck, and lustrous example has the overall look of a higher grade, aside from a diagonal mark on the eagle's belly and a solitary graze on the upper left obverse field. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7242)*
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Conditionally Rare 1896-O Dollar, MS63



- 2942 1896-O MS63 PCGS.** Fully brilliant with untuned silver surfaces and frosty luster. This impressive dollar is conditionally rare, especially in grades finer than the present example. The strike is exceptional for the date, with only slight weakness over Liberty's ear. PCGS has certified just 26 finer examples of the date (3/08). (#7242)
-

Brilliant Near-Gem 1896-S Morgan Dollar



- 2943 1896-S MS64 PCGS.** Like the 1896-O dollar, the '96-S is a condition rarity that is generally easy to locate in circulated grades, but elusive in Mint State grades. This Choice piece is fully brilliant and untuned with frosty silver luster on each side. PCGS has graded just 45 fines in over two decades of coin certification. (#7244)
-

Pleasing Choice 1896-S Dollar



- 2944 1896-S MS64 PCGS.** This lustrous and conditionally rare silver dollar is close to brilliant, but has hints of tan toning on each side. The fields are well preserved, and the portrait shows only faint grazes. For unknown reasons, the 1896-S is much rarer than the 1897-S, despite similar mintages. (#7244)
-

Frosty MS64 1896-S Morgan Dollar



- 2945 1896-S MS64 PCGS.** A frosty near-Gem with brilliant silver surfaces and outstanding mint luster. This highly appealing dollar represents the scarce 1896-S issue at a much higher level than most survivors. The date is typically found in circulated or low Mint State grades, usually with heavy bagmarks. PCGS has graded just 45 finer examples (3/08). (#7244)
-

Choice 1896-S Morgan Dollar



- 2946 1896-S MS64 PCGS.** Delicate sky-blue and tan-gold enrich this lustrous and attractively smooth near-Gem. The fields are exceptionally clean, and grade is only limited by a couple of light facial marks. The 6 in the date is lightly repunched north. The hair over the ear shows some indifference of strike, but the remainder of the design is bold. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7244)*
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- 2947 1897 MS66 PCGS.** Essentially untuned surfaces exhibit dazzling luster and exquisitely struck devices, including sharp definition in the hair over Liberty's ear and on the breast feathers. A trivial graze of two does not detract. (#7246)

- 2948 1897 MS66 PCGS.** Pleasing luster emanates from lightly toned surfaces that exhibit well impressed design elements. A few minute ticks are noted on the obverse portrait. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7246)*

- 2949 1897 MS66 NGC.** Pleasing luster exudes from both sides of this Premium Gem, each of which exhibits well struck devices, including the hair over Liberty's ear and the breast feathers. Some minute marks on the light golden-gray surfaces likely prevent an even finer grade. (#7246)

- 2950 1897-O MS60 PCGS.** Above-average definition for the issue with powerful luster and minimal patina. Though the reverse is comparatively clean, the portrait and nearby fields show myriad fine abrasions. (#7248)
- 2951 1897-O MS61 NGC.** Pleasingly detailed for this late 19th century O-mint issue with soft, pleasing luster and occasional hints of silver-green toning at the margins. Numerous wispy abrasions on and near the portrait preclude a finer designation. (#7248)
- 2952 1897-O MS61 PCGS.** Silver-gray and pumpkin-orange patina visits each side of this softly lustrous, unworn example. Well struck with a number of light, linear flaws that preclude a finer designation. (#7248)
- 2953 1897-O MS61 PCGS.** An essentially untoned representative with unencumbered luster and a sharp strike. The reverse is remarkably smooth for the MS61 grade, as is the obverse field, but the cheekbone has a reeding marks that precludes a finer assessment. (#7248)

Scarce Select 1897-O Silver Dollar



- 2954 1897-O MS63 PCGS.** Vibrant luster and a hint of gold toning attest to the originality of this suitably struck and attractively preserved better date New Orleans dollar. A few small marks are present near the mouth, but these are all that deny a decidedly finer grade. The 1897-O and 1898-O have similar mintages, but the former is magnitudes rarer than the latter.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7248)

- 2955 1897-O MS60 Prooflike ANACS.** Well struck with distinctly reflective obverse and reverse fields, though the portrait supplies little contrast. Splashes of reddish-orange, violet, and blue-green grace the peripheries. (#7249)
- 2956 1897-S MS66 PCGS.** The flashy surfaces are brilliant and semi-prooflike, with reflective fields and mildly frosted devices, producing a lovely cameo-like effect on both sides. Boldly struck and expertly preserved, this remarkable Premium Gem only shows a few tiny marks.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7250)

Beautiful 1898 Dollar, MS67



- 2957 1898 MS67 PCGS.** Ex: Cajun. A stunning beauty with frosty silver surfaces, sharp design elements, and powerful mint luster. Carefully preserved with winning eye appeal. While PCGS has graded 24 Superb Gem examples of this challenging late 19th century Morgan issue, none finer appear in that firm's *Population Report* (2/08).
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7252)

- 2958 1898 MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** Both proofs and prooflike business strikes of this year are generally attractive and well-produced. This piece is no exception, with bold luster over untuned silver surfaces, and considerable field-device contrast. Close examination with a loupe reveals only the most trivial abrasions on either side. Population: 11 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer (3/08). (#7253)
- 2959 1898-O MS67 NGC.** This Superb Gem is generally well struck for the issue, and possesses satiny luster. Brilliant and quite well preserved.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7254)
- 2960 1898-S MS65 PCGS.** Electric-blue and purple toning gravitates to the margins of this radiantly lustrous Gem, yielding to whispers of light gold in the centers. Generally well struck, and revealing just a few minor grade-consistent marks. (#7256)

Attractive 1898-S MS66 Dollar



- 2961 1898-S MS66 PCGS.** The 1898-S is decidedly scarce in high Mint State grades, in spite of its availability in lower Uncirculated condition. This is an especially attractive coin that has bright, semi-prooflike fields. These are strongly evident through the multiple (but light) layers of reddish-gold, ice-blue, lilac and rose toning, somewhat more prevalent on the reverse. There are a few light grade-consistent marks. Population: 58 in 66, 2 finer (3/08).
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7256)

Gleaming Prooflike Gem 1898-S Dollar



- 2962 1898-S MS65 Prooflike NGC.** The 1898-S is an uncommon issue with Prooflike surfaces, and most such coins are in lower Mint State. Reflective Gems such as the present piece are highly elusive. This gleaming example, well-defined save for a hint of softness at the hair over Liberty's ear, shows hints of gold and russet toning at the margins. Whispers of silver-blue and cloud-gray grace the fields. Census: 6 in 65 Prooflike, 1 finer (3/08). (#7257)
- 2963 1898-S MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** This sharply struck and virtually brilliant silver dollar has impressively mirrored fields. The distributed minor contact is customary for the grade. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 34 in 63 DMPL, 34 finer (3/08). (#97257)
- 2964 1899 MS65 NGC.** A popular, semi-scarce date due to its low mintage (330,000 business strikes), half of which may have been melted (David Bowers, 2006). The silver-gray surfaces of this lustrous Gem exhibit well impressed design elements. A few light grazes likely preclude an even higher grade. (#7258)

Handsome Premium Gem 1899 Morgan



2965 1899 MS66 NGC. The 1899 ranks among the lowest mintage Philadelphia Morgan dollars. It merits a strong premium in circulated grades, and Uncirculated examples have considerably increased in price over the past ten years. This lustrous and nearly untuned Premium Gem is crisply struck and has an essentially pristine reverse. The obverse is also remarkably unabraded. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7258)*

2966 1899 MS65 Prooflike PCGS. This 1899 Gem prooflike specimen displays hints of light gold and ice-blue color on bright surfaces. An attentive strike leaves sharp definition on the design features, including the hair at Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast feathers. A few minuscule marks likely keep from an even finer grade. Population: 70 in 65 Prooflike, 7 finer (3/08). (#7259)

Attractively Toned 1899-O Dollar, MS67



2967 1899-O MS67 PCGS. A Superb Gem with exceptional color, especially on the obverse, which is toned in shades of golden-brown, gunmetal blue, and sea-green. Most of the reverse is brilliant with only a sliver of vivid golden-brown color along the border. An attentive strike sharpens the design elements, and a few minute obverse marks are noted. Heavy die cracks connect most of the letters on the reverse. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7260)*

2968 1899-S MS65 ANACS. VAM-7, Doubled Date. A Top 100 Variety. Traces of doubling are visible inside and above both 9s in the date. This lustrous Gem boasts splendid golden-pink patina near the rims, with much appeal present. (#7262)

Premium Gem 1899-S Morgan



2969 1899-S MS66 PCGS. This suitably struck and thoroughly lustrous Premium Gem is generally brilliant, but has occasional hints of gold toning. The fields are remarkably unabraded, and the eye appeal is undeniable. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 94 in 66, 8 finer (3/08). *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7262)*

Pleasing 1899-S Dollar MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike



2970 1899-S MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Deep mirror fields highlight the motifs on this near-Gem dollar that remains essentially untuned, and a well executed strike delineates the design features, including partial detail in the hair above Liberty's ear. Each side reveals a few minor, grade-defining grazes. Population: 23 in 64 DMPL 6 finer (3/08). (#97263)

2971 1900-O MS66 PCGS. A solidly struck and shining example of this popular turn-of-the-century O-mint Morgan dollar issue, essentially untuned and marvelously well-preserved. PCGS has graded only 29 finer pieces (2/08). (#7266)

Magnificent Superb Gem 1900-O Dollar



2972 1900-O MS67 NGC. A boldly struck and essentially brilliant Superb Gem. The fields appear immaculate, and even Liberty's portrait has only trivial surface imperfections. Despite the reputation of the New Orleans Mint, the strike is crisp throughout. Neither NGC nor PCGS have certified any in finer grades (3/08). *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7266)*

2973 1900-O MS66 Prooflike PCGS. Boldly impressed with distinctly reflective fields, though the coin's overall brilliance comes at the expense of possible contrast. This beautifully preserved example is tied for the finest Prooflike piece graded by either NGC or PCGS (2/08). (#7267)

2974 1900-O/CC MS63 PCGS. VAM-10A. A Top 100 Variety. A die clash from the wing in front of Liberty's neck and the arrangement of fine die lines within LIBERTY, confirm the scarce VAM-10A. A lightly toned and lustrous piece, not fully struck above the ear but generally crisp throughout. *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/06), lot 2319. (#7268)*

2975 1900-O/CC MS64 PCGS. VAM-8B. A Top 100 Variety. Die rust near the mintmark(s) and bold clash marks near the profile identify the late die state. This lightly toned tan-gray near-Gem is smooth aside from a tick on the nose, and is well struck save for minor blending above the ear. (#7268)

2976 1900-O/CC MS64 PCGS. VAM-11. A Top 100 Variety. The stirrings of the obverse's diagnostic die crack appear below the lower right curls of Liberty. A pleasingly detailed, rose-inflected piece that offers strong luster and excellent eye appeal. (#7268)

2977 1900-O/CC MS65 PCGS. VAM-8. A Top 100 Variety. Strongly lustrous with excellent detail, a minimally toned and enticing Gem. PCGS has graded just 75 finer pieces across all O/CC varieties (2/08). (#7268)

Delightful 1900-O/CC Dollar, MS66



- 2978 1900-O/CC MS66 PCGS.** VAM-8. A Top 100 Variety. A subtle crescent of lemon-gold patina visits the lower left obverse of this otherwise silver-white piece. Boldly impressed for the New Orleans issue with uncommonly vibrant luster and striking visual appeal. Among all 1900-O/CC variants, PCGS has graded a mere two finer pieces (2/08).
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7268)

- 2979 1900-S MS65 NGC.** A lustrous and lightly toned Gem that boasts a penetrating strike and exceptionally clean fields. The 1900-S is scarcer in Mint State than its mintage suggests, perhaps because silver dollars circulated in the west, which had a hard money tradition. (#7270)

Lustrous 1900-S Dollar, MS66



- 2980 1900-S MS66 PCGS.** Fully lustrous silver-gray surfaces display an occasional speckle of gold-tan. Generally well struck, except for minor softness in the centers. A few minute ticks and grazes do not detract. David Bowers (2006) estimates that a million or more of the 3.540 million pieces were melted under the 1918 Pittman Act.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7270)

- 2981 1900-S MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** Well-defined overall, though the hair over the ear is a touch soft. This minimally toned near-Gem has distinctly reflective surfaces, though the mirrors are not so deep as to warrant Deep Mirror Prooflike status. (#7271)

Boldly Struck 1900-S Morgan, MS65 Prooflike



- 2982 1900-S MS65 Prooflike PCGS.** A boldly struck example of a scarcer date in the series. Brilliant and untuned with flashy reflectivity in the fields and a handful of small marks that are appropriate for the grade. Housed in an older green-label holder. Population: 24 in 65, 6 finer (3/08). (#7271)

- 2983 1901 AU58 PCGS.** The 1901 is unusually difficult in grades approaching Mint State, despite a mintage of almost 7 million pieces. The present piece has unbroken but slightly diminished luster, and is smooth aside from a faint scuff on the cheek. Housed in an old green label holder. (#7272)

- 2984 1901 AU58 NGC.** This bright near-Mint Morgan retains ample luster, and possesses whispers of light gold color around the obverse borders and throughout the reverse. Better struck than usually seen on this poorly struck issue. Extremely rare in Mint State. (#7272)

- 2985 1901 MS60 ANACS.** This well struck and strongly lustrous piece shows no trace of wear. Both sides show luminous gray-gold patina with elements of lavender-blue and olive at the margins. Numerous light to moderate abrasions over each side account for the grade. (#7272)

- 2986 1901 MS60 NGC.** Down through the years, the 1901 Morgan dollar has emerged as a key date in Uncirculated condition. Many of the 6.92 million coins minted were apparently melted after the Pittman Act of 1918. This piece is boldly struck, lustrous, and essentially untuned, except for slight creamy accents over the central regions. Numerous trivial bagmarks on the obverse prevent a higher numeric assessment. (#7272)

- 2987 1901 MS61 NGC.** Soft luster resides on silver-gray surfaces that exhibit well struck design features. Several marks are scattered about, the most notable a shallow scrape in the upper reverse field.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7272)

- 2988 1901 MS61 NGC.** While the 1901 is readily available through most circulated grades, strictly Mint State pieces are elusive and prized by collectors. Despite a number of light to moderate abrasions, this strongly lustrous and crisply struck example remains fundamentally appealing. Hints of gold at the margins complement the pale silver-gray of the centers. (#7272)

Pleasing 1901 Dollar, MS62



- 2989 1901 MS62 PCGS.** Well-defined for the issue with powerful luster and surprising eye appeal. Though a number of light to moderate marks appear on each side, the overall appearance is solid. Minimally toned save for occasional dabs of golden-tan. The 1901 Morgan dollar, while available in lesser grades, becomes elusive in Mint State. (#7272)

- 2990 1901-O MS66 NGC.** The essentially untuned surfaces of this O-mint Premium Gem are awash in coruscating luster, and an attentive strike imparts strong definition to the design elements. Well preserved throughout. This is the highest grade available to most collectors.
From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7274)

- 2991 1901-S MS63 NGC.** The 1901-S is the scarcest S-mint silver dollar since 1896, and begins a string of four low-mintage S-mint issues culminating in the 1904-S. This Select piece shows a moderate number of small abrasions that constitute the grade, but generous cartwheel luster is present on the gold-tinged, appealing surfaces. (#7276)

- 2992 1901-S MS64 PCGS.** While the centers of this 20th century Morgan dollar are essentially silver-gray, elements of gold-orange, peach-rose, and blue-green characterize the margins. Softly struck with extensive roller marks at the lower part of Liberty's face. (#7276)

- 2993 1901-S MS64 PCGS.** Whispers of peripheral golden-tan, electric-blue, and purple are more prominent on the obverse of this near-Gem. Pleasing luster throughout, and generally well struck. A few minute marks limit the grade. Light roller marks are visible on the central obverse. (#7276)

Smooth Gem 1901-S Morgan



- 2994 1901-S MS65 PCGS.** Caramel-gold toning endows this lustrous and pleasing Gem. The strike is good despite slight blending in the centers. No marks are consequential, and the reverse is especially smooth. Unlike their Philadelphia and New Orleans counterparts, the 1901-S dollars are scarce in Mint State. (#7276)

Gem Toned 1901-S Morgan Dollar



- 2995 1901-S MS65 PCGS.** Generous dollops of almond and ice-blue predominate on the surfaces of this wonderful Gem, which displays radiant cartwheel luster underneath the moderate-intensity patina. A contact mark on the cheek prevents a higher grade, but elsewhere there are few visible distractions, the eye appeal is considerable. PCGS has certified only 26 coins finer (3/08). (#7276)

Impressive 1901-S Gem Dollar



- 2996 1901-S MS65 PCGS.** Whispers of gold-tan patina make occasional visits to the lustrous surfaces of this S-mint Gem, somewhat more so on the reverse, and an impressive strike leaves relatively strong definition on the motifs. A few minor marks preclude an even finer grade. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7276)

- 2997 1902 MS66 NGC.** Bright luster emanates from both sides of this untoned Premium Gem. Well struck, and showing just a few minute marks that may preclude an even higher grade. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7278)

- 2998 1902-O MS66 NGC.** Frosty surfaces yield occasional wisps of light tan color under magnification. Well struck, with just a few grade-consistent marks and grazes. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7280)

- 2999 1902-S MS64 NGC.** Two Olive Reverse. A lustrous pale gold near-Gem with clean fields and a few facial marks. Sharply struck save for some incompleteness on the eagle's breast and the hair above the ear. The reverse has a thin mark at 6:30. Scarce in Mint State, as are all S-mint dollars from the early 1900s. (#7282)

- 3000 1902-S MS64 PCGS.** Soft silver-blue, lavender, and peach patina graces each side of this luminous near-Gem. A well struck, fundamentally pleasing example of this 20th century branch mint Morgan issue. (#7282)

- 3001 1902-S MS64 NGC.** A minimally toned silver-gray near-Gem, luminous with pillowy detail on the devices. Both sides show vertical roller marks, with those of the reverse slightly more prominent. (#7282)

- 3002 1902-S MS64 NGC.** A well-defined and shining silver-white Choice piece that shows a subtle blush of golden toning at the rims. Modestly hazy with occasional light marks that preclude Gem status. (#7282)

- 3003 1902-S MS64 NGC.** Silver-gray surfaces exude pleasing luster, and generally well struck devices. A few obverse luster grazes limit the grade. Light roller marks are visible in the centers. (#7282)

Challenging Gem 1902-S Silver Dollar



- 3004 1902-S MS65 PCGS.** Well-defined at the margins, though the hair over Liberty's ear is slightly soft. Strong, satiny luster enlivens the surfaces, which show a melange of silver-gray, gold-orange, and cobalt. All S-mint dollars from the first decade of the 20th century are elusive in Mint State. (#7282)

Condition Scarcity 1902-S Gem Dollar



- 3005 1902-S MS65 PCGS.** Very well struck for this more challenging 20th century S-mint, with a soft, frosted sheen and minimal abrasions under blushes of delicate golden patina. The 1902-S is eagerly sought in all grades and is an important scarcity at the MS65 level. While generally available in lesser grades, there is a precipitous dropoff in availability of this issue after the MS64 grade. *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7282)

- 3006 1903-O MS66 NGC.** Light gold patina hugs the borders of this Premium Gem, and a sharp strike brings out strong definition on the devices. Highly lustrous surfaces are minimally abraded. (#7286)

Lovely Superb Gem 1903-O Dollar



- 3007 1903-O MS67 PCGS.** This precisely struck Superb Gem displays light golden patina near the margins, although it appears brilliant upon first sight. Lustrous and splendidly smooth with an exquisite strike. The 1903-O is famous for its great rarity prior to the early 1960s, when Uncirculated bags unexpectedly emerged from the Treasury vaults.

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7286)

- 3008 1903-S AU50 ANACS.** Silver-gray and gold-violet shadings converge on the obverse, though the latter color prevails on the reverse. Well struck with subtly lustrous fields and light, even wear over the modestly marked devices. (#7288)

- 3009 1903-S AU50 NGC.** The luminous surfaces of this lightly circulated Morgan dollar are primarily silver-gray with undercurrents of gold and blue. Well struck with light, scattered abrasions that preclude a finer designation. (#7288)

- 3010 1903-S—Small S—ANACS. AU50 Details. VAM-2.** A Top 100 Variety. Bright silver-gray surfaces show pleasing detail away from the centers, though the highest parts of the design show a combination of softness and concentrated wear. Light, wispy flaws visit each side. Assigned a details grade by ANACS, though the cause is not listed on the holder. (#7288)

- 3011 1903-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** Cloudy mustard-silver patina drapes each side of this briefly circulated 20th century S-mint Morgan dollar. Typically soft at the centers with light wear and moderately hairlined fields. (#7288)

- 3012 1903-S AU55 PCGS.** Light silver-gray surfaces exhibit luster in the recessed areas. Nicely detailed, save for high-point wear. Some translucent residue is located to the left and below the 1 in the date. (#7288)

- 3013 1903-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** Although some luster is visible, both sides of this piece have noticeable cleaning lines. The surfaces are light gray, with partial reverse toning. (#7288)

Scarce MS62 1903-S Morgan Dollar



- 3014 1903-S MS62 ANACS.** Splashes of orange toning visit the borders of this sharply struck better date dollar. The cartwheel luster is impressive, and no marks are observed that appear to limit the grade. The 1903-S is the rarest post-1895 San Francisco issue, partly due to a relatively low mintage of 1.241 million pieces. (#7288)

Attractive Choice 1903-S Morgan Dollar



- 3015 1903-S MS64 NGC.** Well-defined overall for this sublimely challenging S-mint issue, though a hint of softness is noted at the centers. Both sides offer powerful luster beneath hazy patina, largely silver-gray with elements of violet and sage at the margins. Highly elusive any finer, with just 44 such pieces graded by NGC (2/08). *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7288)*

Bright 1903-S Dollar, MS64



- 3016 1903-S MS64 PCGS.** Bright luster adorns the silver-white surfaces of this near-Gem S-mint dollar, and a sharp strike brings out nice definition on the design elements. A few light obverse grazes are all that stand in the way of Gem classification. Probably hundreds of thousands of the 1.241 million mintage were melted. (David Bowers, 2006) (#7288)

Conditionally Scarce Gem 1903-S Morgan Dollar



- 3017 1903-S MS65 PCGS.** Sharply struck with scintillating luster and a remarkably clean cheek. Lovely coral-gold toning appears on each side, near the borders, and some delicate, pastel lilac coloration is also noted across the central portions of the reverse. Encased in an old-style PCGS holder with a green label, this Gem shows a few wispy field marks that prevent an even loftier grade assessment. (#7288)

Splendid Gem 1903-S Dollar



- 3018 1903-S MS65 PCGS.** Dappled sky-blue, apricot, and caramel-gold endow this nicely lustrous and attentively struck Gem. The fields are uncommonly void of contact, as is the eagle. Even Liberty's face and neck have only inconsequential marks. The 1903-S is the post-1901 key, and is highly desirable with such outstanding preservation. (#7288)

Rare XF 1903-S Micro S Dollar



- 3019 1903-S Micro S XF40 PCGS.** Ex: Leroy Van Allen. VAM-2, Micro S. A Top 100 Variety. The mintmark, unique to one reverse die of 1903, appears to have been intended for Barber quarters rather than Morgan dollars. This still-lustrous piece has light wear consistent with the grade, but no mentionable impairments. *From The Leroy Van Allen Collection.* (#133967)

- 3020 1904 MS64 NGC.** The obverse of this Choice coin has swirling, satiny luster beneath silver-blue patina that shows elements of gold-orange near the rim. The reverse offers similar coloration, but with areas of violet and orange close to the center. (#7290)

Resplendent 1904 Morgan, MS65



- 3021 1904 MS65 PCGS.** A brilliant Gem with frosty silver luster and brilliant, untuned surfaces, except for a tiny gold and ebony toning. Design elements on both sides are boldly defined. The 1904 is a condition rarity, like so many Morgan dollars, with only 13 finer PCGS certified examples (3/08). *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7290)

Vibrant Gem 1904 Dollar



- 3022 1904 MS65 PCGS.** A striking example of this popular issue, the last Morgan dollar to be struck at Philadelphia for 17 years. Each side has rich orange and rose toning at the margins that cedes to soft silver-gray in the centers. Well-defined overall with just a hint of softness at the center obverse. Highly elusive any finer, with just 13 such pieces graded by PCGS (3/08). (#7290)

Spectacular Superb Gem 1904-O Dollar



- 3023 1904-O MS67 NGC.** An amazing survivor from the last of the O-mint Morgan dollars, exquisitely detailed on all design elements. The fields are surprisingly reflective, though not so much as to warrant a Prooflike designation, with subtle silver-blue and cloud-gray elements that cede to gold-orange at the rims. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a numerically finer example (3/08). (#7292)

Crisp Superb Gem 1904-O Dollar



- 3024 1904-O MS67 NGC.** Light gold toning visits this highly lustrous and crisply impressed Superb Gem. The fields, cheek, and eagle are exceptionally devoid of contact. The 1904-O is more available than its better known 1903-O predecessor, but is seldom encountered in such outstanding quality. Census: 73 in 67, 0 finer (3/08). *From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars.* (#7292)

- 3025 1904-O MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** Ex: Diamond Head. The 1904-O is common without a prooflike finish, but flashy examples are scarce and perhaps underappreciated. This well struck example has lovely peripheral orange and cobalt-blue toning. Splendidly smooth save for concealed contact on the eagle. Population: 56 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer (2/08). (#7293)

- 3026 1904-O MS66 Prooflike NGC.** The 1904-O is an erstwhile rarity, formerly almost unheard-of in Mint State, until the 1960s Treasury releases revealed bags and bags of them. This marvelous piece could nearly pass for a true proof, with pristine, reflective fields, frosted devices, and trouble-free surfaces throughout. Census: 46 in 66 Prooflike, 2 finer (3/08). (#7293)

3027 1904-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Lightly frosted devices contrast with flashy mirror fields. The obverse is unusually well preserved. Brilliant save for a blush of gray near 9 o'clock. Crisply struck, except for softness in the hair over Liberty's ear. Certified in a green label holder. (#97293)

3028 1904-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. An attentive strike lends exquisite delineation to the design elements, including the hair above Liberty's hair and the eagle's breast feathers. Whispers of light gold make occasional visits to both sides, each of which exhibits a fair degree of field-motif contrast. A few grade-consistent marks are noted on the obverse. (#97293)

Pleasing 1904-S Dollar, MS62



3029 1904-S MS62 PCGS. Lightly toned in barely discernible gold patina on the obverse, and color-free on the reverse. The sheen is satiny, and the fields and devices are surprisingly smooth for the MS62 grade. A good strike despite some softness in the centers. Housed in an old green label holder. (#7294)

Choice 1904-S Silver Dollar



3030 1904-S MS64 PCGS. A moderately prooflike near-Gem that exhibits only faint tan-gold toning. Marks are inconsequential save for moderate contact on Liberty's nose and the eagle's breast. The fields are splendidly undisturbed. The first L in DOLLAR has a small spot. Nicely struck, and an affordable alternative to the rarely encountered fully prooflike 1904-S. From *The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars*. (#7294)

Condition Scarcity 1904-S Gem Dollar



3031 1904-S MS65 PCGS. David Bowers estimates 2 million or so of the 2.304 million 1904-S were probably melted in post-Pittman melts. This is a bright, highly lustrous piece with hints of light tan on silver-white surfaces. An attentive strike leaves strong definition on the motifs, and each side reveals just a few grade-consistent marks. (#7294)

Lustrous 1904-S Gem Dollar



3032 1904-S MS65 PCGS. Sky-blue and beige patina covers the obverse, replaced by light green and gold on the reverse. Each side possesses nice luster, and is minimally abraded. Adequately struck, with the usually minor softness in the centers. Rare in MS65, and nearly unobtainable any finer. (#7294)

3033 1921 MS66 PCGS. An unusually boldly struck example of the last Morgan dollar issue, strongly lustrous with shades of silver-gray across each side. PCGS has certified a mere 12 finer pieces (2/08). (#7296)

3034 1921 MS66 PCGS. This exquisitely struck Premium Gem displays potent luster, with just a wisp or two of light tan-gold color. A few minor grazes are consistent with the grade designation. From *The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars*. (#7296)

3035 1921-D MS66 NGC. Radiantly lustrous, color-free surfaces exhibit adequately struck design elements. Well preserved throughout. Peripheral die cracks are visible on each side. From *The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars*. (#7298)

3036 1921-S MS65 PCGS. Solidly struck for this late-date San Francisco Morgan issue with remarkable frost on the devices. Excellent luster for the date with minimal toning. PCGS has graded 24 finer pieces (2/08). (#7300)

Amazing 1921-S Morgan, MS66



3037 1921-S MS66 NGC. A stunning Premium Gem, ranking among the finest examples of the date that have ever been certified. Indeed, NGC and PCGS have combined to grade just 72 examples of the date, and only one coin has been certified any finer. This piece has brilliant satin luster with bright silver-white surfaces and amazing eye appeal. Census: 48 in 66, 1 finer (3/08). (#7300)

3038 1921-S MS66 NGC. In spite of its mintage of more than 21 million pieces, high grade examples are seldom encountered of the 1921-S. Only one piece has been certified finer than MS66 by the two major services (1/08). This is a well struck coin with brilliant surfaces that have bright, coruscating mint frost. Census: 46 in 66, 1 finer (1/08). (#7300)

Sharply Struck 1921-S Dollar MS66



- 3039** 1921-S MS66 NGC. Most 1921-S Morgan dollars have a pancake strike, but the present Premium Gem is unusually sharp, even on the wreath beneath the eagle. Lustrous and lightly toned with uncommonly mark-free preservation. Minute die doubling is present on Liberty's earlobe.

From The Silver Spur Collection of Morgan Dollars. (#7300)

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

Lovely 1878 8 Tailfeathers Morgan, PR61 Cameo



- 3040** 1878 8TF PR61 Cameo PCGS. VAM-14.3. A brilliant proof with delicate champagne toning accompanied by splashes of gold and pale blue at the top of the obverse and bottom of the reverse. Most proof 1878 Morgan dollars feature the eight tailfeathers reverse, struck early in the year. Later proofs were coined after the change to the seven tailfeathers proofs. Conventional wisdom suggests mintages of 500 and 250 coins respectively. (#87311)
-

Sharp 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 Select Dollar



- 3041** 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 PR63 PCGS. Many of the estimated 250 to 300 proofs were likely melted (David Bowers, 2006). Light champagne-gold patination bathes both sides of this lovely Select proof. An attentive strike virtually completes the design elements. A few faint hairlines precludes a higher grade, but still a great coin for the grade. (#7312)
-

Gorgeous 1878 7 Tailfeathers Dollar, PR64



- 3042** 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 PR64 NGC. Proof 1878 Morgan dollars were coined in three different versions: 8 tailfeathers, 7 tailfeathers, with the reverse of 1878, and 7 tailfeathers with the reverse of 1879. Estimated mintages were 500, 250, and 50, respectively, although exact mintages are unknown for each of the varieties.

Although undesignated, this near-Gem has delightful cameo contrast between the devices and fields. Both sides have splendid gold toning, and lilac and blue enhancements. Census: 15 in 64, 20 finer (3/08). (#7312)

Stunning 1879 Dollar, PR66 Cameo



- 3043** 1879 PR66 Cameo NGC. Stunning field-motif contrast projects from both sides of this Premium Gem Cameo, each of which displays speckles of milky-gray and sky-blue that gravitate to the borders. Well struck, with nicely preserved surfaces. Liberty's face and neck are remarkably clean. Census: 30 in 66 Cameo, 22 finer (3/08). (#7314)
-

Impressive 1879 Morgan, PR66 Cameo



- 3044** 1879 PR66 Cameo NGC. An amazing Premium Gem proof with full Cameo contrast on both sides, accented by champagne, pale lavender, and light blue toning. The central obverse and reverse design motifs stand boldly against the mirrored background, created a high degree of aesthetic appeal. Census: 16 in 66 Cameo, 16 finer (3/08). (#87314)
-

Choice Proof 1880 Morgan Dollar



- 3045 1880 PR64 PCGS.** Cameo contrast is obvious, although undesignated on the holder insert. Sharply struck and essentially brilliant with pleasing surfaces. Minute die doubling is present on the reverse, most noticeable within the wreath on the edges of the upper right leaves. If the proof mintage for the 1880 seems comparatively high, it likely is because of the 1880 proof-only Trade dollar. A number of collectors probably purchased both coins. (#7315)

Colorful Choice Cameo Proof 1880 Morgan



- 3046 1880 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** A gorgeous Choice proof Morgan with lovely powder-blue and autumn-gold peripheral toning. The strike is exacting, and the eye appeal is unrivaled. An excellent candidate for a high quality silver proof set. Population: 22 in 64 Cameo, 32 finer (3/08). (#87315)

Elegant 1881 PR65 Cameo Dollar



- 3047 1881 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Whispers of cobalt-blue, purple, and golden-brown patina concentrate at the margins, yielding to light champagne-gold in the obverse center, and leaving the reverse central area untuned. A powerful strike emboldens the design elements. A few trivial handling marks preclude an even finer grade. (#87316)

- 3048 1882—Cleaned—ANACS. PR60 Details.** This piece appears to have been lightly coated with some translucent substance, particularly the obverse. There is a fair amount of field-motif contrast, especially on the reverse. Both sides give off a slight champagne-gold color. Exquisitely struck throughout. (#7317)

Captivating 1882 Morgan Dollar, PR64



- 3049 1882 PR64 PCGS.** An exquisitely detailed proof that shows rings of tan toning at the margins and soft silver-gray patina across the rest of the fields. The reverse shows bold contrast, though the light frost on the portrait, combined with the toning on that side, keeps the coin just show of the contrast needed for a Cameo designation. Light disturbances in the reverse fields account for the grade. Despite a mintage of 1,100 specimens, the 1882 remains an elusive proof Morgan dollar issue. (#7317)

PR63 Cameo 1882 Silver Dollar



- 3050 1882 PR63 Cameo NGC.** This intricately struck Select proof Morgan is unabraded aside from faint hairlines on the right obverse field. Light gold toning with infrequent tiny spots. The devices are nicely frosted and present a noticeable cameo contrast against the reflectivity on each side. Census: 4 in 63 Cameo, 63 finer (2/08). (#87317)

- 3051 1884—Artificial Toning—NCS. Proof.** Both sides display uniform, gunmetal-gray color, and are devoid of mentionable marks. A powerful strike leaves complete delineation on the design elements, and there are no signs of high-point wear. (#7319)

- 3052 1884 PR61 PCGS.** A hazy, colorful representative of this earlier proof Morgan dollar issue, decisively struck with vibrant canary-gold and violet elements. A number of wispy flaws on each side, including several on the cheek, preclude a finer designation. (#7319)

Attractive 1886 Dollar, PR64



- 3053 1886 PR64 PCGS.** A solid strike virtually completes the definition on the design elements, befitting a proof impression. Dusky tan-gray patina is imbued with hints of gold, and the motifs stand out against the fields. Generally well preserved on both sides. Housed in a green-label holder. (#7321)

- 3054 1887 PR62 PCGS.** An exactly struck and strongly mirrored representative of this popular proof Morgan dollar issue, silver-gray overall with a degree of olive haze at the margins and in the reverse fields. Scattered hairlines account for the grade. (#7322)

PR64 Cameo 1887 Silver Dollar



- 3055 1887 PR64 Cameo NGC. Wisps of yellow-gold cling to the borders and devices, but cameo frost is irrefutable on both major devices. The strike is razor-sharp on the eagle's breast, and the hair above the ear has virtually absolute detail. A scant 710 proofs were struck, 170 pieces fewer than the famous 1895. (#87322)

Choice Proof Repunched Date 1888 Morgan



- 3056 1888 PR64 NGC. VAM-25. Breen-5600. The date is prominently repunched west on this scarce proof variant. The otherwise reflective surfaces show a thin coating of smoky-golden toning over each side. The underlying proof qualities are readily appreciable at all angles and the surfaces are carefully preserved. The eagle's breast is fully brought up, and only the hair above the ear lacks absolute detail. (#7323)

- 3057 1889 PR60 PCGS. This proof Morgan dollar issue consisted of 815 pieces, and around 300 coins have been certified through the combined efforts of NGC and PCGS (including possible resubmissions). This piece is fully struck, with deep electric-blue and sea-green peripheral toning, and dark, deeply watery fields. There are no contact marks on either side, but a few grade-limiting hairlines are noted in the fields. (#7324)

Crisp Choice Proof 1891 Morgan Dollar



- 3058 1891 PR64 PCGS. This crisply struck Choice proof has even caramel-gold toning. Both major devices are frosty, although a cameo designation is undesignated on the older generation doily label holder. A mere 650 proofs were struck, and original specimens are subject to ceaseless collector demand. (#7326)

Cameo PR64 1891 Silver Dollar



- 3059 1891 PR64 Cameo PCGS. Honey-gold enriches this lovely near-Gem, although glimpses of powder-blue emerge across the lower obverse periphery. Nicely struck with a hint of incompleteness at the centers. The fields appear bereft of hairlines, and this exquisite proof is worthy of a premium bid. Only 650 proofs were struck. Population: 17 in 64 Cameo, 12 finer (2/08). (#87326)

Brilliant Choice Proof 1893 Morgan



- 3060 1893 PR64 NGC. The business strike 1893 is known for its low mintage, but the proof emission is much rarer. Only 792 specimens were issued, and a number were undoubtedly eventually spent by owners or their heirs. This brilliant example has flashy mirrored fields and moderate frost throughout the devices. Slightly soft at the centers, but the overall strike is good. (#7328)

Pleasing Choice Proof 1893 Dollar



- 3061 1893 PR64 PCGS. Nearly untoned, although the borders display a trace of gold patina. The glassy fields are undisturbed by marks, and the partly frosted devices are well struck save for slight softness on the hair above Liberty's hair. A scant 792 proofs were struck for this now-prized issue. Population: 43 in 64, 35 finer (3/08). (#7328)

- 3062 1894—Obverse Repaired—NCS. Proof, AU Details. Both sides of this specimen are amply reflective through hazy silver-blue and gold-orange patina. The portrait shows light hairlines, contact marks, and a hint of rub, as well as evidence of smoothing. (#7329)

- 3063 1894 PR55 PCGS. The eagle's breast and the hair above the ear have a mere whisper of wear, but the glassy fields and penetratingly struck devices confirm the proof status. Of course, any 1894 dollar is desirable, as only 110,000 business strikes were issued. Certified in an old green label holder.
From The Yoder Family Collection, Part One. (#7329)

Beautiful, Sharp PR66 1896 Morgan Dollar



3064 1896 PR66 NGC. Beautiful deep red, gray, and cobalt-blue patina adorns the obverse, while the reverse shows a similar, but slightly deeper appearance. The piece is well struck, although one handling mark shows on the eagle's breast. From a scant mintage of just 762 pieces, which is considerably less than the legendary proof issue from the previous year. Population: 21 in 66, 24 finer (3/08). (#7331)

3065 1897 PR63 PCGS. A boldly struck and strongly mirrored Select proof, gold-orange near the margins and on the devices with glimmers of steel-blue in the fields. Light hairlines in the fields account for the grade. (#7332)

Moderately Toned PR64 1897 Morgan



3066 1897 PR64 NGC. The dusky golden-brown fields are bounded by peripheral glimpses of cherry-red and cobalt-blue. This charming Choice proof has mirrored fields and clean surfaces. The strike is razor-sharp aside from a whisper of incompleteness on the hair curl directly above the ear. A mere 731 proofs were issued. (#7332)

Magnificent Premium Gem Proof 1902 Dollar



3067 1902 PR66 PCGS. Boldly impressed overall, though the hair above Liberty's ear shows a whisper of softness. Ample mirrors shine through on the unpatinated central areas, while deep violet and olive toning embraces the rest of the coin. An uncommonly well-preserved specimen from the later years of the proof Morgan dollar series. Population: 16 in 66, 5 finer (3/08). (#7337)

3068 1903—Artificial Toning—NCS. Proof. A veneer of light champagne-gold color rests on the bright surfaces of both sides, each of which reveals fine hairlines under magnification. Exquisite definition, befitting a proof strike. No apparent high-point wear. (#7338)

3069 1904 PR61 PCGS. The luster is somewhat glassy on this almond- and blue-toned proof, one of 650 pieces struck for the year. There is little field-device contrast, and a couple of stray ticks are noted on the eagle's breast. (#7339)

Elusive 1921 Morgan, Zerbe PR64



3070 1921 Zerbe PR64 NGC. Receiving their name from numismatist Farran Zerbe, these pieces provide collectors with an alternative to the 1921 Chapman proof dollars. Some students of the series consider the Zerbe pieces to be mere prooflike coins, although NGC has assigned the full proof designation to this example. The surfaces have reflective, satiny fields with subtle luster on the devices. Both sides show delicate champagne and iridescent toning, and the design motifs are fully defined. (#7341)

PEACE DOLLARS

3071 1921 MS64 PCGS. This virtually brilliant high relief Peace dollar has sharper than expected definition in the centers, and no marks merit individual mention. (#7356)

3072 1921 MS64 PCGS. Light yellow-gold toning visits this lustrous and attractively preserved near-Gem. The hair over the ear and wing above the leg show some blending, but less than is usual for the high relief issue. (#7356)

3073 1921 MS64 PCGS. Faint gold toning denies full brilliance. This smooth near-Gem has coruscating luster and only infrequent and inconsequential grazes. The strike is crisp aside from the centers, which show the merging characteristic of the issue. (#7356)

3074 1921 MS64 PCGS. Light pearl-gray and tan toning visits this nicely struck and lustrous representative. Only a slender vertical mark near the chin merits individual mention. (#7356)

3075 1921 MS64 NGC. Generally dove-gray, with hints of gold here and there. Satin luster shimmers throughout this pleasing near-Gem. The fields are virtually pristine, and the cheek has only faint contact. An attentive strike despite the expected slight central softness. (#7356)

3076 1921 MS64 PCGS. Light to medium caramel-gold toning adorns this lustrous and minimally abraded near-Gem. The strike is good for the issue, with only moderate blending of design detail at the centers. (#7356)

3077 1921 MS64 PCGS. Both sides display delicate golden-gray patina. The strike and luster are good for this introductory date, and the only consequential mark is a thin line between the 21 in the date. (#7356)

3078 1921 MS64 PCGS. This handsome near-Gem is essentially untuned, although glimpses of ice-blue and gold are noted. The reverse is beautifully preserved, while the obverse shows only minor marks. The strike is above average although incomplete. (#7356)

3079 1921 MS64 NGC. A nice near-Gem example of this first-year issue, with slight champagne toning over the otherwise silver-gray surfaces and a few small, scattered abrasions. Minor flatness is noted, as usual, near the center of the reverse, near the border between the eagle's wing and upper leg. (#7356)

3080 1921 MS64 NGC. Hints of barely discernible champagne color rest on the highly lustrous surfaces of this well struck near-Gem. Some minute marks limit the grade. (#7356)

3081 1921 MS64 PCGS. This key-date 1921 Peace dollar is consistently toned a lovely copper-gold, and radiant luster emanates from underneath the light coloration. Fairly well struck and thoroughly delightful. (#7356)

- 3082 1921 MS65 NGC.** Wisps of chestnut-gold toning enrich this lustrous better date Gem. The fields are remarkably clean, and the face has only the occasional small mark. The strike is certainly above average, particularly in the centers. (#7356)
- 3083 1921 MS65 PCGS.** Though the centers show typical softness, this luminous Gem is well-defined elsewhere. Primarily silver-gray with deeper russet shadings at Liberty's chin and in splashes near the rims. (#7356)
- 3084 1921 MS65 ANACS.** This cream-gold Gem has pleasing luster and impeccably smooth surfaces. The strike is above average despite some inevitable merging of detail at the centers. An impressive example of the briefly struck high relief subtype. (#7356)

Appealing 1921 Peace Dollar



- 3085 1921 MS66 PCGS.** The extra eye appeal that this coin possesses is largely derived from the fulsome mint frost that covers each side. Additionally, both the obverse and reverse have a light layer of reddish-golden patina that adds even more to the visual appeal of this special coin. As one would expect, marks are at an absolute minimum and the strike is above average for this normally weak issue. PCGS has seen six pieces finer. (#7356)
- 3086 1922 MS64 PCGS.** VAM 2A Earring. A Top 50 Variety. Ex: Leroy Van Allen. The earring variety of 1922 Peace dollar is named for the bulbous die crack that crosses Liberty's hair and extends onto her neck, in the vicinity of her covered ear. This example is brilliant with frosty silver luster and light golden toning. *From The Leroy Van Allen Collection.* (#133737)
- 3087 1922-D MS66 NGC.** A satiny beauty with brilliant silver surfaces that are entirely untuned and blemish free. This remarkable Premium Gem is nearly the finest of its kind. NGC has only graded eight higher quality examples. (#7358)
- 3088 1922-S MS65 PCGS.** Strong, swirling luster is the prime attribute of this well-preserved Gem. Hints of gold and russet toning appear at the margins of this otherwise silver-gray coin, and the centers show a degree of striking softness. (#7359)
- 3089 1922-S MS65 NGC.** Despite the 1922-S issue's reputation as common, examples are elusive in Gem, and anything finer is a condition rarity. This strongly lustrous piece, shining silver-gray in the centers with ample tan and rose shadings in the obverse fields, is pleasingly preserved and remarkably appealing. NGC has graded just 11 numerically finer coins (3/08). (#7359)
- 3090 1923 MS66 PCGS.** Both sides are awash in dazzling luster, with each displaying a thin coat of champagne-gold color, and an attentive strike emboldens the design elements. A few minor marks probably precludes an even higher grade. (#7360) *Marvelous 1927-D Gem Dollar*

Superlative 1923 Peace Dollar, MS67



- 3091 1923 MS67 NGC.** At the Superb Gem level, the population of the otherwise relatively available 1923 Peace dollar comes to a grinding halt. With no representative of the issue graded finer by NGC, we recommend this piece to the advanced Registry Set collector. Ice-white color is seen beneath thick, frosty cartwheel luster. The surfaces are essentially free from bothersome abrasions. Exceptional eye appeal. Census: 50 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#7360)
- 3092 1923-S MS64 PCGS.** Rich apricot-gold and sky-gray toning endows this thoroughly lustrous and suitably struck near-Gem. Marks are unimportant for the grade. A "spiked shoulder" example with clash marks above the eagle's wings. (#7362)

Impressive Superb Gem 1924 Peace Dollar



- 3093 1924 MS67 NGC.** Untoned and supremely lustrous, with teeming mint frost over the fine-grained surfaces. Typically struck with slight softness over the center of the obverse, but exquisitely preserved with undeniable eye appeal. This higher-mintage P-mint is a challenging issue in MS67 and all but unavailable any finer. Census: 64 in 67, 1 finer (3/08). (#7363)
- 3094 1924-S MS64 PCGS.** Blushes of honey and ice-blue toning adorn this lustrous and better date near-Gem. Crisply struck and well preserved. (#7364)
- 3095 1924-S MS64 PCGS.** Highly lustrous with brilliant silver surfaces and subtle gold toning over much of the obverse and reverse. Rather plentiful at this grade level, but only seldom encountered any finer. PCGS has only certified 74 finer grade examples. (#7364)
- 3096 1925 MS66 NGC.** Dynamic cartwheel luster sweeps the light golden-gray surfaces of this crisply struck and unmarked Premium Gem. A quality representative of the Peace type. (#7365)
- 3097 1925 MS66 NGC.** Booming luster and original partial golden-gray toning combine with a bold strike and smooth fields to provide exemplary eye appeal. (#7365)
- 3098 1925 MS66 NGC.** Dazzling luster radiates from the essentially untuned surfaces of this lovely Premium Gem. Exquisitely struck and nicely preserved. While a relatively common date, this is an exceptional example. (#7365)
- 3099 1925-S MS64 PCGS.** A brilliant and satiny Choice scarcer date Peace dollar. Well struck aside from the base of the Y in LIBERTY, and even thorough study fails to locate more than negligible contact. (#7366)
- 3100 1925-S MS64 PCGS.** The shining silver-white surfaces of this gorgeous near-Gem show only a smattering of haze. Well-defined overall, though the hair in the center shows a hint of softness. (#7366)

- 3101 1925-S MS64 PCGS.** Well-defined for this San Francisco issue, though Liberty's hair shows a hint of softness. Pleasing luster shines beneath subtle silver and reddish-gold shadings. PCGS has graded a mere 36 finer pieces (2/08). (#7366)
- 3102 1925-S MS64 NGC.** VAM-6. The reverse is die doubled, similar to the VAM-3 Top 50 variety. This lustrous and nicely struck near-Gem has moderate sun-gold and sea-green peripheral toning. In a prior generation holder. (#7366)
- 3103 1925-S MS64 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 50 Variety. The "Doubled Wing" VAM, although undesignated as such within its green label holder. Both sides of this highly lustrous near-Gem have speckled gold toning over brilliant silver surfaces. Crisply struck aside from the G in GOD. (#7366)
- 3104 1926 MS66 PCGS.** Both sides of this well-defined Peace dollar offer captivating luster and bold detail. The margins offer delicate lemon-gold toning, while the centers are largely silver-gray with ample splashes of translucent russet patina. (#7367)
- 3105 1926-D MS65 NGC.** Honey-gold and pearl-gray toning graces this lustrous and pleasing Gem. The centers are razor-sharp, although a few letters near the rims are incomplete. The cheek is void of marks. (#7368)
- 3106 1926-S MS65 PCGS.** A brilliant and beautiful Gem with exceptionally clean fields and only minor contact on the cheekbone. Boldly struck, and difficult to secure any finer. (#7369)
- 3107 1926-S MS65 PCGS.** This fully brilliant Gem exhibits dazzling luster and is uncommonly free from the minute marks that even high grade Peace dollars generally possess. (#7369)
- 3108 1926-S MS65 ICG.** An exceptional Gem that exhibits full mint brilliance with bright, untuned silver surfaces. Both sides display bold design motifs. (#7369)

Wonderful 1926-S Dollar, MS66



- 3109 1926-S MS66 PCGS.** A thin coat of light champagne color covers the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this wonderful Premium Gem S-mint dollar. A well executed strike sharpens the design elements, further enhancing the coin's overall eye appeal. A few minuscule marks might well preclude an even finer grade. Population: 66 in 66, 2 finer (3/08). (#7369)

Attractive 1927 Gem Dollar



- 3110 1927 MS65 PCGS.** Splashes of pastel grayish-green patination run over the highly lustrous surfaces of this Gem Peace dollar, and a well directed strike brings out strong definition on the design elements. A few grade-consistent marks do not detract. From a mintage of 848,000 pieces. Housed in a green-label holder. (#7370)

- 3111 1927-D MS64 PCGS.** A coating of silver-gray patina covers each side of this attractive near-Gem Peace dollar. The nearly complete absence of surface marks makes this piece seem conservatively graded. This issue had a relatively low mintage of 1.28 million coins, and survivors are rare at the Gem grade level or finer. (#7371)
- 3112 1927-D MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Crisply detailed with shining, pleasingly preserved surfaces. Most of each side is silver-white, though the left obverse margin shows crescents of gold-orange and tan. (#7371)

Marvelous 1927-D Gem Dollar



- 3113 1927-D MS65 NGC.** This is the rarest Denver Mint Peace dollar in Mint State (David Bowers, 2006). We present here a radiantly lustrous Gem with an impressive strike. It is only the presence of a few minor luster grazes that keeps this marvelous coin from attaining an even higher grade. Census: 81 in 65, 4 finer (3/08). (#7371)
- 3114 1927-S MS64 PCGS.** This low mintage Peace dollar possesses delicate gold toning and unencumbered satin sheen. The strike is precise, and the preservation is exemplary. (#7372)
- 3115 1927-S MS64 PCGS.** Well-defined with elegant luster beneath subdued, pleasing patina. Elements of silver-blue and gold-green converge on each side of this attractive near-Gem. PCGS has graded only 59 finer examples (2/08). (#7372)
- 3116 1927-S MS64 NGC.** Both sides of this attractive Choice coin offer potent luster. Hints of violet and sage toning dot the margins, while the softly struck centers are virtually brilliant. (#7372)
- 3117 1927-S MS64 PCGS.** Excellent definition for the issue with strongly lustrous silver-white surfaces. Carefully preserved for the grade assigned. This Choice coin is housed in a green label holder. (#7372)

Beautiful Gem 1927-S Dollar



- 3118 1927-S MS65 NGC.** This boldly struck Gem provides vivacious luster and medium golden-russet toning. Only minor and inoffensive marks are detected. At the MS65 level, the 1927-S is among the most challenging Peace dollars, rarer than either the 1928 or 1934-S. Census: 69 in 65, 1 finer (3/08). (#7372)
- 3119 1928 MS63 PCGS.** Soft silver-blue surfaces show numerous dots of crimson toning near the margins. A luminous and well-defined Select example of this perennially popular Peace dollar. (#7373)
- 3120 1928 MS64 PCGS.** This lustrous near-Gem displays dappled medium gray and gold patina, along with sharply struck design elements. A few minor marks limit the grade. (#7373)

- 3121 1928 MS64 PCGS.** A lustrous near-Gem with satiny silver surfaces and subtle champagne toning. A few insignificant marks prevent a Gem grade assessment. (#7373)
- 3122 1928-S MS64 PCGS.** Strongly lustrous for this challenging Peace dollar issue with pleasing definition and occasional golden accents against the silver-gray surfaces. Highly elusive any finer, with just 47 such pieces graded by PCGS (2/08). (#7374)

Bold 1934-S Peace Dollar, MS63



- 3123 1934-S MS63 PCGS.** Brilliant surfaces are slightly subdued by light champagne and faint iridescent toning on both sides. The sharp design features on both sides add to the desirability of this key-date Peace dollar. A single line on Liberty's cheek and a few blemishes in the field are the only distracting marks on an otherwise well-preserved dollar. (#7377)

Pleasing, Key-Date 1934-S Gem Dollar



- 3124 1934-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1934-S is the key Peace dollar in Mint State. David Bowers (2006) indicates that: "Examples are highly desired in any Mint State category, from MS60 upward." Pleasing luster radiates through dusky silver-gray surfaces on this Gem. Generally well struck, actually better-than-average for the issue. The few minute marks scattered about are not offensive. (#7377)
- 3125 1935 MS65 NGC.** A shining and minimally toned Gem representative of this final-year Peace dollar issue, well-defined and attractive. NGC has graded just 55 numerically finer pieces (2/08). (#7378)
- 3126 1935 MS66 PCGS.** Subtle mauve and silver-lavender tints characterize this satiny and delightful final-year Peace dollar. Solidly struck and impressively preserved. PCGS has graded no finer pieces (2/08). (#7378)
- 3127 1935-S MS65 PCGS.** Crisply detailed with surprisingly subtle luster on the essentially silver-white surfaces. The overall appearance is stark, with only a few occasional flaws on each side. (#7379)
- 3128 1935-S MS65 PCGS.** Four rays below ONE, a design subtype only used on the 1935-S. Straw-gold and sky-blue visit this lustrous and boldly impressed Gem. The obverse is beautifully preserved, and the reverse has only minor contact near PLURIBUS. In a first generation holder. (#7379)

EISENHOWER DOLLARS

- 3129 1972 Type Two MS64 PCGS.** A well struck Choice example of this popular subtype, lightly toned violet and gold over silver-gray surfaces. A handful of abrasions are noted to the left of the portrait. (#97409)

PROOF EISENHOWER DOLLARS

- 3130 1972-S Silver PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Powerful contrast and broad, perfectly reflective mirrors characterize this unimpeachable specimen. Boldly struck with delightful contrast. One of only 30 PR70 Deep Cameo pieces graded by PCGS for this brown-box issue (3/08). (#97429)

Ultimate 1976-S Silver Ike, PR70 Deep Cameo



- 3131 1976-S Silver PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A perfect proof 1976-S 40% silver Eisenhower dollar, with incredible field/device contrast on both sides. A trace of champagne toning on the moon almost seems intentional, giving it a galactic glow. Population: 15 in 70 Deep Cameo (3/08). (#97436)

Perfect 1977-S Ike, PR70 Deep Cameo



- 3132 1977-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The ultimate quality, this perfect proof has deeply mirrored fields around lustrous and frosty devices, imparting amazing contrast on both sides. Unimprovable quality with just 12 similar examples in PCGS holder. The connoisseur of modern issue coinage will be delighted. (#97437)

Perfect 1977-S Ike, PR70 Deep Cameo



- 3133 1977-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** An amazing 1977-S Eisenhower dollar, one of just 12 coins that PCGS has certified in the ultimate PR70 Deep Cameo grade. It just doesn't get any better than this. Both sides are light nickel-gray, as bright and fresh as the day this coin was struck. (#97437)

Impeccable 1978-S Eisenhower, PR70 Deep Cameo



- 3134 1978-S PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Frosty devices are surrounded by deeply mirrored fields to create this perfect proof 1978-S Eisenhower dollar. The devices, especially on the reverse, exhibit subtle champagne toning over light nickel-gray. Population: 20 in 70 Deep Cameo (3/08). (#97438)

SUSAN B. ANTHONY DOLLARS

- 3135 1979-P Wide Rim MS67 PCGS.** Ex: Gil Clark. The Wide Rim (formerly known as Near Date) variety is much scarcer than its Narrow Rim counterpart. Caramel-gold and gunmetal-gray toning embraces this lustrous and undisturbed Superb Gem. Population: 9 in 67, 0 finer (2/08).
Ex: Gil Clark Collection (Heritage, 9/05), lot 6517, which realized \$978. (#99571)

Splendid MS68 1979-S Anthony Dollar



- 3136 1979-S MS68 PCGS.** The 1979-S Anthony dollar marked the first appearance of the San Francisco mintmark on any circulation issue since 1974. This lustrous and gorgeously preserved Superb Gem has apricot and gunmetal-blue patina. Crisply struck and essentially flawless. Population: 3 in 68, 0 finer (2/08). (#9573)

Imposing 1980-P Anthony Dollar One of Only Two Certified as MS68



- 3137 1980-P MS68 PCGS.** The second year of the mini-dollar witnessed significantly lower mintages, as it was by then apparent that the coin was rejected in commerce. The diameter was too close to a quarter, and the paper dollar was more familiar. The present lustrous and crisply struck example has light green-gold and pearl-gray toning. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 2 in 68, 0 finer (2/08). (#9574)

Superb Gem 1981-P Suzie



- 3138 1981-P MS67 PCGS.** This satiny Superb Gem is immaculate aside from nearly imperceptible contact on the upper right portion of Anthony's dress. A sharp strike that is incomplete only between the jaw and cheekbone. Lightly toned in olive-gold. Struck for mint sets only, unlike the much higher productions of 1979 and 1980. Population: 16 in 67, 0 finer (2/08). (#9578)

- 3139 1981-D MS67 PCGS.** A shining and essentially untoned example from this low-mintage issue, distributed exclusively through sets. Well-defined and carefully preserved. PCGS has graded no finer representatives (2/08). (#9579)

PROOF SUSAN B. ANTHONY DOLLAR

- 3140 1979-S Type Two PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A technically perfect specimen of this popular Susan B. Anthony proof variant, decisively struck with fathomless mirrors and amazing contrast. The Type 2 or "Clear S" variety is far more elusive than its Type 1 or "Filled S" counterpart. (#99590)

PROOF SACAGAWEA DOLLAR

Flawless 2000-S Sacagawea Dollar PR70 Deep Cameo



- 3141 2000-S Sacagawea PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The Sacagawea dollars have not enjoyed great success in circulation, but collectors are finding them to be increasingly attractive. This immaculately preserved specimen is flawlessly struck and exhibits noteworthy cameo contrast on both sides. Although more than 4 million pieces were produced, a mere 72 examples have been graded as PR70 Deep Cameo by PCGS, as of (3/08). (#99598)

Flawless PR70 Deep Cameo 2000-S Sacagawea

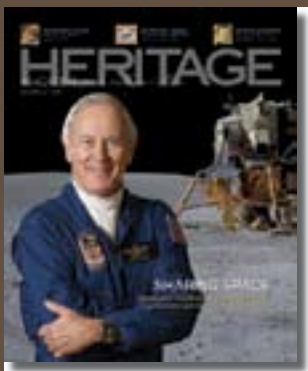


3142 2000-S Sacagawea PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. The exquisite detail of this golden beauty depicts the design exactly as Glenna Goodacre intended. The fields and devices exhibit great contrast. 2008 is likely to be the final year of the type, since the Thomas D. Rogers, Sr. flying eagle will be replaced by a series of commemorative reverses. Population: 85 in 70 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (3/08). (#99598)

3143 2001-S Sacagawea PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. Awesome gold-on-black contrast jumps out at the observer of this Sacagawea dollar. A powerful strike completes the design elements to their fullest. There is absolutely no evidence of toning, including that of the “milky” type. The surfaces are expectantly perfect. Population: 82 in 70 (3/08). (#99599)

End of Session Six

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PATTERNS

PR63 1853 Small Cent, Judd-151



- 3144** 1853 One Cent, Judd-151, Pollock-178, Low R.6, PR63 PCGS. A regular Liberty quarter eagle obverse die is paired with a pattern small cent reverse. Struck with a reeded edge in an alloy of 40% nickel and 60% copper. The obverse has a narrow rim and short denticles, the reverse lacks a rim but has lengthy denticles. Untoned and subdued with mark-free surfaces and a minor retained lamination on the reverse near 9 o'clock. (#11628)

1854 Judd-164 Cent, Double Struck, PR64 Brown The Second Such Piece We Have Seen



- 3145** 1854 Flying Eagle Cent—Double Struck—Judd-164 Original, Pollock-189, R.5, PR64 Brown ANACS. Flying eagle design with a hook-neck eagle on the obverse, surrounded by stars and the date below. The reverse closely resembles the regular dies issue for the large cent. Struck in either copper or bronze with a plain edge.

This is the second example of a double struck Judd-164 we have seen. The other was in our 2003 ANA Sale. At first it seemed it must be the same coin. However, there are a couple of spots that do not match that piece. The description of the doubling exactly matches the coin from five years ago: "It appears that the reverse was struck from a misaligned die. ... Most of the evidence of the first strike was obliterated but traces of the lettering still can be seen in several places, most notably on UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ONE CENT also shows evidence of having been struck twice, and there is slight doubling on several of the leaves in the wreath."

The brown surfaces show a slight overlay of blue, most notably on the reverse. The identifying spots on this piece are located below the eagle's beak, behind the trailing wing, and next to star 7. (#11678)

1858 Flying Eagle, Laurel Wreath Cent Judd-191, Snow-PT14, PR64



- 3146** 1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-191, Pollock-233, R.5, PR64 PCGS. Snow-PT14 with five leaf clusters in the wreath. The obverse is from a regular Flying Eagle Small Letters die, while the reverse displays the wreath introduced on the 1859 Indian cent. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Well struck and satiny with dusky golden toning. Population: 18 in 64, 5 finer (2/08). (#11840)

Attractive 1858 Flying Eagle Cent Pattern, Judd-202, PR63



- 3147** 1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-202, Pollock-245, R.5, PR63 PCGS. The hook-necked eagle obverse, generally attributed to Longacre, was paired with several reverses during the year, here with ONE CENT in a simple laurel wreath. This variety shows five leaf clusters in the reverse wreath, identifying it as Pollock-245, while the rarer six-leaf clusters mark the Pollock-246 variant. The small eagle obverse has open claws and raised wings. The tall, thin obverse letters represent Paquet's style. This reverse is similar to the regular issue 1859 Indian cent. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Areas of deep red are intermixed on each side with original gray-lilac patches. Fully struck with few surface flaws. (#11867)

Bright 1858 Flying Eagle Cent Pattern, Judd-204, PR64



- 3148** 1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-204, Pollock-248, R.5, PR64 NGC. Flying Eagle pattern cent with a hook-necked eagle in flight on the obverse. The reverse has an oak wreath with a broad, ornamented shield at the top. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. The surfaces are bright and lustrous with an unusual amount of red for a copper-nickel product. A few light spots keep the grade at the PR64 level. (#11871)

Centered Date Judd-208, 1858 Transitional Cent, MS62



- 3149** 1858 Indian Cent, Judd-208, Pollock-253-254, 259, 261, R.4-7, MS62 PCGS. The obverse has the date centered rather than low with the rounded bust of 1860 and later issues. The reverse has a laurel wreath with five-leaf clusters. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. The obverse shows the usual gray-tan color of copper-nickel cents, but the reverse is several shades deeper. (#11884)

Transitional 1859 Cent, Judd-228, MS65



- 3150** 1859 Indian Cent, Judd-228, Pollock-272, Snow-PT4, R.1, MS65 PCGS. Judd-228 is often collected as part of the Indian cent series, as a transitional pattern with designs as issued in 1860. The portrait has a rounded bust, and the reverse has a Federal shield. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Beautifully preserved and satiny with a good strike and straw-gold toning. Population: 59 in 65, 9 finer (3/08). (#11932)

**Paquet-Designed 1859 Proof Half Dollar
Judd-251 Obverse Double Struck**



- 3151** 1859 Half Dollar—Obverse Double Struck, Cleaned—Judd-251, Pollock-290, High R.7, Proof ANACS. Net PR50. Both sides were designed by Anthony Paquet. The obverse shows a stiff figure of Liberty with right hand resting on a fasces, left hand on a shield. The reverse has 50 CENTS in the center and is surrounded by a wreath of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, wheat, and oak leaves. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. These are believed to be restrikes struck in the mid 1860s to early 1870s as there is evidence of extensive die rust on the reverse periphery. Hairlined and unnaturally bright, but perhaps unique as a rotated double struck error. The obverse die rotated a few degrees clockwise between blows. Designated "Plate" on the ANACS holder, but this is not the plate coin in Pollock or any edition of Judd. (#12006)

**Gem Proof 1862 Liberty Eagle Pattern
GOD OUR TRUST, Judd-298**



- 3152** 1862 Ten Dollar, Judd-298, Pollock-357, Low R.6, PR65 Brown PCGS. The obverse has the regular issue design for the 1862 Liberty Head eagle. The reverse is similar to the regular issue design, but has the motto GOD OUR TRUST on a scroll in the field above the eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Low Date and High Date variants are known of this pattern. This piece is the Low Date variety, Pollock-357. Most of this pattern have been bronzed or gilt, as pointed out on the USPatterns.com website. This piece is bronzed with a uniform reddish-brown finish and no reflectivity in the fields. Identifiable by a faint spot above the 1 in the date. (#60448)

Attractive 1865 J-425 Pattern Quarter, PR64



- 3153** 1865 Quarter Dollar, Judd-425, Pollock-497, High R.6, PR64 Cameo NGC. Both sides are the regular With Motto designs, with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll above the eagle, as adopted in 1866. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The various "pattern" issues of the design including quarter dollars, half dollars, and dollars, are actually restrikes intended for collectors and coined in the late 1860s or early 1870s. Just over a dozen examples of this variety are known. It is fully brilliant and untuned with deeply mirrored fields and excellent contrast. (#60610)

Transitional 1865 Motto Seated Half
Judd-430, PR64 Brown



- 3154** 1865 Half Dollar, Judd-430, Pollock-503, High R.6, PR64 Brown PCGS. A transitional pattern with the regular obverse of 1865, paired with the Motto reverse of 1866. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Sea-green and orange-gold with a bold strike and a few subtle peripheral spots. Unabraded save for faint contact on the thigh. As of (2/08), PCGS has certified only six specimens. (#60615)

Attractive, Deeply Mirrored
1866 Washington Five Cent Pattern
Judd-470, PR63



- 3155** 1866 Five Cents, Judd-470, Pollock-562, Low R.6, PR63 NGC. On the obverse, a bust of George Washington faces right, the legend IN GOD WE TRUST above and the date below. A wreath of laurel on the reverse encloses the so-called Short 5 with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Probably fewer than a dozen examples are known in nickel. This piece has deeply mirrored fields and is mostly brilliant with just the slightest hazy color on each side. (#60666)

Gem Proof 1866 No Rays Shield Nickel, Judd-507



- 3156** 1866 Shield Five Cents, Judd-507, Pollock-591, R.5, PR65 NGC. A transitional pattern that lacks the rays found on non-pattern 1866 Shield nickels. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. The reverse differs slightly from 1867 No Rays business strikes, since a star points to the center of the first A in AMERICA, rather than between AM. However, some 1867 proofs were struck from this reverse subtype. Lightly toned and flashy with an exacting strike and imposing eye appeal. Census: 2 in 65, 5 finer (3/08). (#60703)

Important 1867 Coronet Five Cent
Pattern, Judd-566, Pollock-627



- 3157** 1867 Five Cents, Judd-566, Pollock-627, Low R.6, PR64 PCGS. The obverse is similar to the three cent nickel piece. Liberty is wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. Around, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and below, the date. On the reverse, the denomination 5 CENTS is enclosed within a laurel wreath, with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST above. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Although certified as a proof, this particular specimen is reminiscent of many business strike pieces with satiny luster rather than mirrored surfaces, and slight weakness of the strike at the central obverse and reverse. In an old green label holder. (#60776)

1868 One Cent Pattern, Judd-608, PR66
Variety One, Ex: Bass



- 3158** 1868 One Cent, Judd-608, Pollock-673, R.4, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Bass Collection. The design closely resembles the contemporary three cent nickel, but only a single pillar represents the denomination within the wreath, and the ribbon ends are more prominent. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Struck from Die Variety I, as listed by Harry Bass, who apparently discovered and collected all three variants. This particular coin is identifiable as Bass:1014 by a small planchet flake that is out of the field at the top left of the Roman numeral I. Deeply reflective fields with lovely pinkish-gray toning.
Ex: J.M. Wade; 1971 ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/71), lot 311; Harry Bass, Jr.; Bass I (Bowers and Merena, 5/99), lot 1014. (#60820)

**Desirable 1868 Three Cent Nickel Pattern
Judd-618, PR64 Cameo**



- 3159** 1868 Judd-618, Pollock-687, R.4, PR64 Cameo NGC. Similar in design to the contemporary three cent nickel, but the reverse wreath is farther from the rims and the denominational columns are not ribbed. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Strongly reflective with solid contrast and excellent overall eye appeal. Only a few faint hairlines appear in the fields of this pleasing pattern. (#860834)

Standard Silver 1869 Half Dollar, Judd-748, PR65



- 3160** 1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-748, Pollock-831, R.5, PR65 NGC. Standard Silver design with a bust of Liberty facing right on the obverse. Liberty is wearing a diadem inscribed LIBERTY, the legend is around the border, and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll at the bottom. The reverse exhibits the denomination 50 CENTS within a wreath of oak and laurel. STANDARD SILVER is at the periphery, the date 1869 is below the wreath. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Deeply mirrored with significant mint frost over the devices. The surfaces are essentially defect-free. The obverse is lightly toned on the obverse with a brilliant reverse. (#60977)

Scarce 1870 Pattern Ten Cent, Judd-831, PR64



- 3161** 1870 Ten Cents, Judd-831, Pollock-921, High R.6, PR64 PCGS. Attributed to William Barber. The obverse depicts a seated figure of Liberty facing left and supporting a shield in her right hand, an olive branch in her left. A free-standing liberty pole is present behind the shield. Regular dies reverse. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The details are boldly produced and the surfaces are free of distractions. A light coating of milkiness is observed over each side, and the piece displays pale sky-blue and pastel rose coloration. (#61075)

Bright PR64 1870 Quarter Dollar Pattern, Judd-883



- 3162** 1870 Quarter Dollar, Judd-883, Pollock-981, Low R.7, PR64 PCGS. The obverse depicts a seated figure of Liberty facing left, with thirteen stars around and the date below. The reverse is of the regular issue design. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Fewer than a dozen pieces are believed known of this rare pattern. The surfaces are bright and essentially untoned in the centers with golden-rose accents around the margins. (#61127)

**Attractively Toned
1870 Standard Silver Quarter, Judd-888, PR66**



- 3163** 1870 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-888, Pollock-987, R.5, PR66 NGC. A bust of Liberty wears a cap ornamented with three stars and faces right, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the figure, and a scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST is below. The reverse reads 25 CENTS 1870 in the center and is surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The rich blue and rose toning partially obscure the depth of fields on the obverse, but the reverse is nearly brilliant in the center and displays a significant mirror-like effect beneath the golden-rose and blue toning that mostly hugs the margins. Superlative condition from a technical standpoint. (#61132)

**1870 Standard Silver Quarter
Judd-895, Cameo Gem Proof**



- 3164** 1870 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-895, Pollock-1002, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. A bust of Liberty faces right with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and IN GOD WE TRUST on a ribbon below. Liberty wears a diadem inscribed LIBERTY. The reverse shows 25 CENTS and the date 1870 within a wreath of cotton and corn with the inscription STANDARD above. Struck in silver with a plain edge. This generally brilliant Gem displays pleasing contrast between the portrait and obverse field. (#61139)

**Magnificent PR66 1873 Trade Dollar Pattern
Judd-1315**



- 3165 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1315, Pollock-1458, R.4, PR66 NGC.** This is Bailly's design for the Seated Liberty coinage with Liberty seated by a globe, surrounded by cotton, tobacco, and wheat. Her left hand rests on the globe and right hand supports a pole and cap. A banner across the globe is inscribed LIBERTY, with 13 stars around the border and the date below. The reverse has a small defiant eagle facing right, holding an olive branch and three arrows with the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, the denomination TRADE DOLLAR below, and 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE in the lower field. A ribbon below the eagle bears the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Lovely medium gray proof surfaces are accented by pale gold color and peripheral blue toning. Slight design weakness appears at the centers, especially evident on the reverse. This is a splendid Gem that will interest a number of pattern collectors. (#61601)

Scenic 1875 Twenty Cent Piece Pattern, Judd-1403, PR65



- 3166 1875 Twenty Cents, Judd-1403, Pollock-1546, High R.6, PR65 NGC.** Liberty is seen on the obverse seated upon a globe with the word LIBERTY on it. Holding a small branch, Liberty is facing out to sea with a steam ship in the distance. The design is encompassed by thirteen stars and the date rests below it. A laurel wreath wraps 20 CENTS into the design on the reverse. The words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA also adorn the reverse periphery. Struck in silver with a plain edge. This piece is a richly toned in shades of plum, cobalt-blue, purple, and forest-green, with mild reflectivity and wispy die polish lines in the fields. (#61710)

Red Gem 1879 Morgan Dollar, Judd-1614



- 3167 1879 Morgan Dollar, Judd-1614, Pollock-1810, R.6, PR65 Red NGC.** A regular issue Morgan dollar obverse is paired with a pattern reverse. The eagle is large, and its open wings are set lower in the field. ONE DOLLAR is in small letters, and IN GOD WE TRUST is widely spread along the upper periphery. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. A beautiful orange-red Gem that has an exemplary strike and only moderate carbon. (#81992)

**Attractively Toned 1879 William Barber
Goloid Metric Dollar Pattern
Judd-1626, PR64**



- 3168 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1626, Pollock-1822, R.4, PR64 NGC.** William Barber's design for the Goloid Metric dollar with a capped head of Liberty on the obverse, paired with a reverse that carries verbose statutory as well as elemental inscriptions. A circle of stars about the central inscriptions breaks the otherwise continuous wording. Struck in goloid (5.46% gold, 84.54% silver, 10.00% copper) with a reeded edge. Even rose-golden toning covers the obverse, while the reverse shows scattered silver-lilac patches interspersed. Brightly mirrored. (#62004)

**Quarter-Sized Medalet With Martha Washington Design
Judd-2116, MS65**



- 3169 1965 (1759 dated) Quarter-Sized Medalet, Judd-2116, Pollock-2082, Low R.7, MS65 NGC.** 5.7 grams. The obverse has a portrait of Martha Washington facing right, and the reverse shows a view of Mount Vernon. Struck in cupronickel-copper (multi-layer composite). Struck from the so-called "nonsense dies" as the legends lack any mention of a denomination. The ninth edition of Judd (page 284) states that "although various metals were used, only cupro-nickel clad is confirmed to exist." The USPatterns.com website has even more to say about this particular pattern: "It is believed to be the first metallurgical trials using the current cupro-nickel clad planchets. The Martha Washington obverse was designed by Edward R. Grove and the reverse is by Philip Fowler. There are 6 examples in the Smithsonian embedded in two blocks of blue lucite along with J2101/P2081 and J2134/P2083." This variant shows Edward R. Grove's initials beneath the shoulder. An untuned example that is softly struck on each side, but lacks any notable abrasions. (#62401)

**Martha Washington Half Dollar Test Piece
Judd-2132, MS63**



- 3170** 1982 (1759 dated) Martha Washington Half Dollar-Sized Test Piece, Judd-2132, Pollock-2083, R.8 (?), MS63 NGC. 11.2 grams. The obverse has a portrait of Martha Washington facing right, and the reverse shows a view of Mount Vernon. Struck in cupronickel-copper (multi-layer composite) with a reeded edge. Struck from the so-called "nonsense dies" as the legends lack any mention of a denomination. Sharply struck, each side shows strong die clashing, and there is just the lightest hint of toning over the satiny surfaces. (#62401)

**1759-Dated Martha Washington Five Cent Test Piece
Judd-2182, MS63**



- 3171** 1982 (1759 dated) Martha Washington Five Cent-Sized Test Piece, Judd-2182, Unlisted in Pollock, R.8, MS63 NGC. 5.0 gm, identical to the weight of a typical Jefferson nickel. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Unlisted in Pollock, who describes only dime-sized, quarter-sized, and half dollar-sized pieces from similar "nonsense" dies struck in 1965. The alloy of the five cent piece has remained unchanged since 1866, with the exception of the 1942 to 1945 "War nickels." USPatterns.com speculates that Judd-2182 was produced circa 1985 to test the Schuler coin press. Like all known examples of Judd-2182, the initials of Edward Groves are beneath the bust, and the tree touches the A in WASHINGTON. Brilliant throughout and well-detailed on each side, there are no obvious or mentionable abrasions. (#62401)

**Unique Uniface 1964-D Kennedy Half Reverse Hub Trial
in Copper, Judd-A-1964-2, Choice AU Uncertified**



- 3172** Reverse Hub Trial for 1964-D Kennedy Half Dollar, Pollock-3635, Judd-A-1964-2, AU55 Mint-Cancelled. Copper, 28.7 gm. This interesting piece is a uniface reverse hub trial for a 1964 Kennedy half, struck in copper. The strike is off-center on an oversized (35.5-mm) 3.5-mm-thick planchet. There are two D mintmarks, one in the normal position, and one to the right of the eagle's tail. Probably struck to test various mintmark positions. The piece has numerous Mint-made cancellation indents, but it also shows little actual wear and some mint red in the incused, reversed devices. **A unique piece, this is the plate coin in the ninth edition of Judd.**

In the September 1989 Bowers and Merena catalog, the following comments were added:

"... The design is virtually complete except for rays emanating from behind the eagle and the stars beneath the clouds.

"The ribbon carrying the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is unfinished. As can be seen from the photos, the trial was defaced after striking, leading to the reasonable conclusion that the piece was discarded by the Mint as junk copper. The reverse is plain with some parallel mint-caused striations."

This is a fascinating piece sure to attract the attention of serious Kennedy half collectors. As previous catalogers have pointed out, there is certainly nothing else similar available on the numismatic market.

Ex: Byron White; Bowers and Merena (9/1989), lot 2589; Bowers and Merena (11/1999), lot 2017, which realized \$1,897.50. (#62401)

GOLD DOLLARS

- 3173** 1849 No L MS62 NGC. Small Head, Open Wreath. The introductory design subtype of the gold dollar denomination. The traditional mintage is 1,000 pieces, although Uncirculated examples are relatively available. Nicely struck with suitable luster and a slender horizontal mark above the date. (#7501)
- 3174** 1849 Open Wreath MS62 NGC. With L, Large Head. The rich sun-gold surfaces offer soft, pleasing luster and solid detail. An attractive coin for the grade, though kept from a finer designation by wispy abrasions. (#7502)

Sharp Near-Gem 1849 Open Wreath Gold Dollar



- 3175** 1849 Open Wreath MS64 PCGS. Small Head, With L. A touch of smoke-gold coloration is noted on both sides, along with a bold strike and good luster throughout. Scarcer than the Large Head variant. The first of the circulation-strike gold dollars, although the Mint had toyed with gold dollar patterns as early as 1836. (#7502)

- 3176 1849-D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** Variety 1-B. The centered mintmark variety, the scarcer of the two known reverse dies. In terms of actual wear, the present Dahlonga gold dollar is on the cusp of Mint State, but the fields appear cloudy and the obverse has moderate faded marks.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7507)

Pleasing AU53 1849-D Gold Dollar



- 3177 1849-D AU53 PCGS.** Variety 1-B. The more elusive of two varieties for the issue, identifiable by a centered-mintmark reverse that shows a die crack below the wreath. This well struck first-year gold dollar retains lively luster in the radiant yellow-gold fields. Minimally marked with only modest wear across the highest design elements. An attractive piece that should find a home with an appreciative Southern gold enthusiast. (#7507)

Bold Near-Mint 1849-D Gold Dollar



- 3178 1849-D AU58 PCGS.** Ex: Stecher Collection. Variety 1-A. Both varieties of this year share the same obverse. The 1-A is attributed by the right edge of the mintmark being below the far right knot of the bow. This near-Mint example displays lime-green patina over both sides. The design elements are generally bold, with the usual weakness in the hair curls below LIBERTY. Die clash marks are evident on the obverse. A couple of inoffensive, faint pinscratch-like marks across the obverse portrait, and a couple more on the upper left reverse field are mentioned for accuracy. (#7507)

Attractive Near-Mint 1849-D Gold Dollar



- 3179 1849-D AU58 PCGS.** Variety 1-A. The mintmark on the reverse is close to the left (facing) ribbon of the wreath. This luminous and solidly struck example has a pleasing appearance with few marks overall, though the portrait shows a trace of friction. This charming coin is housed in an early-generation PCGS holder. Population: 40 in 58, 46 finer (3/08). (#7507)

Important MS61 1849-D Gold Dollar



- 3180 1849-D MS61 NGC.** Variety 1-B. The reverse is distinguished by a die crack through the centered mintmark. A pleasing and unworn example of this popular first-year Dahlonga gold dollar issue, well struck overall with strong, almost brassy luster. The yellow-gold surfaces show subtle undercurrents of orange at the reverse margins. Solid visual appeal. The current population figures are influenced by resubmissions; NGC records show 59 finer examples (3/08). (#7507)

Well Struck 1849-O Select Gold Dollar



- 3181 1849-O MS63 PCGS.** Rich golden-orange patina dominates both obverse and reverse of this O-mint Select gold dollar, with splashes of yellow-green and purple on the former and lilac on the latter. Sharply impressed, including the reverse center, which is usually weak. Light obverse marks limit the grade. (#7508)

- 3182 1850-O—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** A lightly worn example of the lowest-mintage Type One New Orleans gold dollar issue, well struck overall with modest wear on the central devices. The pale straw-gold fields are suspiciously radiant and show scattered hairlines. (#7512)

- 3183 1850-O AU55 PCGS.** Golden-green surfaces display well impressed design elements. A few minor circulation marks do not disturb. Population: 14 in 55, 22 finer (3/08). (#7512)

Low-Mintage 1850-O Gold Dollar, AU58



- 3184 1850-O AU58 NGC.** The 1850-O issue has the lowest mintage of any New Orleans gold dollar (14,000 pieces). This near-Mint specimen retains ample luster on its yellow-gold surfaces. Nicely struck throughout. The few minuscule marks are consistent with the coin having seen brief circulation. (#7512)

Attractive MS61 1850-O Gold Dollar



- 3185 **1850-O MS61 NGC.** Pleasingly detailed overall, though a touch of softness is noted at the hair over Liberty's ear. The lemon-gold surfaces offer attractive luster, and the surfaces show few marks for the grade. Doug Winter's *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint* notes: "The 1850-O is easily the scarcest of the five Type One New Orleans gold dollars." Census: 35 in 61, 30 finer (3/08). (#7512)

- 3186 **1851 MS63 PCGS.** A well struck and impressively preserved Type One gold dollar with original khaki-gold toning. Housed in an elusive doily label PCGS holder. (#7513)

Bold 1851-C Gold Dollar AU58



- 3187 **1851-C AU58 NGC.** Variety 5-E. The "high date" variety with 1851 close to DOLLAR. This well struck straw-gold representative is smooth aside from a thin diagonal mark left of the prominent 1. Subtle luster outlines the lettering and other design elements. The 1851-C is often called upon for Charlotte gold type sets. (#7514)

Uncirculated 1851-D Gold Dollar



- 3188 **1851-D MS61 NGC.** Variety 3-E with a bold die crack along the I in AMERICA and clash marks from two stars left of the mintmark. This khaki-gold Dahlonega dollar is void of discernible marks, and although the centers are incompletely brought up, there is no indication of high point wear. Census: 19 in 61, 35 finer (2/08). (#7515)

- 3189 **1852 MS64 PCGS.** Exceptional mint frost illuminates the mint-green and yellow-gold surfaces. Very well struck for the issue and with no apparent clash marks. Unabraded and pleasingly clean on both sides. (#7517)

- 3190 **1852-O MS62 NGC.** Highly lustrous with satiny, honey-gold surfaces and few marks on either side. This issue is second only to the very scarce 1850-O among Type One gold dollars. Census: 42 in 62, 34 finer (3/08). (#7520)

Wonderful Select 1852-O Gold Dollar



- 3191 **1852-O MS63 NGC.** The 1852-O ranks among the more challenging gold dollar issues produced by New Orleans, and anything finer than this attractive Select piece is a rarity. The rich sun-gold and orange-gold surfaces offer surprisingly strong luster and little granularity. Well-defined at the centers with only scattered, wispy flaws. Current population figures include a number of resubmissions. Census: 20 in 63, 14 finer (3/08). (#7520)

Pretty Premium Gem 1853 Gold Dollar



- 3192 **1853 MS66 PCGS.** A frosty, thoroughly pleasing, and pretty Premium Gem of this available date, save for one complaint, a straight, hair-thin scrape that runs from the rim near 9 o'clock, through Liberty's lower neck and back to the rim at 5:30. While not readily visible without a loupe, it certainly appears to be a post-strike scrape, without which this wonderful piece might have graded MS67. Boldly struck throughout, and with enormous appeal despite the small distraction. Population: 24 in 66, 11 finer (3/08). (#7521)

- 3193 **1853-C—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** Variety 8-I. This sharp Charlotte Mint gold dollar has little if any wear, but the fields are cloudy from hairlines. A scant 11,515 pieces were struck. (#7522)

Elusive AU 1853-D Gold Dollar



- 3194 **1853-D AU50 NGC.** Variety 5-G, the only known dies for this low mintage Type One date. The Dahlonega Mint concentrated on half eagle production in 1853, despite the scarcity of silver coins in circulation. This is a green-gold example that has few marks and exhibits the usual moderate incompleteness of strike at the centers. (#7523)

- 3195 **1853-O MS61 NGC.** Satiny and lustrous with pleasingly deep copper-orange and lime-green coloration. Boldly struck with a few trivial marks on each side. (#7524)

- 3196 1854 Type One MS64 PCGS.** A meticulously struck representative of this final Type One gold dollar issue. Strongly lustrous with few marks. This near-Gem was coined with lightly clashed dies. (#7525)
- 3197 1854 Type One MS64 PCGS.** Peach and yellow-gold luster sweeps across this intricately struck near-Gem. Only a couple of minor grazes deny an even finer grade. Scarcer than the 1851 to 1853 Philadelphia issues, yet trades at a similar level. In a green label holder. (#7525)
- 3198 1854 Type One MS64 PCGS.** A wonderful Choice representative of this final-year Type One gold dollar issue, immensely lustrous with rich lavender and rose accents that grace yellow-gold surfaces. PCGS has graded 41 numerically finer pieces (3/08). (#7525)
- 3199 1854 Type Two AU58 PCGS.** An exceptionally attractive Type Two gold dollar. Much of the mint luster remains and each side displays rich reddish patina. Sharply struck in the centers with no weakness evident on the middle digits of the date. (#7531)
- 3200 1854 Type Two—Obverse Damage—NCS. Unc. Details.** This lustrous Type Two gold dollar has a smooth obverse field and an unabraded reverse, but the central obverse has a cluster of small bright marks. (#7531)
- 3201 1854 Type Two MS61 NGC.** Pleasingly detailed with soft, swirling luster. This unworn Type Two gold dollar has honey-gold surfaces that show a number of thin abrasions, accounting for the grade. (#7531)

Popular Type Two 1854 Gold Dollar MS62



- 3202 1854 Type Two MS62 PCGS.** A wonderful representative of the Longacre small Indian Head gold dollar, also known more generically at the Type Two gold dollar. This piece is highly lustrous with brilliant yellow mint frost and sharp design details. Vastly scarcer than the Type One motif. (#7531)
- 3203 1855 AU58 NGC.** A luminous, briefly circulated yellow-orange example of this popular Type Two gold dollar issue. Modestly abraded with just a hint of friction on the highest design elements. (#7532)
- 3204 1855 AU58 PCGS.** Delicate green-gold accents visit the straw-gold surfaces of this briefly circulated Type Two dollar. Excellent eye appeal for the grade and a strong candidate for the cost-conscious type collector. (#7532)
- 3205 1855 MS62 PCGS.** Deep butter-yellow surfaces show elements of violet and green in the fields. A well-defined and unworn representative of this ever-popular Type Two gold dollar issue. (#7532)
- 3206 1855-C—Ex-Jewelry, Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details.** Variety 9-K. A moderately worn lemon-gold survivor from the only Type Two Charlotte gold dollar issue. The unnaturally bright piece shows crimping at the margins, likely from a jewelry mount. (#7533)

Desirable AU55 1855-O Gold Dollar



- 3207 1855-O AU55 NGC.** As the last of the O-mint gold dollars and the only Type Two issue from that Louisiana facility, the 1855-O has an important place in the minds of Southern branch mint gold enthusiasts. This Choice AU piece, well-defined overall with flashy lemon-gold fields, shows just a hint of wear across the portrait. Highly appealing for the grade assigned. (#7535)

Near-Mint State 1855-O Gold Dollar



- 3208 1855-O AU58 PCGS.** Doug Winter, in his *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*, states of the 1855-O gold dollar: "It is moderately scarce in the lower AU grades and visually pleasing AU58 coins are not easy to locate." The current coin is an attractive near-Mint State example of the only O-mint gold dollar struck with the Type Two, Small Head Indian Princess design. Relatively well struck for the issue, save for some weakness in the central reverse. (#7535)

Attractive Near-Mint 1856-S Gold Dollar Breen-6045, Double S Mintmark



- 3209 1856-S Type Two AU58 NGC.** Breen-6045, Double S. The first S mintmark was punched too high and to the right. This is a popular and well produced issue that was the only Type II gold dollar produced in 1856. This piece is well struck with abrasion-free surfaces that show just a touch of highpoint wear and faint hairlines in the fields. (#7536)
- 3210 1856 Slanted 5 MS64 NGC.** A well-defined example of this Type Three gold dollar variant, subtly lustrous with satiny butter-yellow surfaces. Excellent eye appeal overall. Census: 72 in 64, 25 finer (2/08). (#7540)

Impressive 1856 Upright 5 Gold Dollar, MS65



- 3211 **1856 Upright 5 MS65 PCGS.** Two date varieties are recognized among the 1856 Type Three gold dollars, featuring an Upright 5 or a Slanted 5. The Upright 5 variety is considerably rarer, especially in Gem grades. This beauty has frosty yellow luster and sharp details on both sides, although the 5 in the date is typically weak. Population: 4 in 65, 0 finer (3/08). (#7541)

Important Near-Mint 1857-C Gold Dollar



- 3212 **1857-C AU58 NGC.** Variety 10-L, the only die pairing for the year. This is an attractive and unusually high-end representative of the penultimate Charlotte gold dollar issue, pleasingly detailed in the centers with rich gold-orange fields that show vibrant luster. Minimally marked overall with just a touch of friction on the highest design elements that precludes a finer designation. NGC has graded only eight Mint State pieces (3/08). (#7545)
- 3213 **1857-S—Damaged, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc. Details.** A well struck but lightly cleaned gold dollar with a smattering of tiny obverse field marks. A tiny mintage of 10,000 pieces confirms the rarity of this gold rush issue. (#7547)

Popular 1858-D Gold Dollar, AU58



- 3214 **1858-D AU58 NGC.** Variety 10-M. For collectors seeking at least one Dahlonega Mint Type Three gold dollar, the 1858-D issue is often a good choice. Garrett and Guth (2006) opine that the “quality of strike improved greatly on this issue compared with those struck at the Dahlonega Mint in 1857.” The current piece is eye-appealing in terms of coloration and luster, although strike weakness at RI in AMERICA and in the central date area is noted. Census: 37 in 58, 36 finer (3/08). (#7549)

Condition Rarity 1859-S Gold Dollar, MS62



- 3215 **1859-S MS62 PCGS.** In 1975, David Akers suggested that this issue is “possibly the most underrated date in high grade in the entire gold dollar series.” In 1988, Walter Breen commented succinctly “prohibitively rare Uncirculated.” And in 2006, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth wrote: “This date has long been overlooked for its true rarity. At the time of issue, the collecting of coins by mintmark was nonexistent. The small mintage was quickly circulated, with relatively few survivors. About Uncirculated examples of this date are seen with some regularity. The coins offered, however, are greatly underpriced at current levels, given the rarity of the issue. The most reasonable explanation for this is that there are fewer collectors of San Francisco Mint coinage than there are of the Southern mints.”

The common theme seems to be that this issue is an important condition rarity in the gold dollar series, a date that is seldom encountered in higher grades. The green-gold surfaces of this example are fully brilliant and highly lustrous. Some wispy hairlines limit the grade, and a few darker toning spots identify this piece among its peers. Population: 2 in 62, 4 finer (3/08). (#7554)

Important AU 1860-D Gold Dollar



- 3216 **1860-D AU50 PCGS.** Variety 12-P, the only variety for the year. With a mintage of only 1,566 pieces and a fraction of those coins surviving today, the 1860-D gold dollar has long been considered a branch mint rarity. Though the present piece shows typical softness at the margins (particularly at the U of UNITED), the centers are surprisingly well-defined. The strong luster of the lemon-gold fields, combined with the paucity of actual wear, gives this coin much better eye appeal than its AU50 grade would suggest. Housed in an early-generation PCGS holder. Population: 12 in 50, 36 finer (3/08). (#7556)

Outstanding Gem 1861 Gold Dollar



3217 1861 MS65 NGC. Exquisitely detailed with strong, satiny luster that enlivens the beautifully preserved butter-yellow surfaces. The 1861 gold dollar has a mintage of over half a million pieces, and with the onset of the Civil War, numerous survivors did not circulate. Still, few pieces have the combination of eye appeal and surface quality offered by this remarkable Gem. Census: 28 in 65, 9 finer (3/08). (#7558)

3218 1873 Open 3 MS63 PCGS. The lustrous yellow-gold surfaces of this Select gold dollar exhibit well struck design elements, and display some prooflike characteristics. Some minor handling marks define the grade. (#7573)

Lustrous Gem 1874 Gold Dollar



3219 1874 MS65 NGC. This yellow-gold Gem possesses sweeping luster, and is well struck except for the C in AMERICA. Both sides are splendidly void of visible marks. The paper dollar approached parity with gold coin in 1874, and the Treasury increased the production of gold dollars in anticipation of commercial demand that never arose. (#7575)

3220 1876 AU58 NGC. A touch of friction on the high points accounts for the grade of this attractive straw-gold dollar from the centennial year. Remarkably appealing otherwise with strong luster and few marks. (#7577)

3221 1878 MS62 NGC. A pleasingly detailed Mint State example of this low-mintage later gold dollar issue, softly lustrous with hints of orange against the yellow-gold of the surfaces. Elegantly appealing despite wispy flaws. Census: 35 in 62, 45 finer (2/08). (#7579)

Gorgeous MS66 1879 Gold Dollar



3222 1879 MS66 NGC. A prooflike example, although undesignated as such due to the age of the NGC holder. The radiant devices and glassy fields are virtually as struck. The 1879 has a tiny business strike mintage of 3,000 pieces, yet is surprisingly affordable in quality Mint State. Census: 28 in 66, 10 finer (2/08). (#7580)

Exhilarating 1881 Gold Dollar, MS68



3223 1881 MS68 NGC. As one should expect with a Superb Gem coin, the current piece is marvelously preserved and visually exhilarating. Thanks to the foresight of contemporary dealers and collectors, the 1881 gold dollar was saved in uncommonly high numbers. Although with a mintage of 7,620 pieces this issue hardly qualifies as common, regardless of grade. Blazing luster and delicate, peach-gold coloration combine with mark-free surfaces to define this stunning example. Census: 45 in 68, 3 finer (3/08). (#7582)

Magnificent MS68 1881 Gold Dollar



3224 1881 MS68 NGC. An exquisitely preserved and virtually flawless survivor of this popular issue, boldly impressed with swirling luster. The lemon-gold surfaces are pristine to the unaided eye. Despite a mintage of just 7,620 pieces, the 1881 gold dollar ranks among the most popular issues for type collectors seeking Superb Gems. NGC has graded three numerically finer pieces (3/08). (#7582)

Exuberant 1881 Gold Dollar, MS64 Prooflike



3225 1881 MS64 Prooflike NGC. Because of the small mintage of 7,600 business strikes, not only were many pieces saved at the time of issue (the writing was already "on the wall" presaging the end of the series), but most of those show deeply prooflike surfaces, such as the present example. A couple of tiny scrapes on Liberty's cheek account for the grade, but the exuberant field-device contrast and light yellow-gold surfaces provide tons of eye appeal. Census: 5 in 64 Prooflike, 8 finer (3/08). (#77582)

Delightful 1882 Gold Dollar, MS68



- 3226 **1882 MS68 NGC.** A thoroughly delightful late-series gold dollar that has it all, including bold luster and strike, prooflike surfaces (although not so noted on the NGC encapsulation), beautiful pinkish-gold coloration, and immense eye appeal. Savvy collectors of the 1880s collected many of these wonderful low-mintage pieces, earning a debt of gratitude from future generations of collectors. (#7583)

Prooflike MS66 1883 Gold Dollar



- 3227 **1883 MS66 Prooflike NGC.** The 83 in the date is lightly repunched south. As is the case with all post-1874 gold dollar dates, the 1883 has a low mintage. Only 10,800 business strikes and 207 proofs were struck. Fortunately for collectors, a portion of the production was set aside, presumably by well-connected Philadelphia dealers. This flashy Premium Gem is intricately struck and nearly unabraded. The honey-gold surfaces exude eye appeal. (#77584)

Beautiful MS66 1885 Gold Dollar



- 3228 **1885 MS66 PCGS.** Splendid peach-gold toning drapes this lustrous and unabraded Premium Gem. Well struck despite slight softness on the right-side reverse dentils. Only 11,100 pieces were struck, and a number of those were presumably used as love tokens, a fad of the era. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 28 in 66, 10 finer (2/08). (#7586)

Highly Lustrous 1886 Gold Dollar, MS66



- 3229 **1886 MS66 NGC.** A fair number of 1886 gold dollars are available through the MS64 grade level, but the population thins out above that. Swirling luster adorns yellow-gold surfaces that exhibit impressively struck devices. Well preserved, with a light alloy spot or two on each side, along with faint clash marks. Census: 16 in 66, 11 finer (3/08). (#7587)

Condition Scarcity 1887 Gold Dollar, MS66



- 3230 **1887 MS66 PCGS.** Despite its low mintage of 7,500 circulation strikes, the 1887 gold dollar is one of the most common issues for the type. At the MS66 level of preservation, however, it becomes somewhat more challenging. A beautiful mix of orange-gold and mint-green patina bathes its lustrous surfaces that exhibit a sharp strike. A few minor ticks likely preclude an even finer grade. Population: 55 in 66, 23 finer (3/08). (#7588)

- 3231 **1888 MS64 PCGS.** Rich orange and yellow-gold patina graces both sides of this near-Gem, and a solid strike emboldens the design elements. Kept from full Gem by a few minor handling marks. (#7589)

Exceptional MS67 ★ 1888 Gold Dollar



- 3232 **1888 MS67 ★ NGC.** Despite its meager mintage of 15,501 pieces, the 1888 gold dollar ranks as one of the more available issues for the series in most grades. As a Superb Gem, though, even this relatively available issue becomes scarce. This crisply struck and exquisitely preserved wheat-gold piece is strongly lustrous with bold reflectivity in the fields, and offers stellar visual appeal. It is the *only* MS67 1888 gold dollar awarded the Star designation by NGC, which has graded just three numerically finer examples (2/08). (#7589)

- 3233 **1888 MS63 Prooflike NGC.** The honey-gold surfaces of this captivating Select coin offer undeniable reflectivity and top-notch eye appeal. Well-defined with only a few wispy abrasions on each side. Census: 2 in 63 Prooflike, 11 finer (2/08). (#77589)

Opulent 1889 Gold Dollar, MS66



- 3234 1889 MS66 NGC. A charming Premium Gem representative of this popular final-year gold dollar issue, boldly impressed with powerful luster. The slightly satiny butter-yellow surfaces are magnificently preserved. This issue of under 30,000 pieces was saved in quantity, accounting for the impressive survival rate in better Mint State grades. (#7590)

Amazing Strike-Doubled 1889 Gold Dollar, MS66



- 3235 1889 MS66 PCGS. The last year of gold dollar mintage, represented by a delightful khaki-gold example with radiant luster and frosty surfaces. This coin shows bold strike doubling at the lower reverse, throughout the bow and lower wreath. Certified in an early small-size holder. (#7590)

Wonderful 1889 Gold Dollar, MS67



- 3236 1889 MS67 PCGS. A wonderful Superb Gem of this date, also showing bold strike doubling at the lower reverse. The lustrous surfaces show an interesting mix of hazel-gray and deep orange-red coloration, with no visible distractions on this final-year gold dollar issue. Certified in a green-label holder. (#7590)
- 3237 1889 MS64 Prooflike NGC. An intricately struck near-Gem that has the look of a proof, but it was struck from business dies, identified by prominent doubling on the base of the wreath. Minor hairlines are all that prevent an even higher grade. Census: 7 in 64 Prooflike, 13 finer (3/08). (#77590)

PROOF GOLD DOLLAR

Important Gem Proof 1883 Gold Dollar, Ex: Bass



- 3238 1883 PR65 PCGS. A gorgeous specimen from this popular later proof gold dollar issue, exquisitely detailed with intense mirrors and delicately contrasting devices. A primarily sun-gold and orange-gold piece that shows subtle aqua tints across parts of the reverse. An immensely appealing representative that boasts one of the most coveted pedigrees among gold enthusiasts. Population: 5 in 65, 6 finer (3/08).
Ex: Superior, April 1973, lot 84; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass III (Bowers and Merena), May 2000, lot 71. (#7633)

EARLY QUARTER EAGLE

Choice XF 1805 Two and a Half



- 3239 1805 XF45 ANACS. Breen-6121, BD-1, R.4. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/a. The rich orange fields contrast slightly with the apricot-gray devices and lime-tinted margins. The right reverse field has a couple of faint, slender abrasions. The upper reverse has minor adjustment marks, as made. (#7653)

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES

- 3240 1834 Classic AU50 NGC. Breen's Small Head variety, which has a slightly different hairstyle than its Large Head counterpart. This Classic two and a half has golden-brown remaining luster and light, even wear. The fields have a few faded thin marks. (#7692)

Elegant Near-Mint 1834 Classic Head Quarter Eagle



- 3241 1834 Classic AU58 NGC. Breen-6138, Small Head, R.1. The only Classic quarter eagle variety with a small valley between the first two curls on the top of Liberty's head. A pleasingly detailed piece overall, though Liberty's central hair shows slight softness. Vibrant yellow-gold surfaces show few marks and only a hint of friction. (#7692)

Attractive 1836 Script 8
Classic Head Quarter Eagle, MS62
Breen-6143, McCloskey-D



- 3242 1836 Script 8 MS62 PCGS. Head of 1835, Breen-6143, McCloskey-D, R.2. A scarcer date among Philadelphia Classic quarter eagles and one that is seldom located in the better grades of Uncirculated. The fields on this piece are semi-prooflike and the only area of striking weakness is on the curls over Liberty's ear and in the center of the reverse. An exceptionally attractive coin that appears even finer than the stated grade. (#7694)

Select Mint State 1836 Script 8 Quarter Eagle
Breen-6143, McCloskey-D



- 3243 1836 Script 8 MS63 NGC. Head of 1835, Breen-6143, McCloskey-D, R.2. Eight different die varieties have been identified of the 1836 quarter eagle, which is not surprising for a mintage of 547,836 pieces. If anything that number seems a bit low, assuming that there are no additional die marriages to be identified in the future. This piece is boldly struck, with typical weakness in the centers and a thick die crack from the upper left obverse rim through star 6 and well into Liberty's hair above the forehead. Lustrous and nicely preserved, with no distracting marks on either side. (#7694)

Notable 1836 Two and a Half MS62



- 3244 1836 Block 8 MS62 PCGS. Head of 1837, Breen-6144, McCloskey-C, R.2. A satiny orange-gold example that has razor-sharp borders and slight central softness. Smooth aside from a cluster of wispy marks beneath the TA in STATES. A small gray spot on the obverse at 12:30 is barely worthy of mention. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 23 in 62, 26 finer (3/08). (#97694)

Choice AU 1837 Quarter Eagle, McCloskey-B



- 3245 1837 AU55 NGC. McCloskey-B, R.2. As usual, the design elements are unevenly struck, and the hair detail above Liberty's forehead is especially soft on this example. The piece has a subdued appearance, with faint hairlines noted in the fields, but is actually rather attractive for the grade. There are no large marks, and the lime-green toning is complemented by copper-red luster remnants near the devices. (#7695)

Pretty AU58 1837 Quarter Eagle



- 3246 1837 AU58 NGC. McCloskey-B R.2. The pretty green-gold centers of both sides cede to deeper orange-gold near the rims. Much of the luster is still present, although minor high-point wear separates this piece from Mint State. From a small mintage of only 45,080 business strikes. Census: 46 in 58, 44 finer (3/08). (#7695)

Popular 1839-C Two and a Half AU55



- 3247 1839-C AU55 NGC. Recut 39, Winter 3-C, McCloskey-C, Breen-6150, R.3. An intermediate die state with cracks on the reverse but not the obverse. This bright straw-gold example lacks any evident marks across the minutely granular fields. The devices are precisely detailed aside from minor blending on the left shield border. (#7699)

- 3248 1839-D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. Winter 1-B, McCloskey-B, R.4. The scarcer of the two known die pairings for this introductory Dahlonega quarter eagle issue. A hairlined golden-tan example with noticeable luster and minor central striking incompleteness. A mere 13,674 pieces were struck. (#7700)

Bright 1839-O Quarter Eagle, AU58, McCloskey A



- 3249 1839-O AU58 PCGS. High Date, Wide Fraction, Breen-6152, McCloskey-A, R.3. Neither the 1 or the 2 touch the fraction bar. Bright yellow-gold surfaces possess ample luster, and exhibit well struck design elements. Both sides are quite clean for a coin that has seen light circulation. Population: 22 in 58, 22 finer (3/08). (#7701)

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

- 3250 1840 XF45 PCGS. The first-year 1840 will never be as famous as its legendary 1841 successor, but it is a scarce issue in its own right. Just 18,859 pieces were struck, and PCGS has certified only five examples as Mint State. This straw-gold example has smooth subdued surfaces and pleasing sharpness. Population: 11 in 45, 17 finer (2/08). (#7717)

AU50 1842-C Quarter Eagle With Planchet Lamination



- 3251 1842-C—Mint Error, Planchet Lamination Obverse—AU50 PCGS. Variety 3-B. A trough-shaped planchet lamination runs diagonally through Liberty's neck and back through the rear truncation near star 13, one that was obviously present before striking, since the bottom of Liberty's forecurl crosses the lamination without loss of detail. The surfaces are lustrous greenish-gold, with the usual strike softness seen on the eagle's left (facing) leg. An interesting C-mint gold coin error. (#7724)

Interesting AU Sharpness 1842-D Quarter Eagle



- 3252 1842-D—Reverse Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Variety 3-F. With just a fraction of the original mintage of 4,643 pieces surviving today, it is little wonder that Garrett and Guth described the 1842-D quarter eagle as "... a very scarce coin in any grade." This softly struck piece has bright yellow-gold surfaces from a past cleaning. The obverse displays pleasingly, though extensive scratches cross the eagle on the reverse. From *The Chippewa Valley Collection*. (#7725)
- 3253 1842-O XF40 NGC. Typically soft on some of the design points, with a pleasing overall appearance that includes peach-gold coloration and only mild wear on each side. A few wispy hairlines are noted in the fields, and a shallow planchet void is observed on the upper right reverse field area, northeast of the eagle's head. One of just 19,800 pieces produced. (#7726)
- 3254 1843 XF45 PCGS. A splendidly sharp tan-gold quarter eagle with few marks despite its brief stint in commerce. Glimpses of translucent residue are noted on the eagle and reverse rim. Much scarcer than implied by its mintage of 100,546 pieces. Population: 13 in 45, 33 finer (3/08). (#7727)

**Mint State 1843-C Quarter Eagle
Large Date, Plain 4**



3255 1843-C Large Date, Plain 4 MS61 PCGS. Variety 5-D. All four date digits are lightly repunched, and the mintmark is recut along its left border. A beautiful sun-gold Charlotte half eagle that boasts clean surfaces and an above average strike. Struck from widely rotated dies. Population: 3 in 61, 5 finer (3/08). (#7728)

3256 1843-O Small Date, Crosslet 4 AU53 NGC. Small Date, Crosslet 4. The more common of the two variants for this date (the other has a plain 4 in the date). This example is moderately worn with muted luster and light greenish coloration. The most common New Orleans Mint quarter eagle, and a good choice for type purposes. (#7731)

Pleasing Choice AU 1843-O Large Date Quarter Eagle



3257 1843-O Large Date, Plain 4 AU55 NGC. A briefly circulated piece that retains strong luster in the yellow-orange fields. The eagle's claws are a trifle soft, yet the central devices are well-defined otherwise, and the few wispy flaws present in the fields have little effect on the overall eye appeal. Overall, an attractive and high-end example of this underrated die variety. (#7732)

Rare 1844-C Quarter Eagle, AU Details



3258 1844-C—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Variety 6-E. A scarce issue in all grades with only 34 or so pieces estimated extant in both XF and AU grades. This piece has obviously been cleaned as seen from the unnaturally bright surfaces. The fields have a wavy texture also, and the striking details are soft, as usual, except on the head of Liberty. Deeper gray patina surrounds the devices. (#7735)

Rare AU58 1844-C Two and a Half



3259 1844-C AU58 NGC. Variety 6-E. The 1844-C is mainly found in lower grades, because it saw heavy circulation. By 1844, public confidence in Bechtler gold coins decreased, and a July 28, 1844 fire in the Charlotte Mint halted production until 1846. Pressure was placed on the already small mintage of 11,622 pieces, meaning that few high-grade coins survived. In fact, only 25 survivors have been certified at AU58 by both services combined, and a mere 16 examples finer. The present coin displays bright brass-gold surfaces that retain considerable luster. The design elements are well brought up, and marks are essentially limited to minor contact on the upper left obverse field. NGC Census: 12 in 58, 11 finer (3/08). (#7735)

Notable AU 1845-D Quarter Eagle



3260 1845-D AU50 NGC. Variety 6-I. This issue of 19,460 pieces experienced considerable attrition, and today, better examples prove challenging. Though the portrait and eagle show striking softness, the satiny yellow-gold surfaces retain considerable luster. Minimally marked overall, though an abrasion is noted on the cheek. (#7738)

3261 1846-O AU50 PCGS. A luminous gold-orange example of this popular O-mint quarter eagle issue, minimally marked with only light, even wear. The central devices show typical striking softness, particularly on the reverse, but the overall eye appeal is solid. (#7743)

3262 1846-O AU53 NGC. A scarcer O-mint issue in all grades and one that is very elusive any finer than Choice XF. Both sides are very softly struck, as usual for the issue. Evenly worn with a few small marks. (#7743)

Appealing 1846-O Quarter Eagle, AU58



3263 1846-O AU58 NGC. CAC. This scarce-date O-mint representative displays ample luster on the bright yellow-gold surfaces imbued with hints of light tan. The design elements are well struck, except for the usual weakness in the left (facing) leg. Refreshingly clean surfaces add to the coin's overall appeal. Census: 51 in 58, 24 finer (3/08). (#7743)

- 3264 1847 AU55 NGC.** A Choice AU representative of this scarce date. Sharply struck and unblemished with original golden-tan toning. Fewer than 30,000 pieces were struck. Census: 20 in 55, 57 finer (2/08). (#7744)
- 3265 1847 AU58 NGC.** Whispers of subtle luster appear at the margins of this briefly circulated quarter eagle. An excellent survivor from the pre-California Gold Rush era. Census: 37 in 58, 20 finer (2/08). (#7744)
- 3266 1847-O—Rotated Dies—AU55 NGC.** This lower mintage New Orleans quarter eagle is rotated approximately 165 degrees clockwise, which is close to medal turn. Attractive and unblemished. The 47 in the date is repunched north. (#7747)

Near-Mint State 1847-O Quarter Eagle



- 3267 1847-O AU58 NGC.** Doug Winter states that the 1847-O quarter eagles are “among the most poorly struck New Orleans gold coins.” While the current piece displays strike weakness on the central obverse details, it is relatively well struck in other areas. Peach-gold coloration and pleasing surfaces define this near-Mint State example. (#7747)

Elusive 1848-C Quarter Eagle XF45



- 3268 1848-C XF45 PCGS.** Variety 9-F. One of two obverses known, despite a stingy production of 16,788 pieces. This is an olive-yellow representative with noticeable remaining luster and the usual moderate inexactness of strike on the lower half of the eagle. Marks on Liberty's jaw, the eagle's left (facing) wing, and the lower left obverse field are noted, along with the faintly entered letters “Big” on the field near OF. (#7750)
- 3269 1849-C—Obverse Scratched—NCS. AU Details.** Variety 11-G. A green-gold example with generally smooth fields, but the portrait has two light vertical pinscratches and a pair of thin diagonal marks. Only 10,220 pieces were struck for this rare Charlotte issue. From *The Chippewa Valley Collection*. (#7753)

Desirable Near-Mint 1850-D Quarter Eagle



- 3270 1850-D AU58 PCGS.** Variety 13-M. An excellent representative from this mid-date Dahlonega quarter eagle issue, well struck with strongly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces that show occasional glints of sun-gold. Though light, wispy marks affect each side, the central devices show only a hint of friction. Though this issue appears on the numismatic market with some regularity, attractive examples come to auction far less frequently. Population: 13 in 58, 6 finer (3/08). (#7757)

Lustrous Near-Mint 1850-O Quarter Eagle



- 3271 1850-O AU58 NGC.** The central portions of this issue are notoriously poorly struck, and remaining luster must be used in grading, not strike. This piece retains nearly all of its original luster, even though both sides are quite soft in the centers; the obverse even appears somewhat “dished” at Liberty's cheek. The surfaces are fairly prooflike, with lovely orange-gold coloration. NGC has graded 16 pieces finer (3/08). (#7758)

1851-C Two and a Half AU58



- 3272 1851-C AU58 NGC.** Variety 13-G, the only known dies from the low mintage of 14,923 pieces. This straw-gold and olive Charlotte representative has noticeable luster. The strike is above average, since there are no areas of obvious weakness. The reverse field has faint marks above the olive branch and the eagle's neck, but the overall appearance is smooth. Census: 19 in 58, 13 finer (2/08). (#7760)
- 3273 1851-O AU55 NGC.** Breen-6214. The date is doubled to the southwest. This piece shows an obvious extra second 1 in the date, but not the obvious doubling on other digits described elsewhere. Somewhat muted with wispy field hairlines and light green-gold coloration. The eagle is softly struck. An attractive Choice AU example of this New Orleans Mint doubled date variety. (#7762)
- 3274 1852-O AU55 NGC.** Relatively clean and attractive for the grade, this Choice AU example also displays considerable luster and appealing yellow and green-gold toning. Wispy hairlines and a couple of trivial pinscratches limit the grade. (#7766)

3275 1852-O AU58 NGC. A scarce New Orleans Mint issue with a mintage of 140,000 pieces. Lower grade pieces are somewhat more available, but AU and Mint State coins are hard to find. This attractive example is boldly struck and minimally worn for the grade, with a few small marks and some faint hairlines noted on each side. (#7766)

3276 1853 MS64 NGC. Well struck for the issue with subtle, satiny luster. This Choice coin offers hints of violet against the otherwise yellow-gold surfaces. Census: 61 in 64, 10 finer (2/08). (#7767)

Impressive Gem 1854 Two and a Half



3277 1854 MS65 NGC. CAC. A magnificent Gem with olive-tinted margins and orange fields and devices. The reverse is essentially as struck, and patience is required to find the few inconsequential obverse grazes. Boldly brought up save for the eagle's left (facing) leg. Struck from clashed dies. Census: 8 in 65, 2 finer (3/08). (#7769)

3278 1854-D—Repaired, Whizzed—ANACS. AU50 Details. Variety 17-M. The field near the eagle has been extensively smoothed, and the obverse field is repaired behind the neck and between various stars. A few faint pinscratches are nonetheless concealed near devices. Whizzed to create a uniform glossy appearance. (#7771)

3279 1854-O AU58 NGC. A luminous and briefly circulated yellow-orange example of this populous O-mint quarter eagle issue, minimally marked with typical central softness. NGC has graded a mere 28 finer pieces (2/08). (#7772)

3280 1854-O AU58 PCGS. A pleasing near-Mint example with uniformly struck design elements. Yellow-gold surfaces display whispers of mint-green, and retain ample luster. Minimally abraded for a lightly circulated coin. Population: 22 in 58, 18 finer (3/08). (#7772)

3281 1856-S AU55 NGC. The yellow-gold fields of this Choice AU coin show plain, slightly diffuse mirrors. Crisply struck with only minor wear on the central devices. An attractive and important example of this challenging early S-mint quarter eagle issue. (#7781)

3282 1857-O AU53 NGC. A mix of apricot, light green, and yellow-gold patina is noted over both sides of this O-mint representative. Generally well defined, save for the usual softness on portions of the eagle. Some small contacts are visible, especially on the obverse. (#7784)

Desirable Choice AU 1858-C Quarter Eagle



3283 1858-C AU55 NGC. Variety 18-J. The 1858-C was the only branch mint quarter eagle issue for the year, and its popularity among Southern gold collectors is enduring. This pale lemon-gold and straw-gold example offers surprising radiance that emerges from modestly abraded, bright surfaces. Well-defined for the issue with small areas of light, yet distinct wear at Liberty's brow and on the eagle. One of only 9,056 pieces struck. (#7787)

Interesting Mint State 1858-C Quarter Eagle



3284 1858-C MS60 NGC. Variety 18-J. The only variety for the year. Despite its low mintage of 9,056 pieces, the 1858-C quarter eagle issue is available to collectors across most grades, even About Uncirculated. Still, Mint State examples are elusive and face added demand from branch mint gold type collectors. This lemon-gold and sun-gold example has crisply detailed devices and fully lustrous fields. Though a number of wispy abrasions affect each side, the overall eye appeal is better than the MS60 designation would suggest. Resubmissions affect the population listing. Census: 8 in 60, 30 finer (3/08). (#7787)

Choice 1859 Quarter Eagle Rare Type One Reverse



3285 1859 Old Reverse, Type One MS64 PCGS. Highly lustrous with strong central details beneath a coating of attractive reddish patina. The Old Reverse hub of the Liberty quarter eagle was introduced along with the type in 1840. This hub is identifiable by the close proximity of the lowest arrowhead to the CA in AMERICA and the closed talons on the eagle. Although replaced by a new reverse hub in 1859, the Old Reverse hub continued in use, albeit in a limited fashion, through 1861. Only a few dozen Mint State pieces survive of this long-overlooked variety and, at the MS64 level, it is among the finer examples known. Population: 3 in 64, 0 finer (3/08). (#97788)

- 3286 1860-C—Mount Removed, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Variety 19-J. A small mount was removed at 12:30, and left a recess within the denticles. Both sides are somewhat bright, and display many minute ticks from its stint as jewelry. From *The Chippewa Valley Collection*. (#7792)

Challenging 1860-C Two and a Half AU58



- 3287 1860-C AU58 NGC.** Variety 19-J. The 1860-C is the final Southern branch mint quarter eagle. Only 7,469 pieces were struck. This nicely struck yellow-gold example offers glistening luster and relatively few marks. As often seen with the 1860-C, the reverse field has a few shallow areas struck through grease. Census: 32 in 58, 12 finer (3/08). (#7792)
- 3288 1862 AU55 NGC.** A crisply struck example of this Civil War-era issue, luminous with deep yellow-gold surfaces that show undercurrents of green. Minimally marked with just a trace of rub on the devices. (#7796)

Elusive 1866 Quarter Eagle, Choice XF



- 3289 1866 XF45 PCGS.** Only 3,080 quarter eagles were coined at the Philadelphia Mint in 1866, at a time of great hoarding of precious metals. There was little desire among officials to produce quantities of coinage that would wind up in the melting pots. Those that remain in numismatic circulation today were probably acquired by collectors near the time of issue. This lovely piece has attractive light yellow color with a few minor blemishes that are expected for the grade. Population: 3 in 45, 11 finer (3/08). (#7803)

Scarce 1866 Quarter Eagle, AU58



- 3290 1866 AU58 NGC.** This is the finest grade most collectors can hope to obtain, for fewer than 10 coins have been certified in Mint State, some of which are likely resubmissions or crossovers. Peach-gold surfaces display luster in the recesses, and sharp detail is visible on the design elements. A few light marks are consistent with the grade level. Census: 6 in 58, 6 finer (3/08). (#7803)

- 3291 1867-S AU53 PCGS.** Pleasingly detailed for this challenging issue with light, even wear across the devices. Pale yellow-gold fields show scattered marks and surprisingly strong luster. Population: 2 in 53, 23 finer (3/08). (#7806)

Better-Date 1867-S Quarter Eagle, AU55



- 3292 1867-S AU55 PCGS.** This orange-gold better-date quarter eagle has well-struck borders and moderate softness of strike on the eagle's body. Perusal beneath a loupe fails to find mentionable marks, and the surfaces are dusky gold. A scant 28,000 pieces were struck. Population: 8 in 55, 15 finer (3/08). (#7806)
- 3293 1868 AU58 NGC.** Just a hint of friction on the design elements keeps this attractive coin from a Select grade. The subtly lustrous, slightly hazy green-gold surfaces show elements of butter-yellow. Census: 69 in 58, 20 finer (2/08). (#7807)
- 3294 1868-S AU58 NGC. CAC.** Orange and lime-green toning enriches this original near-Mint quarter eagle. Well struck save for a few dentils. Smooth save for a subdued mark above the right (facing) wing. Only 34,000 pieces were struck, few of which were set aside. Census: 67 in 58, 23 finer (3/08). (#7808)
- 3295 1869 AU53 NGC.** The 1869 has an impressively low mintage of only 5,925 business strikes, few of which have survived in the better, more collectible grades. This is a bright piece with significant remnants of original semiprooflikeness in the fields. Well struck, there are no obvious abrasions on either side. (#7809)
- 3296 1869-S AU58 NGC. CAC.** The San Francisco Mint struck double eagles nearly to the exclusion of the other gold denominations, and in 1869, that mint struck just 29,500 quarter eagles. This luminous orange-gold piece has pleasing detail overall and just a trace of high point friction. Census: 51 in 58, 16 finer (3/08). (#7810)
- 3297 1870-S AU58 NGC.** The pale straw-gold surfaces of this near-Mint example remain bright. Crisply struck and minimally marked with only a hint of friction on the highest design elements. Census: 21 in 58, 12 finer (3/08). (#7812)
- 3298 1871-S AU58 NGC.** This near-Mint example has a well-defined obverse, though on the reverse, the eagle's left (facing) leg shows softness. A still-lustrous yellow-gold piece that shows only a trace of friction. Census: 59 in 58, 29 finer (3/08). (#7814)
- 3299 1871-S AU58 NGC.** An attractive near-Mint survivor from this issue of just 22,000 pieces, well-defined with virtually intact luster in the bright lemon-gold fields. Minimally marked and attractive. Census: 59 in 58, 29 finer (3/08). (#7814)

Elusive 1872 Quarter Eagle, AU58



- 3300 **1872 AU58 NGC.** The 1872 quarter eagle, from a mintage of 3,000 business strikes, is difficult to locate in all grades. The apricot-gold surfaces of this near-Mint example displays luster in the recessed areas, and an attentive strike imparts strong definition to the design elements. Minute ticks are scattered over both sides. (#7815)
- 3301 **1872-S AU58 NGC.** This attractive near-Mint survivor is well struck overall. Minor highpoint wear and scattered, superficial field marks are noticeable on both sides. All things considered, a significantly above-average representative from this issue of only 18,000 pieces. Census: 41 in 58, 14 finer (3/08). (#7816)
- 3302 **1872-S AU58 NGC.** Pleasingly detailed with only light, scattered flaws, though a touch of friction at the highest areas of the design precludes a Mint State designation. Light yellow-gold surfaces offer ample luster and show only light marks. A planchet flaw is noted above the ES of STATES. (#7816)
- 3303 **1873-S AU58 PCGS.** Sharply struck with shining yellow-gold surfaces that show faint undercurrents of green. A minimally marked piece that shows only a touch of friction on the high points. Population: 14 in 58, 12 finer (3/08). (#7820)

Impressive 1876-S Quarter Eagle, MS62



- 3304 **1876-S MS62 PCGS.** An impressive Mint State 1876-S quarter eagle with lovely light yellow luster and sharp obverse and reverse design motifs, except for the eagle's left (facing) leg, a feature that is almost always weakly defined. PCGS has only certified 23 Mint State quarter eagles of the date, including eight Philadelphia Mint coins and 15 San Francisco Mint coins. Choices are few for the date collector or date and mintmark specialist. Population: 8 in 62, 4 finer (3/08). (#7825)
- 3305 **1877 AU58 NGC.** A lovely orange-gold example that has minor friction on the crisply struck devices. The surfaces are partially reflective, as expected for the tiny mintage of 1,652 pieces. Census: 36 in 58, 21 finer (3/08). (#7826)

Needle-Sharp Choice 1878-S Quarter Eagle



- 3306 **1878-S MS64 NGC.** An undeniably appealing representative from this often-challenging S-mint quarter eagle issue, gleaming yellow-gold with razor-sharp design elements. Mildly reflective fields betray only a few wispy luster grazes that preclude an even finer designation. NGC has certified a mere three finer examples (3/08). (#7829)
- 3307 **1884 MS61 NGC.** The pale straw-gold surfaces gleam with undeniable reflectivity on this sharply struck example. An unworn piece, though the surfaces show a number of wispy flaws. Census: 25 in 61, 26 finer (3/08). (#7836)

Conditionally Rare Gem 1888 Quarter Eagle



- 3308 **1888 MS65 PCGS.** This highly lustrous quarter eagle displays an effulgent, frosty sheen across both sides. The pleasing wheat-gold toning yields to copper-rose peripheral accents on each side. Softly struck in the centers, and on the eagle's right (facing) talons, but well preserved and free of any distracting marks or blemishes. "Gem Uncirculated coins of the date are quite rare," according to Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2006). Population: 12 in 65, 0 finer (3/08). (#7840)
- 3309 **1900 MS65 PCGS.** Sharply struck with satiny, swirling luster and amazing eye appeal. This Gem's reddish-orange surfaces show significant magenta accents in the fields. PCGS has graded 63 numerically finer pieces (2/08). (#7852)

Gleaming 1902 Quarter Eagle, MS66 Prooflike



- 3310 **1902 MS66 Prooflike NGC. CAC.** A gorgeous representative of this popular 20th century Liberty quarter eagle issue, boldly struck with gleaming, distinctly reflective yellow-gold surfaces that show subtle orange inflections. Beautifully preserved with undeniable eye appeal. The single finest of just six Prooflike pieces certified by NGC (3/08). (#77854)

- 3311 **1906 MS65 PCGS.** Dazzling luster exudes from peach-gold surfaces imbued with hints of light green, and a powerful strike imparts strong definition to the design elements. Some marks on Liberty's cheek preclude an even finer grade. (#7858)
- 3312 **1907 MS64 PCGS.** Dazzling luster issues from yellow-gold and mint-green surfaces, and an attentive strike sharpens the design elements. A few minor handling marks are not bothersome. (#7859)
- 3313 **1907—Minor Lamination—MS64 PCGS.** This solidly struck near-Gem has shining butter-yellow surfaces and bold detail. Highly appealing. A small if relatively deep lamination (as made) is seen on the right obverse field. (#7859)

Handsome 1907 Quarter Eagle, MS67 ★



- 3314 **1907 MS67 ★ NGC.** This is one of those wonderful late-series common-date Liberty Head quarter eagles that occasionally surfaces, with absolutely stunning luster, a bold strike, and gorgeous coloration. NGC was dead-right in awarding the Star to this handsome piece, with pristine apricot-gold and hazel coloration alternating over the splendid, distraction-free surfaces. (#7859)

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

Wonderful 1887 Quarter Eagle, PR64 Deep Cameo



- 3315 **1887 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Though the 1887 proof quarter eagle issue boasts a mintage of 122 pieces, most of those pieces either went unsold or were lost to time. Garrett and Guth estimate that fewer than half of the original production survives today, with "... probably only 40 to 50 coins remaining."
- This outstanding Choice piece offers sharply detailed, richly frosted devices that contrast beautifully with the fathomless lemon-gold mirrors. Though a few wispy flaws in the fields preclude Gem status, these foibles have little effect on the overall visual appeal. Population: 1 in 64 Deep Cameo, 4 finer (3/08). (#97913)

**Appealing 1897 Quarter Eagle
PR62 Deep Cameo**



- 3316 **1897 PR62 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The mint struck 136 proof quarter eagles in 1897. Rich apricot-gold patina imbued with wisps of mint-green adheres to the Deep Cameo surfaces, and a powerful strike lends exquisite definition to the design features. Some light hairlines in the fields preclude a higher numerical grade. Very pleasing eye appeal. (#97923)

Lovely PR62 1900 Quarter Eagle



- 3317 1900 PR62 PCGS. The base of the 1 is lightly repunched on this attractive proof gold type coin. A die line beneath the base of the T in LIBERTY provides a secondary diagnostic. The canary-gold fields are smooth for the PR62 grade, and the penetrating strike is unimprovable. Certified in an old green label holder. (#7926)

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

- 3318 1908 MS62 NGC. Satiny luster and appealing wheat-gold toning are attributes of this first-year Indian Head quarter eagle. Boldly struck with deep clash marks on the Indian's throat from the eagle. A few random pinscratches limit the grade. (#7939)
- 3319 1908 MS64 NGC. This sharply struck and somewhat matte-like near-Gem has medium green-gold toning and a gorgeously preserved obverse. The reverse shows only a couple of faint luster grazes. (#7939)
- 3320 1908 MS64 NGC. A well struck and attractive lemon-gold near-Gem, minimally marked on the obverse. Though a few light abrasions are present on the reverse, this coin displays beautifully. (#7939)
- 3321 1908 MS64 PCGS. Bright luster adorns the peach-gold surfaces of this near-Gem quarter eagle, and an attentive strike leaves strong definition on the design features, save for the usual softness on the eagle's shoulder. A few minor handling marks in the raised, exposed fields precludes Gem status. (#7939)

Lustrous MS65 1908 Indian Quarter Eagle



- 3322 1908 MS65 NGC. This is a piece that should be carefully examined by the date or type collector. The surfaces are unusually clean and present above-average luster characteristics. Sharply defined except, of course, at the top of the eagle's wing, as always with this date. Pleasing reddish-tinted patina on each side. (#7939)
- 3323 1909 MS64 NGC. Traces of light-green tint the apricot-gold surfaces of this near-Gem quarter eagle, and a solid strike brings out excellent detail on the design elements. Some minor handling marks define the grade. (#7940)
- 3324 1910 MS63 NGC. Soft, elegant luster characterizes this Select coin, yellow-orange on the obverse with hints of green-gold near the eagle's head. Well-defined with only a few faint abrasions that account for the grade. (#7941)

Key Date 1911-D Two and a Half



- 3325 1911-D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Light wear on the cheekbone and eagle's shoulder confirms brief circulation, and both sides are faintly hairlined. This key date quarter eagle has a faded scratch from star 1 to the cheek. The mintmark has low relief but is nonetheless distinct. (#7943)

AU Details 1911-D Two and a Half



- 3326 1911-D—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. A slightly bright mustard-gold key date quarter eagle with substantial eye appeal given its light circulation. The reverse has a couple of inconspicuous slender marks, and the cheekbone and the eagle's shoulder display minor wear. The mintmark is low relief but fully outlined. (#7943)

AU50 Details 1911-D Two and a Half



- 3327 1911-D —Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU50 Details. After the 1911-D, the next lowest mintage of Indian quarter eagles is the 1914. Even so, more than four times as many 1914 two and a halves were struck than their 1911-D counterparts. The current piece is attractive despite the NCS designation. A circular mark which starts at star 5 and travels counterclockwise to star 12 is noted on the obverse. (#7943)
- 3328 1911-D—Ex-Jewelry—ANACS. AU55 Details. Uncommonly well-defined with brassy lemon-gold surfaces. Slight crimping at the reverse margins and an unusually high proportion of obverse abrasions compared to the flaws of the reverse suggest that this coin once was mounted in jewelry. (#7943)

Choice AU 1911-D Quarter Eagle—The Key Date



- 3329 1911-D AU55 NGC.** A picture-perfect Choice AU specimen, with beautiful gold coloration, pleasing luster, and relatively mark-free surfaces. A touch of rub on the high points is the grade-limiting factor for this boldly impressed key date quarter eagle, although the mintmark is notably weak, as sometimes seen on this issue. Given the significant price increase between AU55 and MS60 examples, this piece is sure to elicit attention when it crosses the auction block. (#7943)

Captivating Choice AU 1911-D Quarter Eagle



- 3330 1911-D AU55 PCGS.** The unending popularity of the 1911-D quarter eagle is easy to explain; a tiny mintage compared to the rest of the series, combined with high demand from date collectors, yields strong prices across all grades. This lovely piece, though briefly circulated, retains the strong detail and ample luster of an even finer coin. Vivid butter-yellow surfaces gain subtle peach accents near the margins. (#7943)

Series-Key 1911-D Quarter, Uncirculated Details



- 3331 1911-D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc Details.** A well-defined example of this ever-popular Indian quarter eagle issue that sports a bold mintmark on the reverse. The yellow-orange surfaces show subdued luster from a past cleaning, yet the coin remains fundamentally pleasing. Few abrasions appear on the portrait or in the fields. (#7943)
- 3332 1911-D Weak D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** The yellow-orange surfaces of this lightly circulate Weak D piece have a peculiar gloss, and a long, thin abrasion is noted below the Indian's chin. Still, a representative of this ever-popular quarter eagle key date. (#7954)
- 3333 1912 MS63 NGC.** Well-defined for the issue with luminous lemon-gold surfaces. The fields are carefully preserved aside from a handful of wispy abrasions, and the devices are similarly clean. (#7944)

Terrific MS64 1914 Quarter Eagle



- 3334 1914 MS64 NGC.** A decisively struck near-Gem with uncommonly vibrant luster for this low-mintage issue. The light lemon-gold of the obverse cedes to slightly deeper yellow-orange shadings on the reverse. Choice examples are elusive, and anything finer is scarce. NGC has graded a mere 39 numerically finer representatives (3/08). (#7946)
- 3335 1915 MS64 NGC.** A rich orange-gold near-Gem example of this desirable Indian quarter eagle issue, well-defined and pleasingly preserved for the grade assigned. A touch of magenta appears in the field over the eagle's back. (#7948)
- 3336 1915 MS64 PCGS.** Lustrous surfaces show through tan-gold patina on this sharply struck near-Gem. A couple of light handling marks are noted on each side.. (#7948)
- 3337 1925-D MS64 NGC.** A subtly lustrous Choice example from the first of the Roaring Twenties quarter eagle issues, well struck and pleasingly preserved. The yellow-gold of the obverse cedes to yellow-orange and rose shadings on the reverse. (#7949)
- 3338 1925-D MS64 PCGS.** Splashes of mint-green visit the peach-gold surfaces of this sharply struck near-Gem quarter eagle that possesses attractive luster. A few grade-defining handling marks occur in the fields. (#7949)

Gem 1925-D Quarter Eagle With a Reverse Die Break



- 3339 1925-D—Reverse Die Break—MS65 NGC.** A prominent cud occupies the reverse border between 5 and 6 o'clock, fully consuming the AR in DOLLARS and partly consuming the LL and S. The letters are still visible despite the cud, which confirms it is a retained die break. Sharply struck and unmarked with a trivial alloy spot beneath the eye. The final Denver Mint quarter eagle issue. (#7949)
- 3340 1926 MS64 PCGS.** Well struck for the type, particularly on the headdress. Orange-gold and pale green toning confirms the originality. Thorough evaluation with a lens locates only faint marks. Housed in a green label holder. (#7950)

Gem 1928 Quarter Eagle



- 3341 **1928 MS65 PCGS.** Original peach and khaki-gold toning adorns this satiny and carefully preserved Gem. Only the extremity of the lowest headdress feather shows any incompleteness of strike. Certified in a green label holder. As of (2/08), PCGS has graded just 10 pieces finer. (#7952)
- 3342 **1929 MS63 PCGS.** A charming orange-gold type coin with generally smooth fields and only minor striking incompleteness within the lower feathers of the headdress. Housed in a green label holder. (#7953)
- 3343 **1929 MS64 NGC.** A pleasing near-Gem issue with only a few minute marks that account for the grade. Nicely struck throughout. (#7953)

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

- 3344 **1854 AU50 ANACS.** The smooth, essentially unabraded appearance of this AU example gives it better-than-average eye appeal for the grade. Well struck and slightly worn on Liberty's hair detail, with only trivial nicks and the faintest of hairlines noted on either side. First year of issue and always a popular date with collectors. (#7969)
- 3345 **1854—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** This first year example is unnaturally prooflike, but substantial luster remains. DOLLARS in small letters is isolated only to the 1854-dated issues. (#7969)
- 3346 **1854 AU53 NGC.** Light, even wear visits the high points of this still-lustrous first-year representative. Well struck with only occasional marks in the lovely yellow-orange fields. (#7969)
- 3347 **1854 AU53 PCGS.** A shining, lightly circulated representative of this first-year odd-denomination issue, well struck with ample remaining luster in the canary-gold fields. Few marks for the grade assigned. (#7969)

Lustrous Near-Mint 1854 Three Dollar Gold



- 3348 **1854 AU58 NGC.** Among the three most common dates of the three dollar gold series, the 1854 is popular as the earliest collectible type piece. This example still boasts most of its luster over the yellow-gold surfaces that show only light abrasions consistent with the near-Mint State grade. (#7969)

Pleasing 1854 Three Dollar, AU58



- 3349 **1854 AU58 PCGS.** This near-Mint three dollar possesses considerable luster on its brass-gold surfaces, and a solid strike results in strong definition on the design elements. The few minute marks located on the neck and in the central reverse field do not detract from the coin's overall appeal. (#7969)

Uncirculated 1854 Three Dollar Gold Piece



- 3350 **1854 MS61 PCGS.** This lustrous gold type coin has rich orange toning, and is clean for the grade aside from moderate contact on the left-side cotton leaves. The introductory 1854 is popular as a single-year type, since DOLLARS is in much larger letters on the 1855 and later dates. (#7969)

Choice XF 1854-O Three Dollar



- 3351 **1854-O XF45 PCGS.** The 1854-O is necessary for a New Orleans gold type set, but the low mintage of 24,000 pieces makes examples scarcer than the demand. The present straw-gold piece is devoid of consequential abrasions. Minor mint-made strike-throughs on the reverse center and the final A in AMERICA are usual for the issue. (#7971)
- 3352 **1854-O—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** This New Orleans example has only minor wear, but the surfaces are dull. The obverse border displays faint pinscratches, and the lower left obverse has numeral small marks. (#7971)

Desirable 1855-S Three, XF45



- 3353 1855-S XF45 PCGS.** Housed in a green label PCGS holder, this attractive three dollar piece has slightly reflective green-gold surfaces with splashes of darker patina and hints of rose toning. A low mintage issue, examples are difficult to locate, regardless of grade. Population: 25 in 45, 26 finer (3/08). (#7973)

Pleasing 1855-S Three Dollar, AU53



- 3354 1855-S AU53 PCGS.** One of only 6,600 S-mint three dollar gold pieces struck in 1855, this piece represents a fortuitous buying opportunity for both the collector and investor. It is believed that less than five specimens exist in Uncirculated condition, although an occasional AU example will cross the auction block. The current coin has a pleasing strike and attractive surfaces, with the grade being defined by the limited amount of time this piece spent in circulation. (#7973)

- 3355 1856 AU50 PCGS.** Deep orange-gold surfaces are the rule, though splashes of straw and lavender visit each side. Minimally marked with significant luster despite its brief time in circulation. (#7974)

- 3356 1856—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** The surfaces appear unabraded and there is barely any indication of wear, but the luster is greatly diminished and the surfaces are slightly glossy. (#7974)

- 3357 1856-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Medium S. A somewhat glossy but unblemished example of this popular S-mint issue. Luster outlines the legends and devices. (#7975)

- 3358 1856-S XF45 NGC.** Medium S. This San Francisco representative displays luster within LIBERTY and selected other design recesses. Each side has one or two subdued marks, none of which are offensive. (#7975)

Bright 1856-S Three Dollar, AU58



- 3359 1856-S AU58 PCGS.** Medium S. Both sides yield brassy-gold patina, and retain a generous amount of luster, and a solid strike leaves sharp detail on the design features, except for slight wear on the highpoints. We note some light circulation marks, especially on the obverse. Population: 23 in 58, 10 finer (3/08). (#7975)

- 3360 1857 AU55 NGC.** Just a hint of wear is evident on the highest parts of the portrait. A softly struck mustard-gold piece, struck from an obverse die with missing upper left serifs on the I's of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. (#7976)

Attractive XF40 1857-S Three



- 3361 1857-S XF40 PCGS.** This date is scarce in any grade. The mintage of 14,000 only tells part of the story, as nearly every one of these entered circulation, and most were lost due to export, melting, or general attrition. Both sides have lovely deep yellow luster with traces of green color. Minor scratches and abrasions are evident on each side, especially on the reverse. In an older green-label PCGS holder. Only 17 examples are PCGS certified at this grade level. (#7977)

AU 1857-S Three Dollar



- 3362 1857-S AU50 PCGS.** S-mint three dollar pieces are scarce, and the 1857-S is seen less often than its 1856-S predecessor. Mintages were low to begin with, and there were no gold rush numismatists to set examples aside. Luster glimmers from protected areas, and a couple of thin obverse field marks are too faint to merit more than passing mention. Population: 19 in 50, 26 finer (2/08). (#7977)

AU Details 1858 Three Dollar



- 3363 1858—Polished—NCS. AU Details.** Philadelphia mintages of three dollar pieces dropped steadily after 1854, until only 2,133 examples were struck in 1858. For the first time in the series, no branch mint issues were coined, which makes the 1858 necessary for a date set. This is a moderately bright and slightly glossy representative with distributed small marks and substantial subdued mint luster. (#7978)

- 3364 1860 AU53 ANACS.** Despite light wear on the highest parts of this design, this lemon-gold three dollar gold piece retains significant luster, particularly at the margins. An attractive survivor from an issue of just 7,000 coins.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#7980)

Scarce 1860-S Three Dollar AU53



- 3365 1860-S AU53 PCGS.** Orange and green-gold toning attests to the charm of this San Francisco three dollar. There are no marks worthy of mention aside from nearly imperceptible hairlines, and much of the high point blending is due to the branch mint strike. Only 7,000 pieces were struck. Population: 9 in 53, 15 finer (3/08). (#7981)

Near-Mint 1861 Three Dollar



- 3366 1861 AU58 PCGS.** Just a trace of highpoint rub is evident on this exceptional piece. Both sides are rich honey-gold and highly lustrous with reflective fields. Splashes of lighter lemon-yellow can be seen at the central obverse and reverse. An impressive example of a scarce, low-mintage issue. Population: 14 in 58, 48 finer (3/08). (#7982)

Difficult 1862 Three Dollar Gold, MS61



- 3367 1862 MS61 NGC.** With its low mintage of just 5,750 pieces, this issue is elusive in all grades. In Mint State, it is in high demand and infrequently seen. The die striations that are seen in the fields give this piece two distinct looks that shift as the piece is rotated. Marks are surprisingly inconsequential for the MS61 level. Census: 15 in 61, 28 finer (2/08). (#7983)

- 3368 1863—Mount Removed—NCS. XF Details.** A somewhat bright example with several pinscratches on the lower obverse. The edge, viewed from the reverse rim, appears discolored and lightly bruised in places. Only 5,039 pieces were struck for this difficult Civil War three dollar issue. (#7984)

Rare Near-Mint 1863 Three Dollar



- 3369 1863 AU58 NGC.** This rare Civil War date has a scant production of 5,000 pieces, excluding the 39 proofs. Collector interest at the time was minimal, given the great national conflict that dominated commerce and politics. This example has only faint wear on the wreath and Liberty's hair. Marks are minimal for the grade. Struck from prominently clashed dies. (#7984)

Beautiful Near-Mint State 1868 Three Dollar



- 3370 1868 AU58 NGC.** A beautiful survivor of this low mintage three dollar issue. Light discoloration on the high points confirms the AU58 grade of this piece, although there are no distracting flaws which merit individual mention. Pristine original surfaces are observed in the protected areas of the design elements. Overall, this is an attractive orange-gold example that is well struck. (#7989)

- 3371 1869 AU53 PCGS.** Sun-gold luster outlines the legends and device recesses. The fields display a few thin marks. A mere 2,500 pieces fell from the dies, and unlike later dates, relatively few were set aside. (#7990)

- 3372 1870—Rim Filed—ANACS. AU55 Details. No evidence of rim filing is visible, although the rim is partially concealed by the encapsulation. Light wear is noted on the forehead, above the ear, and on the shoulder curl. The yellow-gold fields lack relevant marks. (#7991)

Vibrant Choice AU 1870 Three Dollar Gold



- 3373 1870 AU55 NGC. Despite a touch of light wear across the well-defined central devices, this attractive yellow-gold piece retains strong luster, particularly at the margins. Minimally marked and modestly reflective, as usual for this mid-date issue of just 3,500 pieces. An interesting candidate for the series enthusiast. (#7991)

1871 Three Dollar Gold, AU55



- 3374 1871 AU55 PCGS. A lovely Choice AU specimen. Straw-gold surfaces and ample luster, considering the assigned grade, define this piece, which is a survivor from a mintage of only 1,300 1871 three dollar gold pieces. A small planchet disturbance is noted in the right reverse field, although it does not affect the grade or eye appeal of this pleasing coin. Population: 23 in 55, 76 finer (3/08). (#7993)

Luminous 1871 Three Dollar, MS62



- 3375 1871 MS62 PCGS. Any Uncirculated three dollar gold piece is eagerly pursued, but the 1871 should not be confused with common dates such as the 1874 or 1878. The mintage for the 1871 is just 1,300 pieces, plus an additional 30 proofs. The present luminous apricot-gold example shows minor striking bluntness on the wreath bow and the 8 in the date, but most of the design is bold. Clean for the grade aside from a single tick on the cheek. Population: 22 in 62, 21 finer (3/08). (#7993)

- 3376 1872—Scratched—ANACS. AU Details, Net AU50. Although easily missed at first glance, vertical marks on the left obverse field emerge when the piece is rotated beneath a light. Flashy luster dominates protected areas. A scant 2,000 pieces were struck, and all survivors are desirable. (#7994)

1873 Closed 3 Three Dollar, AU Details



- 3377 1873 Closed 3—Cleaned—ANACS. AU Details, Net XF45. The new preferred terminology in some numismatic quarters is “Close 3” rather than “Closed 3,” since the numeral is still open, while “closer” than on the Open 3. This piece is lightly hairlined and overbright, but still attractive, with pinkish-gold and mauve around the devices. (#7995)

- 3378 1874 AU50 ANACS. Luster fills the legends and plumes of this undipped gold type coin. The hair and wreath show light wear, but the fields and devices lack noticeable abrasions. (#7998)

- 3379 1874—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. The left obverse field displays faint hairlines, but this partly lustrous example limits wear mostly to Liberty’s hair and the highpoints of the wreath. (#7998)

Near-Mint State 1874 Three Dollar



- 3380 1874 AU58 NGC. This near-Mint State three dollar is the perfect candidate for a quality type set. Although the date is available in AU and finer, not all examples have the same level of eye appeal for the assigned grade. The current coin displays lovely red-gold coloration and patinated, lustrous surfaces. (#7998)

- 3381 1878—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details. The first 8 is recut, and the right-side cotton leaves are die doubled. A lightly cleaned example with minor wear on Liberty’s eyebrow and hair. A few wispy field marks are of little import. (#8000)

- 3382 1878 AU58 NGC. Only a hint of friction on the highest parts of the design keeps this lovely wheat-gold piece from a Mint State designation. Well struck with subtle, swirling luster. (#8000)

- 3383 1878 AU58 PCGS. Bright yellow-gold and reddish-tan surfaces retain generous luster, and reveal a minimum of marks. Well struck, except for the usual softness on the bowknot. (#8000)

- 3384 1878 AU58 NGC. This subtly lustrous near-Mint coin shows just a touch of rub at Liberty’s brow and the ears of corn in the wreath. Well struck overall, though softness is noted at the bow. (#8000)

- 3385 1878 MS61 ANACS. Well struck with powerful, swirling luster and particularly fine radiance at the margins. This yellow-gold piece would make an excellent addition to a classic gold type collection. (#8000)

Well-Struck 1878 Three Dollar MS62



- 3386 1878 MS62 NGC. This nicely struck gold type coin has good luster and medium canary-gold toning. A thin mark above the date and a cluster of fine marks near the chin will be missed by many observers. Mintages of three dollar pieces rose in 1878 in anticipation of demand from those wishing to convert paper money to gold. Certified in a former generation holder. (#8000)

Popular 1878 Three Dollar MS62



- 3387 1878 MS62 NGC. This canary-gold representative has ample luster, and field marks are limited to minor contact beneath the date. The high points show slight blending of detail, but the eye appeal is undeniable. The 1878 is always available for a price, but demand from gold type set collectors remains insatiable. (#8000)

Lovely 1878 Three Dollar, MS62



- 3388 1878 MS62 PCGS. A plentiful date, and one of three issues that are most often selected for type collections, along with 1854 and 1874. Lustrous surfaces exhibit a mixture of lemon-yellow and light olive, with just a few of the usual abrasions encountered at the grade. A lovely representative of the date and denomination. (#8000)

Charming 1878 Three Dollar, MS62



- 3389 1878 MS62 PCGS. The allure of the three common dates of three dollar gold—1854, 1874, 1878—has only increased as the precious metals have shone brighter in recent months. This charming example of the last boasts lustrous yellow-gold interiors with amber-gold rims. A straight scrape on Liberty's cheek and a couple of faint field abrasions before the U in UNITED determine the grade. (#8000)

Flashy Select Mint State 1878 Three Dollar Gold



- 3390 1878 MS63 PCGS. Blazing mint frost gives this piece an extremely flashy appearance. The design details are well struck, and the coloration is an appealing mixture of apricot, burnt-orange, and lime-green. Few Select Mint State examples of any issue can match the eye appeal of this lightly abraded specimen. (#8000)

Impressive Near-Gem 1878 Three Dollar



- 3391 1878 MS64 PCGS. Impressive mint frost glows over the surfaces of this nicely preserved near-Gem example. The light-orange coloration is imbued with delicate accents of rose on both obverse and reverse. A couple of faint pinscratches and shallow luster grazes limit the grade. This issue is the most common of the three dollar gold series, and is favored for type purposes. (#8000)

Gorgeous Choice 1878 Three Dollar Gold



- 3392 1878 MS64 PCGS.** A wonderfully appealing representative of this popular type issue, well-defined with strong, swirling luster that graces wonderfully well-preserved fields. If not for a pair of small ticks on the portrait, this lovely near-Gem could lay claim to an even finer grade. Though the 1878 three dollar gold is available for a price in Mint State grades, attractive examples can prove elusive. (#8000)

Eye-Appealing 1879 Three Dollar, MS64



- 3393 1879 MS64 PCGS.** A near-Gem survivor from a minuscule mintage of only 3,000 coins. Garrett-Guth (2006) explain in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* that "collectors and dealers were responsible for preserving a high percentage of the mintage, and mini-hoards were dispersed slowly throughout the first half of the 20th century." The pleasantly clean fields and bold strike of this piece are of the quality typically seen on coins of a higher grade. (#8001)

Prooflike 1880 Three Dollar Gold



- 3394 1880 MS63 NGC.** Although undesignated on the old-style NGC encapsulation, the surfaces demonstrate considerable prooflikeness on both sides, with rich orange-gold coloration prominent in the reflective fields, and well-frosted devices throughout. A better but far from impossible date within this challenging series, with a low mintage (1,000 coins) but a high survival rate. Census: 20 in 63, 65 finer (3/08). (#8002)

Attractive 1882 Three Dollar, AU58



- 3395 1882 AU58 NGC.** The 1882 three dollar comes with a low mintage of 1,500 business strikes, yet displays a fair number of survivors. Ample luster is visible on the peach-gold surfaces of this AU58 example, and the design features exhibit excellent detail. Both sides are quite clean for a coin that has seen some limited circulation. (#8004)

EARLY HALF EAGLES

Elusive AU 1800 Half Eagle, BD-5



- 3396 1800 AU50 ANACS.** Breen-6438, BD-5, High R.3. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b with several interesting reverse die cracks. The portrait displays light wear, but luster shimmers from protected areas, and there are no consequential marks. One of only a handful of known early gold die marriages absent from the ANA Museum exhibit of the Bass collection. (#8082)

Desirable Prooflike AU Details 1804 Half Eagle Small 8 Over Large 8, BD-7



- 3397 1804 Small 8 Over Large 8—Obverse Scratched—NCS. AU Details.** Breen-6442, BD-7, R.4. Both sides are clashed, similar to Bass-Dannreuther b-b, but no reverse die cracks are visible. Although undesignated as such, this is a prooflike example with only a trace of friction on Liberty's cap. The left obverse has four hair-thin pinscratches, but one is faint and another is concealed within the cap. Their overall impact is relatively small, and the present half eagle remains a desirable representative of the Heraldic Eagle type. (#8086)

1805 Capped Bust Half Eagle, AU55 Details



- 3398** 1805—Ex-Jewelry, Damaged, Polished—ANACS. AU55 Details. Close Date, Breen-6445, BD-1, High R.3. The 1805 half eagles had an impressively low mintage, by modern standards, of just 33,183 pieces. It is considered to be a relatively common date, however, by the standards of this typically scarce series, and is recommended to type collectors. This coin has suffered from some harsh treatment, but retains excellent design details throughout and is actually a rather attractive piece overall. Firsthand inspection is recommended. (#8088)

Affordable XF Details 1806 Half Eagle
Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6



- 3399** 1806 Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars—Repaired, Rims Filed, Whizzed—ANACS. XF40 Details. Breen-6448, BD-6, R.2. The obverse field has been smoothed near the profile and behind the curls. Both sides are evenly whizzed, and the reverse rim may be filed near 3 o'clock. Nonetheless, a lightly circulated and affordable example of the Heraldic Eagle type. (#8089)

Collectible BD-6 1806 Half Eagle, AU50 Details



- 3400** 1806 Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars—Cleaned—NCS. AU50 Details. Breen-6448, BD-6, R.2. The last of the six 1806 half eagle varieties struck and the most available die marriage. The well struck example offered here has been lightly cleaned, yet has a pleasing appearance. Light adjustment marks on the reverse are noted on the shield and right rim. (#8089)

AU Details 1806 Round Top 6 Five, BD-6



- 3401** 1806 Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars—Graffiti—NCS. AU Details. Breen-6448, BD-6, R.2. The obverse fields have "36" etched into one side, with "643" in the other, and "13" on the Liberty cap. The scratching, while sufficient to move metal, is thin and not easily distinguished without a loupe. The coin otherwise retains a goodly amount of its original luster, and is a still appealing example of this, the most available of the Draped Bust, Large Eagle five dollar coins. (#8089)

XF45 Details 1806 Pointed Top 6 Five Dollar, BD-1



- 3402** 1806 Pointed Top 6, 8x5 Stars—Repaired, Whizzed—ANACS. XF45 Details. Breen-6445, BD-1, R.4. Stars 1 and 2 touch on the obverse, and on the reverse all the T's in the legends are hobbled, lacking their right feet. In this later reverse die state, the rim break above the last S in STATES covers several dentils. Repaired on the reverse rim near 6 o'clock, and possibly repaired opposite above the B in LIBERTY. Thickly hairlined and unnaturally prooflike, but a collectible example of this elusive early gold type. (#8090)

Appealing XF Details 1807 Bust Left Five, BD-8



- 3403** 1807 Bust Left—Reverse Graffiti, Edge Damage—NCS. XF Details. Breen-6453, BD-8, R.2. A faint, crude W is pinscratched on the field above the eagle's beak. Any damage to the edge is obscured by the holder, since the rims appear untroubled. Original green-gold toning, hints of luster, and an absence of noticeable marks restore much of the eye appeal. (#8101)

Desirable BD-4 1810 Large Date
Large 5 Half Eagle, VF Details



- 3404 1810 Large Date, Large 5—Environmental Damage—NCS. VF Details.** Large Date, Large 5, Breen-6459, BD-4, R.2. The only Large Date, Large Denomination die pairing for the year. Deep yellow-gold surfaces show deepening and light pitting at the margins, the result of environmental damage. Still, a fundamentally pleasing mid-range example of this popular early gold issue. (#8108)

AU Details 1810 Half Eagle
Large Date, Large 5, BD-4



- 3405 1810 Large Date, Large 5—Bent—NCS. AU Details.** Breen-6459, BD-4, R.2. The bend appears as a bulge on the field above the eagle. Unusual for a bend, there are no digs present that could have caused the bend. This khaki-gold example has luster across all but the open fields and Liberty's cheek and neck. (#8108)

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

- 3406 1834 Plain 4—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** Repunched Date. Second Head, Breen-6502, McCloskey 2-A, R.2. This first-year Classic type coin has little actual wear, but the forehead curls and left shield border are softly brought up, and the fields are a bit glossy from a wipe. (#8171)

Mint State 1834 Plain 4 Classic Five



- 3407 1834 Plain 4 MS61 NGC.** Second Head, Breen-6502, McCloskey 2-A, R.2. This first-year Classic half eagle has a generally sharp strike, despite inevitable minor weakness on the curl left of the ear and on the lower left portion of the shield. The minutely granular straw-gold surfaces lack mentionable marks. (#8171)

1834 Plain 4 Classic Head Half Eagle, MS62



- 3408 1834 Plain 4 MS62 NGC.** First Head, Breen-6501, McCloskey 3-B, R.2. In 1834, the weight of U.S. gold coins was reduced in order to keep them from being melted for their bullion value, and the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM was removed from the reverse. This new type was produced for five years. This green-gold example is well struck and lustrous, with just a few wispy marks on each side. (#8171)

- 3409 1837 AU53 NGC.** Small Date, Breen-6513, McCloskey 3-C, R.4. Script 8 in date unlike the majority of 1837 half eagles, which often have a Block 8. The *Guide Book* ignores the difference, although 1836 quarter eagles with these same varieties receive separate mention. A scarce-date olive-gold example that has smooth surfaces and even, light wear. (#8175)

- 3410 1838-D—Mount Removed—NCS. AU Details.** McCloskey 1-A, R.3, the sole dies. The date is lightly repunched south. This richly detailed Dahlonga five has substantial luster, but solder is present near 3 and 9 o'clock on the reverse, and an attempt has been made to scratch the solder off the coin. Essential for a D-mint type set. (#8178)

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

- 3411 1839 AU50 NGC.** A still-lustrous, lightly circulated lemon-gold example of this early Liberty half eagle issue. The fields show few marks overall, with a scrape to the left of the penultimate obverse star. (#8191)

First-Year 1839 Coronet Five Dollar, AU58



- 3412 1839 AU58 NGC.** The Mint first struck Christian Gobrecht's half eagle in 1839. The Liberty Head type, also known as the Coronet or Braided Hair type, became one of the most stable designs of the 19th century. The obverse of this coin did not change for 70 years. The reverse remained essentially unchanged for that entire time. The most significant change the Mint made was to add IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll. The 1839 is scarce in AU condition, with very few know in Mint State condition. Sharply struck throughout, the surfaces are lightly but extensively abraded but the only mark of singular note is a shallow scratch connecting the stars above Liberty's head. Bright yellow-gold color. NGC has graded 31 pieces in AU58, with 38 finer (3/08). (#8191)

Popular Obverse Mintmark 1839-C Half Eagle



- 3413 1839-C VF30 PCGS.** Variety 1-A. From a mintage of just 17,025 pieces, the second of two Charlotte issues to have the mintmark on the obverse. This mustard-gold example has moderate, even wear over the surfaces, with the expected number of handling marks. An important piece, housed in a green label holder. Population: 10 in 30, 70 finer (3/08). (#8192)

- 3414 1840 Narrow Mill AU58 NGC.** A splendidly detailed straw-gold Borderline Uncirculated early Liberty five that has a few unobtrusive obverse marks. Census: 60 in 58, 24 finer (3/08). (#8194)

- 3415 1840 Narrow Mill AU58 PCGS.** The two varieties of this year are referred to as the "Narrow Mill" and the "Broad Mill". This Narrow Mill piece is well struck aside from the curl below the ear. The obverse is pleasantly unabraded, while the reverse field exhibits hair-thin marks. Very close to Mint State. Population: 13 in 58, 13 finer (3/08). (#8194)

Bright 1840-C Five Dollar, XF40 Variety 2-B, Die State Two



- 3416 1840-C XF40 NGC.** Variety 2-B, the only variety. Two die states are known, the first having a perfect reverse, the second showing a crack from the rim through the I in AMERICA to the tip of the middle arrow head. This XF example is the latter die state. Bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit typically struck devices and are lightly abraded. (#8196)

Notable Broad Mill 1840-O Five



- 3417 1840-O Broad Mill AU53 NGC.** Variety One. An elusive and challenging variety that is gaining in desirability with each passing year. This still-lustrous yellow-gold piece shows the wide rims common to Broad Mill pieces, as well as the above-average definition at the central devices. Though briefly circulated with a degree of striking weakness overall, this lightly abraded piece remains strongly appealing. (#8200)

- 3418 1841-C—Improperly Cleaned—NCS.** VF Details. Variety 3-C. This lower mintage Charlotte half eagle is glossy from a cleaning, but much of the apparent wear on the devices is due to an indifferent strike. Faint marks are noted on the cheek and between the UN in UNITED. (#8203)

Well Struck 1841-C Half Eagle AU58



- 3419 1841-C AU58 NGC.** Variety 3-C. Rich orange toning embraces this partly lustrous Charlotte Mint five. Boldly struck, and slight wear is apparent only on highpoints such as the coronet tip, hair bun, and eyebrow. Faint thin marks are noted left of the tail feathers, but the obverse is smooth save for a wispy diagonal line on the cheek. Census: 17 in 58, 7 finer (3/08). (#8203)

Attractive 1841-D Small D Half Eagle, XF40



- 3420 1841-D Small D XF40 PCGS.** Variety 5-D. A pleasing, lightly circulated example from the more available Small D die pairing. The yellow-gold surfaces of this well-defined piece show soft remnants of luster at the margins. A light horizontal abrasion is noted below Liberty's chin. Garrett and Guth note for this issue: "Most pieces found for sale are in Very Fine or Extremely Fine condition. Finding a problem-free example even at that level can be difficult." Population: 10 in 40, 57 finer (3/08). (#8204)

Scarce, Attractive AU50 1842 Small Letters Five



- 3421 1842 Small Letters AU50 NGC.** A scarce coin in high grades and seldom seen in Mint State, the 1842 Small Letters half eagle is usually encountered with examples averaging AU50 or thereabouts, the grade of the present piece. The orange-gold surfaces show a bit of light field haze, with muted luster present around the device outlines, and there are no mentionable distractions on this attractive example. Census: 2 in 50, 14 finer (3/08). (#8207)

Choice AU 1842 Small Letters Five



- 3422 1842 Small Letters AU55 NGC.** Philadelphia Mint issues from the 1840s have a reputation of being common relative to their Charlotte and Dahlonega counterparts. This rule is broken for the 1842, which, according to Census reports, is rarer than the 1842-C Small Date and 1842-D Large Date. The mintage of 27,578 pieces was divided between Small Letters and Large Letters varieties, with the latter rarer. The present Choice AU example is well struck except for the curls near the bun. Abrasions are minor for the grade. Census: 6 in 55, 6 finer (2/08). (#8207)

- 3423 1843-C—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details.** Variety 6-C. This scarce Charlotte half eagle is slightly bright, but would satisfy many collectors of the series. Typically struck on the major devices, although many stars display centril detail. (#8214)

- 3424 1843-D Medium D VF30 NGC.** Variety 10-H. A lower-grade and thus more affordable example of this (relatively) common D-mint five. Even wear over the devices, the surfaces show bright yellow-gold color, and there are no mentionable abrasions on either side. (#8215)

- 3425 1843-D Medium D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** Variety 10-H. The honey-gold surfaces of this lightly circulated coin show moderate hairlines and a degree of uniform luster. Well-defined for the issue with surprisingly sharp delineation on the hair. (#8215)

Desirable Choice AU 1843-D Five



- 3426 1843-D Medium D AU55 NGC.** Variety 10-H. The more available of two Dahlonega half eagle varieties for the year, though in better circulated grades, either variant becomes elusive. This pleasingly detailed piece retains strong luster at the margins of the yellow-orange surfaces. A minimally abraded survivor that shows only a trace of wear. (#8215)

- 3427 1843-O Small Letters VF25 NGC.** An often-overlooked O-mint five whose official mintage gives the collector a misleading idea of availability. This piece has obviously seen extensive use in the channels of commerce. The surfaces are bright from handling and there is noticeable wear over the high points. The bright yellow-gold surfaces show an accent of rose around the devices. Lightly abraded for the grade. (#8217)

Pleasing AU53 1843-O Small Letters Half Eagle



- 3428 1843-O Small Letters AU53 NGC.** Though not so elusive as once thought, the 1843-O Small Letters half eagle remains the more elusive of two varieties for the issue. This piece offers attractive lemon-gold luster and solid central detail, though the peripheral elements, particularly the uppermost obverse stars, are weak. Census: 3 in 53, 18 finer (3/08). (#8217)

Borderline Uncirculated 1844-D Five



- 3429 1844-D AU58 PCGS.** Variety 11-H. The peak of the 1 is repunched. This near-Mint Dahlonega half eagle is sharply struck given its Georgia origins, and the only remotely mentionable mark is a faint thin line between star 1 and the chin. Luster outlines the stars and fills the legends and eagle. Population: 17 in 58, 17 finer (3/08). (#8221)

Well Struck 1844-O Five Dollar, MS60



- 3430 1844-O MS60 PCGS.** The 1844-O half eagle is generally available in Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated grades. Mint State coins, however, are scarce to rare. This peach-gold MS60 example displays the most potent luster in the recessed areas, and exhibits nicely struck design elements. The few minute marks scattered about are consistent with the grade designation. (#8222)

Conditionally Scarce 1844-O Five, MS61



- 3431 **1844-O MS61 NGC.** Much of the mintage of 1844-O fives entered circulation. As such, examples are available in AU or lower condition, but Mint State examples are quite challenging. The current peach-gold half eagle is pleasantly lustrous and relatively well struck for the issue. Census: 15 in 61, 19 finer (3/08). (#8222)

Astonishing Select 1845 Half Eagle



- 3432 **1845 MS63 NGC.** A needle-sharp Select piece that offers substantially above-average eye appeal for the issue. The deep lemon-gold surfaces offer powerful luster and a degree of diffuse reflectivity. Though a handful of wispy abrasions preclude a finer grade, this coin is undoubtedly high-end for the grade assigned. An excellent candidate for the serious date set enthusiast. Census: 6 in 63, 7 finer (3/08). (#8223)

- 3433 **1846-D—Obverse Scratched—NCS. VF Details.** Variety 14-I. This honey-gold Dahlonega five is slightly bright and has a parallel pair of scratches above star 1. Liberty's hair and the eagle's neck are typically brought up. (#8228)

- 3434 **1846-D—Obverse Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Variety 16-K. This well-detailed Dahlonega five is glossy from cleaning, and the portrait is outlined by numerous pinscratches. A collectible type coin from a popular and scarce Southern mint. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#8228)

- 3435 **1846-D/D VF25 PCGS.** Variety 15-L. The mintmark is noticeably repunched north, touching the arrows and olive branch. Not a rare variety, yet a popular one, long having enjoyed its own listing in the *Guide Book*. This piece features a muted golden-brown color, a bit on the dark side near the truncation of Liberty's bust. Wear on the devices is noticeable, as one might expect of the grade, yet the surfaces are relatively smooth. (#8229)

- 3436 **1846-D/D—Scratched—ANACS. AU50 Details.** Variety 16-L. One of the few 19th century repunched mintmarks sufficiently dramatic to receive a separate *Guide Book* listing. A sharp example with good luster for the AU50 level, but a deep vertical scratch is noted above the right (facing) shoulder.

- 3437 **1846-O XF45 NGC.** An important New Orleans issue. This Choice XF example displays minimally abraded yellow-gold surfaces with hints light green. Nicely defined for this O-mint issue. (#8230)

- 3438 **1847/7 AU55 NGC.** Breen-6570. *Cherrypickers'* lists four varieties for the date, but excludes the present variety, which shows clear recutting on the top of the 7. The reverse has a nearly bisecting die crack between 1:30 and 5:30. This unblemished and slightly subdued Choice AU example offers noticeable luster. (#8232)

- 3439 **1847-C—Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Variety 9-E. Mildly bright from a past wipe, and marks are present beneath the left (facing) wing, near OF, and on the reverse rim at 6 o'clock. Still a sharp and elusive representative of the Charlotte Mint. (#8233)

Scarce 1847-C Half Eagle, XF45



- 3440 **1847-C XF45 NGC.** Variety 9-E. As with most of the 1847 fives struck at the Charlotte Mint, the current example served in the channels of commerce, at least briefly. This lemon-gold specimen is adequately struck and visually appealing. The few scattered abrasions visible are commensurate with the assigned grade. Charlotte gold coins hold an important place in the history of U.S. numismatics and are always popular with collectors. (#8233)

Popular 1847-D Half Eagle, XF40



- 3441 **1847-D XF40 NGC.** Variety 17-I. Few examples of the 1847-D half eagle issue have survived in high grades. Most circulated and many survivors have suffered from mishandling or cleaning through the years. The current example shows well for the grade and issue and would be a welcomed addition to a mid-level collection. (#8234)

Low-Mintage 1847-O Half Eagle, AU Details



- 3442 **1847-O—Polished—NCS. AU Details.** A challenging and perhaps underrated issue, described by Garrett and Guth as "... the rarest half eagle from the New Orleans Mint and one of the rarest of the era." The comparison to Charlotte and Dahlonega issues stands out as high praise. This lemon-gold piece has solid definition for the issue with only a trace of wear. The heavily hairlined surfaces are glossy from a past polishing. (#8235)

- 3443 **1848-C—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Variety 11-E. This slightly glossy and typically abraded Charlotte Mint half eagle has selected weakness of strike on the curls and fletchings. The eagle's wings are boldly defined. (#8237)

3444 1848-D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. Variety 19-N. This is a late die state of the 1848-D/D variety that no longer shows signs of repunching. The reverse has a die crack from 7 o'clock to 10:30 through the left (facing) wing. Mildly glossy from a cleaning, and the surfaces show the minor marks expected of the grade. (#8238)

3445 1849-C—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Variety 12-F. From the second die state, which shows a thin die crack at the beginning of UNITED. Well struck for the issue with suspiciously bright yellow-gold surfaces. The devices show only a trace of actual wear. (#8241)

Charming Mint State 1849-C Five



3446 1849-C MS60 NGC. Variety 13-F. The scarcer die pairing which has the date placed further to the right relative to the "common" 12-F. This untoned Charlotte No Motto five has bright luster throughout the legends and devices, and the strike is good with only minor blending on the eagle's neck and fletchings. Census: 7 in 60, 26 finer (2/08). (#8241)

3447 1850-D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. Variety 24-P. Both sides are thickly hairlined, but there are no other noticeable marks. Liberty's hair has a typical strike. The mintmark is lightly entered but fully present. The left reverse border has slender die cracks. (#8245)

Attractive AU 1850-D Five



3448 1850-D AU50 PCGS. Variety 23-O. Weak mintmark. Remnants of surprisingly flashy luster grace the obverse margins and the reverse fields. A luminous green-gold and lemon-gold piece, radiant with light, scattered marks on and near the softly struck central devices. Despite its reputation as one of the more available Dahlonega half eagles, the 1850-D is elusive in this condition. Population: 20 in 50, 31 finer (3/08). (#8245)

Impressive 1850-D Half Eagle, AU55



3449 1850-D AU55 PCGS. Variety 24-P. The mintmark is weakly defined, as usual for this challenging issue. Liberty's portrait shows pleasing detail and only a trace of actual wear. The sun-gold surfaces retain significant luster, particularly at the margins. An excellent Choice AU representative. Garrett and Guth note: "The 1850-D half eagle is a rare issue in any grade." Population: 16 in 55, 10 finer (3/08). (#8245)

3450 1851 AU58 NGC. A decisively struck, briefly circulated example of this Gold Rush-era half eagle issue, pleasingly preserved overall with only a trace of friction on the highest elements of the design. Small, scattered abrasions in the yellow-orange have little impact on the overall eye appeal. (#8246)

3451 1851 AU58 PCGS. Solidly struck and relatively unabraded with just a hint of highpoint rub. A wispy abrasion in the left obverse field is the only flaw of note on this yellow-gold example. Population: 18 in 58, 26 finer (2/08). (#8246)

3452 1851-C—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. Variety 16-G. Glimpses of luster illuminate design recesses of this subdued olive-gold Charlotte Mint five. Liberty's cheek and the upper obverse field display faded abrasions. (#8247)

Well-Defined 1851-C Five Dollar, AU Details



3453 1851-C—Reverse Scratched, Reverse Rim Filed—NCS. AU Details. Variety 16-G. A scarce C-mint five that is seldom seen with minimal wear. This piece is actually much nicer than the disclaimers make it sound. There are several shallow scratches that run parallel to the bottom of the eagle's left (facing) wing. There is also a short area of filing on the reverse rim at 9 o'clock. However, the coin otherwise presents very well. The surfaces have deep rose toning with significant portions of green interspersed. Sharply defined. (#8247)

Pleasing 1851-C Five Dollar, AU55 Variety 16-G



- 3454 1851-C AU55 NGC.** Variety 16-G, attributed by an “earring” or small center hole on Liberty’s earlobe. The bright yellow-green surfaces of this Choice AU example exhibit luster in the protected areas. An attentive strike leaves strong definition on the design elements, save for the usual softness on the eagle’s neck feathers. A few minuscule marks do not disturb. (#8247)

Difficult 1851-D Half Eagle, AU55



- 3455 1851-D AU55 NGC.** Variety 26-R. The base of the first 1 is repunched. A mustard-gold Dahlonega No Motto five with noticeable remaining luster, particularly on the reverse. Small abrasions are scattered, but none are individually of significance. Very rare in Uncirculated, and Choice AU pieces are also desirable. Census: 23 in 55, 29 finer (3/08). (#8248)

Impressive 1852 Half Eagle, MS63



- 3456 1852 MS63 PCGS.** Mint State half eagles of the Liberty No Motto type are elusive, regardless of the date. In fact, even the most common dates of the type have low populations. This frosty and highly lustrous piece has brilliant yellow surfaces with a splash of pale green on the reverse. Population: 19 in 63, 15 finer (3/08). (#8250)
- 3457 1852-C—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Variety 18-H. A patch of light hairlines crosses the obverse, and the reverse rim has subtle marks between 3 and 5 o’clock. A spot has been lightly tooled near the 5 in the date. Charlotte Mint half eagles remain enormously popular. (#8251)
- 3458 1853-C—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Variety 20-H. Although this C-mint No Motto five is slightly bright and glossy, pockets of luster linger, and the wings are well defined. Moderate field marks are consistent with the XF level. (#8254)

- 3459 1853-C XF40 ICG.** Variety 20-H. Perhaps half or more of the original luster is still present on this greenish-gold piece, which is in an early die state lacking the obverse rim cud at 11 and 2 o’clock. The strike is fairly soft at the upper obverse and lower reverse, as typical for the issue. There are numerous scrapes and small abrasions present, more so on the obverse than the reverse, attesting to duty as circulating coinage. This example would nonetheless make an interesting and affordable addition to a branch mint type set. (#8254)

- 3460 1854 AU58 NGC.** This boldly struck half eagle is primarily hazy yellow-gold with hints of green. Only a few wispy marks appear in the fields, though the portrait shows traces of friction. (#8256)

- 3461 1854-C—Reverse Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details.** Variety 22-J. This scarce C-mint half eagle is softly struck and subdued by a chemical cleaning. A couple of scratches on the field near the eagle’s neck merit mention. (#8257)

- 3462 1854-C—Mount Removed—NCS. AU Details.** Variety 22-I, sometimes referred to as the “Weak C” variety, although the mintmark is apparent to the unaided eye. This Charlotte half eagle has been polished, and solder and edge damage are present on portions of the lower obverse and upper reverse rims. (#8257)

- 3463 1854-D Medium D—Reverse Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Variety 31-W. This Dahlonega Mint five dollar piece is hairlined and displays a few bright, short marks above the olive branch. The obverse has a small rim ding at 7 o’clock. The eagle is nicely struck, while Liberty’s hair is softly brought up. (#88258)

- 3464 1855-C—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details.** Variety 23-J. This glossy apricot-gold Charlotte half eagle has few consequential marks, and much of the blending on Liberty’s hair and the eagle’s fletchings are caused by an indistinct strike. (#8262)

- 3465 1855-D Large D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** Variety 32-AA. A glossy example with a couple of faint grease streaks (as made) on the left obverse field and above the first 5 in the date. Peripheral elements are well struck, while the eagle’s neck and Liberty’s lovelock are typically brought up. (#8263)

- 3466 1855-S XF40 NGC.** Brassy-gold surfaces display traces of luster in the protected areas. Nice detail remains on the design elements. Minute marks are scattered over each side. (#8265)

Near-Mint 1855-S Half Eagle



- 3467 1855-S AU58 PCGS.** A partly lustrous and boldly impressed example with relatively smooth and slightly bright fields. While the first-year 1854-S is a legendary rarity, the second S-mint half eagle issue is merely very scarce. But Mint State survivors are rare, and the finest certified grades only MS62. Population: 14 in 58, 1 finer (3/08). (#8265)

- 3468 1856-S AU53 NGC.** Crisply struck with shining yellow-gold fields that remain distinctly reflective. Light wear across the central devices has little effect on its considerable eye appeal. Census: 11 in 53, 61 finer (3/08). (#8270)

- 3469 1857 AU58 NGC.** A crisply struck and shining yellow-gold example that shows just a touch of friction on the central devices. Strongly lustrous with a single abrasion in the left obverse field and a number of smaller, wispy flaws on each side. (#8271)

- 3470 1857 MS60 NGC.** Decisively struck and strictly Mint State with swirling luster that invigorates yellow-orange surfaces. Both sides show a measure of haze and numerous light to moderate abrasions. Census: 3 in 60, 39 finer (2/08). (#8271)

Near-Mint 1857-C Five Dollar



- 3471 1857-C AU58 NGC.** Variety 25-J. This yellow-gold low mintage Charlotte half eagle has an above average strike for the Southern facility. The obverse is free from any consequential marks, while the reverse has a few faint lines near AMERICA and minor contact beneath the TA in STATES. Census: 44 in 58, 19 finer (3/08). (#8272)

- 3472 1857-D—Scratched—NCS. AU Details.** Variety 34-CC. Mintages at Dahlonega dropped after the San Francisco Mint opened. Only 17,046 1857-D fives were struck. This partly lustrous example has pin scratches along the upper obverse border and lower reverse border, from an attempt to remove natural light rose toning. Selected portions of the devices are typically impressed. (#8273)

Important Near-Mint 1857-S Five, Ex: S.S. Central America



- 3473 1857-S AU58 PCGS.** Ex: S.S. *Central America*. Though not of the denomination typically associated with the S.S. *Central America*, this attractive half eagle hails from that shipwreck. Judging by the light friction on the boldly impressed portrait, this shining coin likely was brought aboard by a passenger. The butter-yellow and orange-gold surfaces show rose-violet accents at the upper right and lower obverse. This lot comes with a box, certificate of authenticity, and a copy of the book, *America's Lost Treasure*. (#8275)

Borderline Uncirculated 1858-C Five



- 3474 1858-C AU58 NGC.** Variety 26-K. This pleasing Charlotte Mint half eagle lacks any mentionable marks, and strike-throughs are limited to a small area left of the eagle's tail. Luster dominates protected areas, and individually outlines the stars. A good strike with only minor softness on the eagle's neck. Census: 37 in 58, 20 finer (3/08). (#8277)

AU 1859-D Medium D Five Dollar



- 3475 1859-D Medium D AU50 NGC.** Variety 36-CC. This yellow-gold Dahlonega five has well struck stars, dentils, and wings. Liberty's curls and the fletchings show selected softness. The obverse has a tiny edge nick at 10:30, and the fields display occasional thin marks. A mere 10,366 pieces were struck. (#8282)

- 3476 1860 XF40 NGC.** A precisely struck No Motto five that has ample luster and original apricot toning. Small marks are scattered, as is customary for the grade. In an older generation holder. (#8284)

- 3477 1861 MS60 PCGS.** Pleasingly detailed with vibrantly lustrous lemon-gold surfaces and no trace of wear. Each side shows extensive abrasions, though their cumulative effect is not so strong as the MS60 grade might suggest. (#8288)

- 3478 1866-S No Motto VF25 NGC.** Nice detail for a moderately circulated coin, along with attractive peach-gold and mint-green patination. A few light contact marks are noted over each side. (#8300)

- 3479 1866-S Motto Fine 12 PCGS.** A heavily circulated, yet fundamentally pleasing example of this later 1866-S half eagle variant. Deep orange-gold surfaces show occasional mustard accents and light abrasions. Population: 4 in 12, 41 finer (2/08). (#8312)

- 3480 1870—Polished—NCS. AU Details.** Well-defined for this low-mintage Philadelphia half eagle issue with only a hint of actual wear. The orange-inflected yellow-gold surfaces show moderate hairlines and a suspicious gloss. (#8319)

- 3481 1872 XF45 PCGS.** Despite light wear, the margins of this vibrant orange-gold piece retain a degree of flash. Well-defined with small, scattered abrasions across each side. Population: 2 in 45, 19 finer (2/08). (#8325)

Attractive 1872 Five Dollar, AU58



- 3482 1872 AU58 NGC.** The tiny mintage of 1,660 business strikes results in examples that generally show surfaces that are at least partially prooflike. This piece is no exception, with semi-prooflikeness evident on both sides, despite a short spate of circulation. The coloration is an attractive deep orange-gold, and the design elements are well brought up. Census: 6 in 58, 3 finer (3/08). (#8325)

- 3483 1873 Open 3 MS62 NGC.** This lustrous half eagle has a good strike save for blending on the eagle's neck. A blush of cherry-red toning is noted near 1:30 on the reverse. Encased in a former generation holder. (#8328)

- 3484 1873 Open 3 MS61 Prooflike NGC.** As of (3/08), the present lot is the only 1873 Open 3 five certified as Prooflike by NGC. Sharply struck and flashy with the scattered obverse abrasions customary for the grade. (#78328)

Flashy Near-Mint 1874 Five Dollar



3485 1874 AU58 PCGS. In a year when small gold production in Philadelphia was more focused on the three dollar piece, just 3,488 half eagles were minted for commercial purposes. This is a bright yellow-gold example with much of its reflective luster still in evidence. A solid strike leaves excellent definition on the design elements. Light marks are evenly scattered about, the most noteworthy beneath the bun. Population: 2 in 58, 3 finer (3/08). (#8333)

3486 1874-CC—Scratched—NCS. XF Details. Patient evaluation finally locates faint pinscratches on the field above Liberty's hair, and powdery residue is present within selected protected areas. Still a scarce and low mintage Carson City emission. (#8334)

3487 1876-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Fine Details. A significantly worn survivor of this highly challenging issue, yellow-gold with unnaturally luminous, faintly hairlined surfaces. Of the two sides, the reverse offers superior detail. (#8340)

3488 1877-S AU53 NGC. This still-lustrous straw-gold example, one of just 26,700 pieces coined, offers excellent visual appeal. Well struck with small, scattered marks and just a touch of wear on the central devices. Census: 12 in 53, 27 finer (2/08). (#8344)

Attractive Near-Mint 1877-S Half Eagle



3489 1877-S AU58 NGC. This San Francisco issue is highly elusive in Mint State grades; only three such pieces appear in the combined certified population (3/08). This lovely near-Mint piece has shining lemon-gold fields that offer subtle reflectivity. The well-defined central devices exhibit just a trace of friction, and the surfaces are minimally marked overall. (#8344)

3490 1879-CC—Repaired—ANACS. AU50 Details. This low mintage Carson City five has been whizzed, and the overall smoothness of the fields suggests careful repairs, most likely on the field near the chin. A brief scratch is present through the T in UNITED. (#8349)

Elusive 1879-S Select Five Dollar



3491 1879-S MS63 PCGS. The 1879-S five dollar is relatively common in circulated grades, but Mint State examples are elusive; Gem coins are virtually unavailable. The yellow-gold surfaces of this Select example are subtly laced with mint-green, and possess nice luster. A well executed strike leaves strong definition on the design elements, and a few minute marks define the grade. (#8350)

3492 1880-CC XF45 NGC. Boldly struck with copper-orange coloration that is imbued with greenish accents. Lightly worn with a few wispy marks and hairlines on each side. An excellent candidate for type purposes, from a more available Carson City issue. (#8352)

3493 1880-S MS64 PCGS. Beautiful orange-gold toning enriches this meticulously struck and attractive near-Gem. There is moderate contact near the olive branch, and a shallow strike-through southeast of the mintmark. Housed in a green label holder. (#8353)

3494 1880-S MS64 PCGS. A sharply struck honey-gold Choice coin that offers uncommonly vibrant luster. Satiny with ample violet overtones in the pleasingly preserved fields. Registry enthusiasts should note that PCGS has graded only one finer example (3/08). (#8353)

3495 1881/1881 MS63 NGC. FS-305. The loops of the 8s exhibit obvious repunching. Crisply struck and lustrous with green-gold margins and sun-gold fields and devices. Tiny obverse abrasions are appropriate for the grade. (#8354)

3496 1881/1881 MS63 NGC. FS-302. Although the 1881/1880 gets all the glory, there are several interesting repunched date varieties for the 1881. The 881 is obviously repunched on the present *Cherrypickers'* variety. Well struck and only lightly abraded with minor carbon near the rims. (#8354)

3497 1883-CC—Corroded, Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. While some surface marks are noted through Liberty's cheek and mouth and the surfaces are unnaturally bright, the strike is also bold, there is little actual wear, and considerable appeal remains on this low-mintage piece. Nicer than the ANACS encapsulation would lead one to believe, and extremely rare in Mint State. (#8362)

3498 1884-S MS63 PCGS. A charming and lustrous representative of this lower mintage and conditionally scarce issue. Sharply struck and devoid of heavy marks. Population: 43 in 63, 8 finer (3/08). (#8366)

3499 1885 MS63 ★ Prooflike NGC. A recently certified piece that does not yet appear in the *Census Report*, as of (2/08); when it does, it will be the only Star example out of five Select Prooflike coins, with none finer. This boldly struck coin is distinctly reflective with lightly abraded lemon-gold surfaces. (#78367)

3500 1888 MS63 NGC. Well struck, except for some of the obverse stars, with shining luster and light peach and lemon-gold coloration. Minor surface marks limit the grade. Only 18,201 business strikes were produced. Census: 13 in 63, 5 finer (2/08). (#8372)

Scarce MS62 1890-CC Half Eagle



- 3501 1890-CC MS62 PCGS.** The 1890-CC was the first Carson City five dollar issue since 1884, and the partial year production led to a small emission of 53,800 pieces. The 1890-CC is thus scarcer than the 1891-CC, which was struck intermittently throughout that year. This lustrous apricot-gold representative is nicely struck and has only moderate obverse field marks. (#8376)

In Demand 1890-CC Half Eagle, MS62



- 3502 1890-CC MS62 PCGS.** The 1890-CC half eagle is scarce, and in demand by collectors seeking a coin from the Carson City Mint. Light tan tints the yellow-gold lustrous surfaces of this MS62 specimen, and an attentive strike imparts good definition to the motifs. Minute obverse contact define the grade. Population: 63 in 62, 55 finer (3/08). (#8376)

Pleasing Select 1890-CC Five



- 3503 1890-CC MS63 PCGS.** Though the 1890-CC half eagle has a longstanding reputation as one of the most available Carson City fives, in Select condition, even this "common" issue becomes elusive. The present piece, primarily yellow-gold with a blush of peach at the rims, offers strong, pleasing luster and excellent overall detail, though the hair framing Liberty's face is a trifle soft. Minimally marked and delightful. Population: 24 in 63, 31 finer (3/08). (#8376)
- 3504 1891-CC AU58 NGC.** Boldly detailed with pleasing satin luster and attractive coppery accents on the devices, along with green-gold toning in the fields. Only a trace amount of highpoint wear can be detected on Liberty's hair detail, above the ear. Small contact marks are seen on both sides of the piece. (#8378)
- 3505 1891-CC MS62 NGC.** A crisply struck Mint State example of this later Carson City half eagle issue, softly lustrous with light to moderate abrasions on each side. The surfaces are yellow-gold with subtle undercurrents of green-gold. (#8378)

Gorgeous Choice 1891-CC Half Eagle



- 3506 1891-CC MS64 PCGS.** One of the most beautiful Carson City half eagles imaginable, and with just one finer coin certified by PCGS (3/08), it is also one of the best available today. Rich orange-gold at the margins cedes to yellow-gold at the well-defined, satiny centers. Excellent visual appeal with only a few stray grazes on and near the portrait. An excellent candidate for the discerning series enthusiast or type collector. (#8378)

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- 3507 1893 MS65 NGC. CAC.** A crisply detailed yellow-gold Gem that offers rich, satiny yellow-gold surfaces and excellent eye appeal. NGC has graded only nine numerically finer examples (2/08). (#8383)

Lovely Gem 1897 Half Eagle



- 3508 1897 MS65 NGC.** Dazzling luster and clean surfaces confirm the quality of this honey-gold Gem. The strike is sharp aside from the occasional star center. Even for its lofty grade, the present piece is highly attractive, and is worthy of a quality gold type set. Census: 66 in 65, 8 finer (2/08). (#8394)

Gem 1898 Liberty Five



- 3509 1898 MS65 NGC.** This meticulously struck Gem has lovely apricot and green-gold toning. Careful rotation reveals a few wispy field grazes, but the quality is superior to the typically abraded Mint State examples usually encountered. Very scarce as a Gem relative to common dates such as the 1901-S. Census: 22 in 65, 8 finer (2/08). (#8396)
- 3510 1904 MS64 ★ NGC.** It is not surprising that this piece has received the coveted Star designation from NGC, denoting exceptional eye appeal. It is surprising that the coin has not been labeled as Prooflike. Well struck with intense reflectivity in the fields, where wispy die striations are noted on the obverse. Surface marks are minor on both sides. (#8409)

Gleaming 1904-S Five, MS63



3511 1904-S MS63 NGC. A beautiful Select example of this popular low-mintage San Francisco half eagle issue, crisply struck with powerful luster that enlivens the yellow-gold surfaces. Only a few wispy abrasions in the fields preclude a finer designation. The 1904-S issue was little saved at the time of release, and unworn examples are elusive today. Census: 13 in 63, 5 finer (3/08). (#8410)

3512 1905 MS64 NGC. This canary-gold near-Gem displays vivacious luster, and the strike is excellent for a business issue. Only faint marks are encountered beneath a loupe. (#8411)

Conditionally Rare Choice 1905-S Five



3513 1905-S MS64 PCGS. Most of the production of the 1905-S was apparently released into West Coast circulation, since the issue is scarce in Mint State and a rarity at the MS64 level. This crisply struck and lustrous yellow-gold example is only separated by occasional hair-thin grazes from status as a full-fledged Gem. Population: 22 in 64, 4 finer (3/08). (#8412)

3514 1906 MS64 PCGS. An excellent choice for a 20th century type collection, solidly struck with captivating luster and fascinating butter-yellow and green-gold patina. Small dots of alloy visit the margins. (#8413)

3515 1906-D MS64 NGC. This green-gold near-Gem has vibrant luster and only faint field grazes. Well struck near the margins, while the forehead curls and fletchings show minor inexactness. Struck during the introductory year of Denver Mint coinage. (#8414)

3516 1906-D MS64 PCGS. Excellent detail for this first-year Denver issue with strong, slightly satiny luster that enlivens the yellow-gold surfaces. Minimally marked with delightful eye appeal. PCGS has graded 35 finer pieces (3/08). (#8414)

3517 1907 MS64 PCGS. Boldly struck with alluring honey-gold and lime coloration, and vibrant, satiny mint frost. A few shallow field marks are noticeable on each side, preventing a higher grade. (#8416)

3518 1907-D MS64 PCGS. A pleasing near-Gem with ebullient luster and an exacting strike. One of only two Denver Mint issues for the gold type. Housed in a green label holder. (#8417)

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

Handsome Choice 1908 Indian Five



3519 1908 MS64 NGC. A lovely peach-gold near-Gem with uncommon sharpness on the headdress feathers. The strike is also crisp on the eagle's shoulder. This first-year Indian five is smooth and satiny, and provides exceptional eye appeal. An enormously popular gold type coin in quality Mint State. (#8510)

Select 1908-D Five Dollar



3520 1908-D MS63 PCGS. A radiant peach-gold example with a few shallow strike-throughs near the margins and a moderately abraded reverse field. The mintage of the 1909-D is more than twenty times greater than the 1908-D, yet the latter is similarly priced at the MS63 level. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#8511)

Pleasing MS63 1908-D Indian Five



3521 1908-D MS63 NGC. Pleasingly detailed for this first-year issue, though the lowest pendant on the Indian's necklace is a touch soft. The wheat-gold and sun-gold surfaces show few marks overall, though a handful of light abrasions are present in the fields. Unlike its Philadelphia counterpart, the 1908-D Indian half eagle was not saved intentionally in quantity at the time of release. (#8511)

3522 1908-D MS63 ANACS. The mintmark is needle-sharp on this satiny example, which is well-preserved overall despite a few light ticks on the portrait. The minor blending of detail on the lower recesses of the headdress is typical for the design. (#8511)

Desirable Select 1908-S Half Eagle



- 3523 1908-S MS63 PCGS.** The sunken-relief nature of the Indian half eagle design, combined with the comparatively large surface area of its fields, creates a challenge for the discerning series collector. This Select piece, which offers subtle luster on the lemon-gold obverse, is slightly satiny with deeper butter-yellow shadings on the reverse. Well-defined with a handful of wispy abrasions that account for the grade. (#8512)

- 3524 1909 MS63 PCGS.** A couple of tiny ticks on the Indian's cheek and a couple of scrapes above the eagle's wing account for the grade, but the deep orange-gold surfaces are nonetheless choice for the grade, with much appeal. (#8513)

- 3525 1909-D MS63 NGC.** Well-defined overall with strong, almost brassy luster. This Select piece offers considerable eye appeal despite light, grade-defining abrasions that appear on each side. (#8514)

Splendid Choice 1909-D Five



- 3526 1909-D MS64 NGC.** This boldly impressed near-Gem gold type coin exhibits dusky olive-gold toning and lacks any consequential marks. The 1909-D has the highest mintage of the series, yet becomes very scarce above the MS64 level, since survivors were saved for their bullion content instead of their numismatic premium. (#8514)

Choice AU 1909-O Half Eagle, One of the Keys



- 3527 1909-O AU55 NGC.** By a substantial margin, the 1909-O and 1929 half eagles are the most challenging dates in the Indian series to locate in any grade. Although the populations at NGC and PCGS would suggest that there are plenty of examples to go around, the popularity of this issue places an unusually strong demand on the supply. The level of wear and associated abrasions on this piece are commensurate with NGC's grade determination. (#8515)

Popular 1911 Half Eagle MS63



- 3528 1911 MS63 NGC.** A softly lustrous Select representative of this comparatively available Indian half eagle issue, well struck with lively yellow-gold fields. Light, scattered abrasions preclude a finer designation. This gold series is widely collected in Mint State, unlike its Liberty predecessor. (#8520)

Select Uncirculated 1911 Indian Five Dollar



- 3529 1911 MS63 NGC.** As with most 1911 fives, the current example displays minor weakness in the lower feathers of the headdress and has average luster. Although available in Mint State grades, the popularity of Bela Lyon Pratt's design on the Indian quarter eagle and half eagle series has resulted in consistently solid prices when offered at auction. (#8520)

- 3530 1911-D AU50 NGC.** A luminous gold-orange piece that retains strong overall definition despite light wear across each side. Minor ticks affect the portrait and the nearby fields. Overall, a pleasing example of this elusive Denver issue. (#8521)

- 3531 1911-D AU53 PCGS.** A lightly circulated example of this elusive half eagle issue, well struck with subtly lustrous straw-gold surfaces. Minimally marked for the grade, and one of only 72,500 pieces coined. (#8521)

- 3532 1911-D AU53 NGC.** A well struck example of this challenging issue with matte-like mustard-gold surfaces. Minimally abraded for the grade assigned, though close inspection reveals a handful of wispy flaws. (#8521)

- 3533 1911-D AU55 NGC.** Dusky orange-gold surfaces show glimmers of luster near the margins. A well struck piece that shows light, even wear across the faintly abraded surfaces. One of just 72,500 examples coined. (#8521)

Near-Mint State 1911-D Five Dollar



- 3534 1911-D AU58 PCGS.** Regarding the 1911-D half eagle, David Akers (1979) opines: "The 1911-D is a rare coin in any condition, only slightly less rare as a date than the 1909-O. Most known specimens are in the VF to EF range and there are only a few that could legitimately be called Mint State." The eye appeal and quality of the near-Mint State example offered here provides a reasonable alternative to a fully Uncirculated example. (#8521)

- 3535 1911-S MS61 NGC.** Bright yellow-gold surfaces yield well struck design features. Some minute handling marks are scattered about each side. (#8522)

- 3536 1912 MS62 PCGS.** Yellow-gold surfaces display splashes of orange, along with whispers of sky-blue on the reverse. An attentive strike imparts excellent definition to the design elements, including all of the eagle's plumage. A few minute marks are visible on each side. (#8523)

Elusive MS63 1912 Five Dollar



- 3537 1912 MS63 PCGS.** A luminous mustard-gold Indian type coin with unblemished fields and only minor blending of detail on the cheekbone and the eagle's shoulder. Demand for quality gold type coins has risen substantially over the past decade, along with the demand for gold itself. In a green label holder. (#8523)

Handsome 1912 Half Eagle, MS63



- 3538 1912 MS63 PCGS.** Much luster radiates from the consistently colored orange-gold surfaces that are less frosty and more brilliant than usually seen on this series. A couple of ticks on the Indian's cheek and in the obverse fields determine the grade, but the reverse is fairly clean for the grade. A handsome piece for a midgrade Mint State type set. (#8523)

- 3539 1913 AU58 NGC.** Pleasingly detailed with significant remaining luster in the exposed orange-gold fields. Light, scattered abrasions and a hint of friction contribute to the grade assigned. (#8525)

- 3540 1913 MS63 PCGS.** Yellow-gold centers cede to orange-gold at the strongly lustrous margins. Few marks for the Select grade with excellent visual appeal. A great choice for the type enthusiast. (#8525)

Near-Gem 1913 Indian Half Eagle



- 3541 1913 MS64 PCGS.** Although relatively plentiful in MS64, the 1913 is a condition rarity, like nearly all Indian half eagles. PCGS has only certified 50 finer Gem examples of the date. Sharply struck with smooth surfaces, this brilliant piece has rich honey-gold luster with hints of rose on the obverse and traces of light green on the reverse. (#8525)

- 3542 1913-S AU58 NGC.** Uncommonly well-defined for this S-mint issue with all three pendants on the necklace complete. Minor abrasions and a touch of friction visit the yellow-orange surfaces. (#8526)

- 3543 1914 MS62 PCGS.** The lustrous surfaces of this five dollar gold piece exhibit well impressed design features, and a few minute handling marks. Actually a nice coin for MS62. (#8527)

Conditionally Rare 1914 Five, MS64



- 3544 1914 MS64 PCGS.** An exceptional light yellow-gold Indian half eagle with frosty surfaces and sharp design features. The presence of a few faint abrasions limit the grade. Like most Indian half eagles, the 1914 is an important condition rarity. PCGS has only graded 23 finer examples of the date (3/08). (#8527)

Clean, High-End 1914 Half Eagle, MS64



- 3545 1914 MS64 PCGS.** This marvelous piece appears remarkably clean and high-end for the assigned grade, with no visible distractions on the exposed Indian's cheek, and few abrasions of any size noted elsewhere. The strike is generous, and the mattelike surfaces are deep amber, alternating with crisp yellow-gold in the recesses and hazel-gray in the fields. PCGS has only certified 23 coins finer (3/08). (#8527)

- 3546** 1916-S AU58 NGC. A few light scrapes and a touch of high-point rub confirm the grade, with khaki-gold surfaces that still show a goodly amount of luster. (#8532)

Interesting MS62 1916-S Half Eagle



- 3547** 1916-S MS62 NGC. A boldly impressed, strongly lustrous example of this penultimate classic gold half eagle issue, primarily yellow-gold with strong elements of peach and orange on the obverse. Excellent overall visual appeal despite a handful of light to moderate abrasions that appear to the left of the Indian's profile and on the cheek. (#8532)

Attractive 1916-S Half Eagle, MS62



- 3548** 1916-S MS62 PCGS. A lustrous, straw-gold representative of this popular issue. The 1916-S half eagle is challenging in Mint State condition, especially in MS64 and finer. As a result, examples such as the current MS62 coin offer an acceptable alternative for budget-minded collectors. A conservatively graded piece. (#8532)

EARLY EAGLES

AU55 Details 1799 Ten Dollar Small Stars Obverse, BD-7



- 3549** 1799 Small Stars Obverse—Scratched, Bent—ANACS. AU55 Details. Irregular Date, Breen-6840, Taraszka-19, BD-7, R.3. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b, the early die state without cracks or obverse clashmarks, which the reference notes “may exist.” Bass owned five examples of BD-7, none of which were this early die state. Yellow-gold and fire-red with no obvious signs of a bend. A scratch is concealed across the final two clouds into the right (facing) wing, and the latter also has a pinscratch. Moderate marks on the cheekbone and right obverse field are barely worthy of mention. (#98562)

Sharp AU Details 1801 Ten Dollar, BD-2



- 3550** 1801—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Breen-6843, Taraszka-25, BD-2, R.2. Both sides are cloudy from faint hairlines, but this green-gold Heraldic Eagle ten has pleasing detail and displays noticeable remaining luster. Well struck aside from the right-side obverse stars. (#8564)

Popular 1803 Extra Star Gold Eagle, XF45



- 3551** 1803 Extra Star XF45 ANACS. Breen-6845, Taraszka-30, BD-5, High R.4. The popular “14 Star” variety with a tiny extra star on the top surface of the rightmost cloud, although in this grade the star is mostly worn away, save for the tips of several points to the left. A pleasing purple-red and greenish-gold example with shallow adjustment marks noted across the lower left obverse field and across Liberty's portrait. Perhaps lightly cleaned at some point, with a few faint hairlines noted in the fields. (#88565)

LIBERTY EAGLES

In Demand Choice XF 1839 Type of 1838 Eagle



- 3552** 1839 Type of 1838, Large Letters XF45 NGC. The bust truncation is curved—as opposed to straight on the later Type of 1840—but the most obvious identifier for the Type of 1838 is the sharply pointed rear of the neck that is over star 13. On the Type of 1840 the rear of the neck is more blunt, and star 13 is to the back of it, not underneath. This attractive Choice XF example shows light field chatter that attests to a spate in circulation, but there are no significant distractions, and some muted luster clings to the amber-gold surfaces. (#8576)

Pleasing Choice AU 1840 Eagle



3553 1840 AU55 NGC. Despite a degree of light, even wear, this lemon-gold piece retains significant luster that hints at past reflectivity. The strike is pleasing overall, though the obverse stars show a trace of softness. Light, scattered abrasions have little effect on the overall eye appeal. Census: 19 in 55, 19 finer (3/08). (#8581)

3554 1841 XF40 NGC. An attractively detailed and bright better date early Liberty eagle. The cheek has a couple of moderate marks, and the fields show scattered small abrasions. (#8582)

3555 1841 AU53 NGC. Richly detailed, and luster emerges from design crevices. The upper reverse field and upper left obverse field have a few faded thin marks. An underappreciated No Motto issue rarely seen in grades above AU. Census: 21 in 53, 54 finer (3/08). (#8582)

Notable 1841 Eagle, AU55



3556 1841 AU55 NGC. This sharp example possesses noticeable prooflike luster. Tiny marks frequent the fields and portrait, as often seen on lightly circulated No Motto tens. Still, a high-end and attractive example of this challenging issue, one of just 63,131 pieces coined. Census: 26 in 55, 28 finer (3/08). (#8582)

3557 1842 Large Date XF45 PCGS. A pleasing Choice XF representative of the Large Date variant, well struck with light, even wear across the lemon-gold surfaces. Luminous fields show light abrasions, as does the portrait. Population: 15 in 45, 37 finer (2/08). (#8584)

3558 1842 Large Date AU50 NGC. Bright luster outlines design elements, and the major devices are evenly struck. As usual for a No Motto ten, the fields are typically abraded. Very scarce, as is its Small Date counterpart. Census: 11 in 50, 20 finer (3/08). (#8584)

Attractive Near-Mint 1842 Large Date Eagle



3559 1842 Large Date AU58 NGC. While the Large Date variant might be more available in lower grades, at levels approaching Mint State, the Small Date and Large Date varieties pull nearly even. This pleasing example of the latter shows just a touch of wear on the highpoints of Liberty's hair, and the lightly abraded wheat-gold fields retain vibrant luster. On the reverse, the eagle offers excellent detail. Census: 15 in 58, 7 finer (3/08). (#8584)

Conditionally Challenging 1842-O Ten Dollar, AU55



3560 1842-O AU55 NGC. Including the several pieces that were salvaged as part of the S.S. *Republic* treasure, NGC has certified 24 1842-O eagles in AU55 with an equal 24 grading finer (3/08). Garrett-Guth (2006) consider this issue to be "a very rare date." Indeed, less than five Mint State examples are believed to have survived to this day. The current specimen is well struck for the issue and has a pleasing look overall. Light abrasions on both sides define the grade of this pale peach-gold O-mint eagle. (#8587)

Lovely Semiprooflike 1843 Eagle, AU55



3561 1843 AU55 NGC. This piece undoubtedly entered circulation as a fully prooflike piece, although now light circulation has added an overlay of field chatter. Considerable semiprooflikeness remains, however, and the surfaces are a lovely deep orange-gold, further accentuating the appeal. The strike is equally generous. A nice coin for the grade, and "surprisingly scarce," according to Garrett and Guth. (#8588)

Interesting Choice AU 1843 Ten



- 3562 **1843 AU55 NGC.** Garrett and Guth note that despite its seemingly substantial mintage of 75,462 pieces, the 1843 ten dollar gold is far more elusive than a number of contemporaneous issues with smaller production runs. This piece, lemon-gold with slight deepening at the reflective margins, shows only a trace of wear on the devices. Light, scattered ticks across each side contribute to the grade. Census: 23 in 55, 18 finer (3/08). (#8588)

Choice AU 1843-O Eagle



- 3563 **1843-O AU55 NGC.** This untuned New Orleans ten displays pockets of luster around design elements. The strike is precise, apart from minor blending on the hair above the ear. Marks are relatively minor, and include a thin line on the jaw and a nick on the upper reverse field. (#8589)

Popular 1851-O Ten AU58



- 3564 **1843-O AU58 NGC.** A green-gold No Motto ten with richly detailed devices and bluntness on the stars. A faded scratch on the cheek is barely noticeable to the unaided eye. The shield ring at the peak of the second vertical stripe is customary for this New Orleans issue, and is also often seen on the 1849-O, 1852-O, and 1853-O. (#8589)

Rare AU 1846 No Motto Eagle



- 3565 **1846 AU50 PCGS.** This canary-gold No Motto ten has ample glowing luster and a consistent strike. Portions of the reverse field are abraded, but the overall eye appeal is attractive. The 1846 is a seldom-encountered issue with a mintage of just 20,095 pieces. PCGS has yet to certify any as Mint State. Population: 7 in 50, 12 finer (3/08). (#8594)

- 3566 **1846/5-O—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** The surfaces show considerable hairlining and are fairly heavily abraded as well, but the overall appearance is not all that unnatural. Although undesignated on the NCS holder, this piece is the 1846/5-O variety, with evidence of what may be the ball of a 5 visible in the bottom loop of the 6. (#8596)

- 3567 **1847 AU55 NGC.** Ex: *S.S. Republic*. This pale yellow-gold piece retains strong peripheral luster. Well struck with a touch of wear on the central devices and light, scattered abrasions in the fields. (#8597)

- 3568 **1847 AU58 NGC.** This untuned No Motto gold type coin is close to Mint State, and the slightly bright surfaces lack noteworthy marks. The 4 in the date is lightly repunched. From the six-fold or bulging bun design subtype. (#8597)

- 3569 **1847-O AU55 NGC.** Lustrous for the grade, with glimpses of cherry-red near the borders. The left obverse field has a few moderate abrasions. This die pairing is interesting for die chips near star 1 and a heavy die crack to the final A in AMERICA. (#8598)

- 3570 **1847-O—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** The right obverse has a patch of hairlines from an attempt to remove some russet toning near stars 8 to 10, and the reverse has a pair of pinscratches on the shield and through the olive branch. Thin marks are present near the date. (#8598)

- 3571 **1848-O XF45 PCGS.** A luminous yellow-gold example with a typical strike and a surprisingly mark-free appearance. A shield ring is present atop the second vertical stripe, the earliest appearance of such a ring on a New Orleans eagle. These reoccur on most issues through the 1853-O. In a green label holder. Population: 27 in 45, 30 finer (3/08). (#8600)

- 3572 **1849 AU53 NGC.** Ex: *S.S. Republic*. Though the obverse is softly struck, the reverse is modestly reflective with razor-sharp detail. Lightly abraded overall with a few more significant marks on and near Liberty's cheek. (#8601)

Desirable 1849 Ten Dollar Gold, MS61



- 3573 **1849 MS61 NGC.** Though the 1849 eagle is one of the most readily available No Motto issues in circulated grades, the difficulty of finding an example rises swiftly. This attractive yellow-gold piece has soft, swirling luster and no trace of wear on the well struck devices. Lightly abraded overall, yet fundamentally pleasing. Though Garrett and Guth describe this issue as “scarce but not rare” in Mint State, the certified population data contradict that assessment. Census: 15 in 61, 29 finer (3/08). (#8601)

Attractive, Semiprooflike MS61 1849 Ten Dollar



- 3574 **1849 MS61 NGC.** Breen-6886. The base of an earlier punched 1 crosses the dominant 1 about halfway up and to the left of that digit. While a heavily produced issue with more than 600,000 pieces struck, few survived in mint condition. The fields on this piece are bright and semiprooflike which give the coin additional eye appeal for the grade. A bit softly struck on the peripheral stars but well defined elsewhere. Even reddish color overall. Census: 15 in 61, 29 finer (3/08). (#8601)

- 3575 **1850 Large Date AU55 NGC.** This smooth straw-gold Choice AU No Motto ten has its share of gently glowing luster. An attractive if slightly subdued example of this scarce gold type. (#8603)

Rare Near-Mint 1850 Small Date Ten



- 3576 **1850 Small Date AU58 PCGS.** Unlike its Large Date counterpart, the Small Date is very scarce in all grades, and is rare at the AU58 level. This is a well struck example with ample bright luster and original orange peripheral toning. No marks are worthy of comment. Population: 6 in 58, 5 finer (3/08). (#8604)

- 3577 **1850-O XF45 NGC.** This luminous straw-gold eagle displays luster within protected areas of the design. The devices have only moderate wear, and there are no individually relevant marks. A scarcer New Orleans No Motto issue. (#8605)

- 3578 **1850-O—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** The moderately to typically abraded fields are slightly bright. Remaining luster is obvious, although the stars and curls are softly brought up. A very scarce No Motto emission. Unlike other New Orleans issues of the era, the 1850-O never has a shield ring atop the second stripe. (#8605)

Scarce 1850-O Ten Dollar, AU55



- 3579 **1850-O AU55 NGC.** The 1850-O eagle is infrequently seen above Extremely Fine, and almost never in Mint State (Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, 2006). The yellow-gold surfaces of this Choice AU specimen display luster in the recessed areas, and are generally well defined on the devices. Some minute marks are noted on each side. Census: 19 in 55, 14 finer (3/08). (#8605)

- 3580 **1851-O AU53 NGC.** Luster glimmers from the eagle, legends, curls, and coronet of this New Orleans No Motto ten. Marks are relatively few, and the eye appeal of this bright example is attractive. A shield ring rests atop second vertical stripe. (#8607)

Choice AU 1851-O Liberty Eagle



- 3581 **1851-O AU55 NGC.** Nearly Mint State with lustrous greenish-gold surfaces, this attractive Choice AU eagle has lightly abraded surfaces from its short time in circulation. With the influx of gold from newly established mining operations in California, mintage of this issue was 263,000 coins, yet relatively few survived in high grades. The mintage was 50% higher than the 176,328 coins struck in Philadelphia, yet market values are also 50% higher, a good indication of condition rarity. (#8607)

Near-Mint 1851-O No Motto Ten



- 3582 **1851-O AU58 NGC.** Well struck in the centers with minor bluntness on the stars. There are relatively few visible abrasions, although the obverse rim has an unimportant rim nick near 7:30. As usual for this popular New Orleans No Motto issue, a shield ring is present atop the second vertical stripe. (#8607)

Bright and Attractive AU58 1851-O Ten



3583 1851-O AU58 NGC. Breen-6898, with circular center punch at the top of the second stripe. A popular, high mintage O-mint ten that can occasionally be located in AU condition. This piece has bright, semiprooflike surfaces and luminous yellow-gold color. Sharply defined in the centers with slight weakness on the peripheral stars. Minimally abraded. (#8607)

3584 1853 AU55 NGC. Energetic luster nearly fills the obverse border, and dominates the eagle and the reverse periphery. Liberty's hair and coronet are also lustrous. A nicely struck example that has a few moderate field marks, mostly on the upper reverse. (#8610)

3585 1853 AU58 NGC. This luminous near-Mint yellow-orange piece has well-defined centers, though the stars show softness. Light, scattered abrasions appear on each side, yet the portrait shows only minor friction. (#8610)

3586 1853-O AU53 NGC. Bright luster dominates the eagle and reverse margin. Luster also fills the curls and coronet. The surfaces are luminous and have only the expected marks for the grade. The 1853-O comes with and without a shield ring atop the second vertical stripe. The present piece is sans ring. (#8612)

Infrequently Seen Near-Mint 1854 No Motto Ten



3587 1854 AU58 NGC. By 1854, the new and more convenient double eagle denomination was favored over the eagle by bankers and traders. The mintage of eagles at Philadelphia declined to 54,250 pieces, the lowest production from the facility since 1846. This impressively sharp example features apricot-gold toning. Although the fields are moderately abraded, no marks merit individual description. Census: 49 in 58, 13 finer (3/08). (#8613)

3588 1854-O Small Date—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. Fine hairlines cross both sides and leave a glossy surface. Luster within the coronet and wings confirms only brief actual wear. A mintage of only 52,500 pieces is shared between the Small and Large Date varieties. (#8614)

Choice AU 1854-O Small Date Ten



3589 1854-O Small Date AU55 PCGS. The more frequently encountered of the two date variants, the Small Date is often found with a weak strike in the centers. This coin, however, is just the opposite with relatively strong centers and peripheral softness. The yellow-gold color deepens ever-so-slightly at the margins, and there are light but individually insignificant abrasions scattered over each side. (#8614)

3590 1854-O Large Date—Rim Filed, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. The Large Date and Small Date divide a low mintage of 52,500 pieces, but specialists continue to disagree about which variety is the scarcer. This green-gold example is hairlined, and the rims are filed, most noticeably near 2 o'clock on the obverse. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#8614)

3591 1855-O—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. A grease streak (as made) beneath the right (facing) wing is thickly hairlined from an attempt at removal. An X is entered above the cheekbone. Otherwise, this is a partly lustrous example of this very scarce New Orleans issue. Only 18,000 pieces were struck. (#8617)

3592 1859 AU53 PCGS. Orange luster fills design recesses, while the open fields and cheek are steel-blue. Small marks are dispersed, and a small rose-red alloy spot is at the base of the fletchings. A little-seen issue with a low mintage of 16,093 pieces. Population: 7 in 53, 15 finer (3/08). (#8628)

3593 1860 AU53 NGC. Rounded bun subtype. An important condition rarity, the 1860 gold eagle had a sparse mintage of just 15,105 pieces. The central devices are boldly struck, while the peripheral elements reveal typical minor weakness. The fields exhibit noticeable semiprooflikeness. Evenly worn on the highpoints, with numerous small marks and abrasions on each side. (#8631)

Scarce 1870-S Ten Dollar, XF45



3594 1870-S XF45 NGC. As one would expect, the 1870-S has a low mintage. But the production of only 8,000 pieces is impressively low even for gold pieces struck during this period. Probably no more than 100 pieces are known today in all grades, with the finest certified a PCGS MS61. This is an original coin with "old gold" surfaces and deeper color around the devices. Problem-free overall with a bit of striking softness in the centers, as expected. (#8659)

3595 1872-S XF40 PCGS. A bold example with dusky olive-gold toning and scattered small abrasions. The 1872-S eagle is much scarcer than an 1889-CC dollar, and perhaps is more representative of the Old West, yet examples (when found) are far more affordable. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Population: 22 in 40, 45 finer (3/08). (#8665)

Low-Mintage 1873-S Ten Dollar, XF45



- 3596 1873-S XF45 PCGS.** This bright orange-toned eagle displays traces of luster in the protected areas, and is well struck except for the bottom half of the mintmark, which was apparently entered at an angle into the die. Moderate obverse marks are expected of the grade. Encapsulated in a green label holder. Only 12,000 pieces were struck, none of which were set aside by collectors until many years later. Population: 6 in 45, 12 finer (3/08). (#8668)

Alluring and Rare 1874 Eagle, MS62



- 3597 1874 MS62 PCGS.** Although common in circulated grades, the 1874 eagle is very rare in MS62 or finer. This unusual piece boasts two-toned coloration, with the obverse an attractive but seldom-seen olive-gold with orange around the devices, while the reverse is orange-gold. The strike is bold, and the few light surface ticks are consistent with the MS62 grade. A memorable piece, with the unusual coloration that only adds to the allure. Population: 22 in 62, 9 finer (3/08). (#8669)
- 3598 1876-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VG Details.** This survivor, though heavily circulated, shows better definition than the VG details grade might suggest. The bright yellow-gold surfaces show scattered abrasions, including a line of reeding marks between stars 3 and 4. (#8675)
- 3599 1878 MS61 NGC.** This crisply struck and original better date eagle has good luster and no mentionable marks. The 1878 is transitional between the low mintages of 1862 through 1877, and the high mintages of 1879 through the end of the series. Census: 54 in 61, 49 finer (3/08). (#8680)

Rare Low-Mintage 1879-O Eagle, XF45



- 3600 1879-O XF45 NGC.** The tiny mintage of 1,500 pieces ensured that this issue would be a rarity in all grades, and yet many examples found, such as the present piece, show prooflikeness—a function of the low production. The orange-gold surfaces retain their flash around the protected device outlines, while the fields show some chatter and light haze consistent with circulation. An attractive coin, with a good strike and few singular abrasions. Census: 13 in 45, 33 finer (3/08). (#8685)
- 3601 1879-S MS61 NGC.** Softly lustrous with pleasing overall detail. This coin shows a hint of typical San Francisco softness at the hair over the ear, yet the strike is decent overall. Numerous light to moderate abrasions pepper the yellow-gold surfaces. NGC has graded 12 finer pieces (2/08). (#8686)
- 3602 1880 MS60 Prooflike NGC.** The first 8 in the date is recut within the loops. Suitably struck and impressively mirrored. The fields have many small marks. The 1880 was the first eagle issue with a mintage of more than 1 million pieces, yet it is seldom seen in grades above MS62. Census: 1 in 60 Prooflike, 2 finer (3/08). (#78687)

Desirable Choice AU 1880-CC Ten



- 3603 1880-CC AU55 NGC.** A pleasingly preserved Carson City ten, particularly for the grade assigned. This well struck straw-gold coin has orange-gold rims and just a touch of wear across the highest parts of the central devices. Only a small fraction of this issue's low five-figure mintage survives today, and most of those pieces show significant wear. Census: 40 in 55, 43 finer (3/08). (#8688)

Conditionally Scarce 1880-S Gold Eagle, MS63



- 3604 1880-S MS63 NGC.** A highly lustrous, sharply struck, and semi-prooflike reddish-gold representative, with a well preserved reverse and a lightly abraded obverse. Light die lines are noted between the letters of LIBERTY. The 1880-S typically grades AU58 to MS62, and is seldom seen at the MS63 level. Census: 22 in 63, 1 finer (3/08). (#8690)

- 3605 1881-CC AU53 NGC.** This rare Carson City ten displays few marks, and the subdued straw-gold surfaces retain ample glimpses of luster. A good strike overall with localized softness on the hair above the ear, forehead, and nose tip. (#8692)
- 3606 1882 MS63 NGC.** This well struck Liberty ten has good luster and original green-gold toning. A loupe reveals the distributed minor field grazes associated with the MS63 level. (#8695)
- 3607 1882 MS61 Prooflike NGC.** A flashy and crisply struck example from the Chester A. Arthur administration. As usual for the grade, a smattering of small marks are seen on both fields. Census: 6 in 61 Prooflike, 10 finer (3/08). (#78695)
- 3608 1882-O XF40 PCGS.** The 1882-O stands in the shadow of the very rare 1883-O, but the 1882-O is also difficult. Only 10,820 pieces were struck, and those were little saved. This old holder example has surprising luster for the grade, and although small marks are scattered, none distract. (#8697)
- 3609 1882-O AU55 NGC.** This rare New Orleans eagle has flashy remaining luster and is nicely struck aside from the stars. The fields display abrasions appropriate for the grade. Just 10,820 pieces were struck. (#8697)
- 3610 1883 MS63 NGC.** Decisively struck with soft, swirling luster. The slightly dusky gold-orange surfaces show faint, scattered abrasions, but no marks are individually distracting. NGC has graded a mere five numerically finer pieces (2/08). (#8699)
- 3611 1884-CC XF45 ANACS.** This difficult Carson City issue has a mintage of only 9,925 pieces, only a handful of which have survived in Mint State. The present piece has attractive orange toning, and is minimally marked given its light circulation. The bold die lines on Liberty's neck are as made, and are invariably seen on the '84-CC. (#8704)
- 3612 1885-S MS62 NGC.** Lustrous and precisely struck with the expected wispy marks on the obverse field and the cheek. A relatively low mintage issue that is virtually unknown above the MS63 level. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#8707)

Lustrous 1885-S Liberty Ten, MS63



- 3613 1885-S MS63 PCGS.** The population of 1885-S eagles in MS63 has increased by a few dozen coins in the past three years, probably due to the submission of a small hoard. However, only two examples have been certified above MS63, with one MS64 at both NGC and PCGS (3/08). In other words, the '85-S ten is still a conditional rarity. The current offering displays vibrant cartwheel luster and rich red-gold coloration. (#8707)

Original Choice 1886-S Ten



- 3614 1886-S MS64 ANACS.** The 1886-S is available in MS60 to MS62 grades, but becomes scarce at the MS63 level. MS64 examples are rarities, and none have been certified as MS65 or finer. The absence of Gems can be attributed to indifferent storage, since no numismatic premium existed until well into the 20th century. This green-gold near-Gem is well struck and has a clean reverse. The obverse is moderately abraded. (#8709)

Scarce Select 1887-S Ten



- 3615 1887-S MS63 PCGS.** This conditionally elusive San Francisco eagle displays vibrant cartwheel luster, and the strike is precise throughout. Olive-gold borders frame the apricot interiors. Minor obverse grazes are all the preclude an even finer grade. Population: 73 in 63, 2 finer (3/08). (#8711)
- 3616 1888-O MS61 NGC.** This low mintage New Orleans ten is sharply struck. The reverse displays full luster, and the obverse luster is only slightly diminished. Clean for the grade despite moderately abrasions on the left obverse field. (#8713)
- 3617 1888-O MS62 NGC.** This low mintage New Orleans ten has sweeping luster, a bold strike, and the expected moderate field marks. Only 21,335 pieces were struck, and few have survived above the MS62 level. (#8713)
- 3618 1888-S MS62 PCGS.** This sharply struck and conditionally scarce Liberty ten has unencumbered luster and original lime and apricot toning. Scattered abrasions are appropriate for the grade. (#8714)
- 3619 1888-S MS63 NGC.** This appealing Select example offers luxurious pink-gold patination over bountiful luster on both sides. The strike is robust, and there are no individually mentionable marks. NGC has graded only five coins finer (3/08). (#8714)
- 3620 1890-CC XF45 PCGS.** This Carson City issue has a mintage of only 17,500 pieces, yet is reasonably priced above melt in the XF45 grade. Only lightly abraded, and luster glints from beneath the original canary-gold toning. Encased in a green label holder. (#8718)

High-End 1891-CC Ten, MS63



3621 1891-CC MS63 PCGS. The relatively enormous mintage exceeding 100,000 pieces for the Carson City Mint makes this issue generally available, and fortunately it is also one that is well-produced. This example exhibits splendid orange-gold, lustrous surfaces that show only a few tiny abrasions consistent with the Select Uncirculated grade. A nice, high-end coin. PCGS has certified only three pieces finer (3/08). (#8720)

3622 1892-O MS62 PCGS. A scarce New Orleans ten with a mintage of only 26,688 pieces. A surprising number of Uncirculated coins are known, but only a handful are better than MS62, which makes this piece an especially good value. This coin shows original surfaces with gray patina overall and underlying satiny mint luster. A couple of darker alloy spots are seen on each side, caused by improper mixture of the gold/copper alloy. Sharply detailed. (#8723)

3623 1892-O MS62 PCGS. This low mintage New Orleans eagle has unbroken luster, and is well struck save for the eagle's claws and fletchings. Marks are present, but none singularly detract. PCGS has certified only four examples finer (3/08). (#8723)

3624 1892-O MS62 NGC. Crisply struck with good luster and the expected distributed moderate marks. NGC has yet to grade an 1892-O above the MS62 level, an indication of its conditional rarity. Only 28,688 pieces were struck. (#8723)

3625 1893 MS62 Prooflike NGC. A well struck and flashy Liberty ten that has an interesting worm-like strike-through (as made) near the branch stem. Distributed marks are principally confined to the obverse field. Census: 33 in 62 Prooflike, 13 finer (3/08). (#8725)

3626 1893-O MS61 PCGS. This low mintage New Orleans eagle displays unbroken cartwheel luster and is sharply struck. As expected of the '93-O, the obverse field has many small marks, but the eye appeal is equivalent to the next higher grade. The reverse rim has small spots at 6 o'clock and 7:30. (#8727)

3627 1893-O MS62 PCGS. This lustrous yellow-gold New Orleans ten has distributed obverse marks, although none are singularly of note. A few of the stars are softly impressed. The 1893-O has an emission of only 17,000 pieces, none of which have been certified above MS63. (#8727)

Underrated 1893-S Ten Dollar, MS63



3628 1893-S MS63 PCGS. Those in pursuit of an MS64 or finer 1893-S eagle will be unpleasantly surprised by the limited availability of this issue in such a lofty grade. NGC and PCGS combined have graded a mere 6 examples above the MS63 level (3/08). Therefore, collectors are more than content when an attractive 1893-S ten in MS63 crosses the auction block. Satiny luster dominates both sides of this pleasantly struck example. A single mark on Liberty's neck could be all that precludes this piece from a higher grade. Population: 34 in 63, 4 finer (3/08). (#8728)

3629 1895 MS64 NGC. The top of the 95 in the date is lightly repunched. Original orange-gold and olive-green toning endows this lustrous and sharply impressed representative. The portrait is well preserved, and the fields have moderate grazes. (#8732)

3630 1897-O MS61 PCGS. Rich green-gold toning helps conceal the small to noticeable marks that are consistent with the grade. A scant 42,500 pieces were struck, and most survivors are in AU55 to MS62 grades. Certified in a green label holder. (#8738)

Scarce MS62 1897-O Ten Dollar



3631 1897-O MS62 PCGS. This lustrous and exactly struck example of this scarce New Orleans issue. Small marks are scattered, but these are fewer in number and in severity than is expected for the grade. A retained lamination near 3 o'clock on the obverse adds further interest. Population: 37 in 62, 28 finer (2/08). (#8738)

3632 1898-S MS62 PCGS. This conditionally rare representative features prominent cartwheel sheen, and the reverse is remarkably devoid of contact. As expected of the MS62 level, the obverse has distributed inconspicuous marks. (#8741)

Lustrous 1899 Eagle, MS65



3633 1899 MS65 NGC. A few insignificant abrasions in the left obverse field adjacent to Ms. Liberty's face could be all that precludes a higher grade for the current offering. Radiant luster over honey-gold surfaces captivate the eye. With only 23 pieces graded finer at NGC as of (3/08), this Gem piece will surely see active bidding. (#8742)

- 3634 1901 MS64 PCGS.** An alertly struck and only moderately abraded green-gold near-Gem. Luster dominates every crevice. Original gold type coins are always under strong demand from both collectors and accumulators. Encased in a green label holder. (#8747)
- 3635 1901 MS64 NGC.** Boldly impressed with delightful, satiny luster. This elegant peach-inflected yellow-gold coin offers pleasing preservation overall, though a small abrasion appears at 5 o'clock on the obverse rim. (#8747)
- 3636 1901 MS64 PCGS.** A crisply struck and shining example of this turn-of-the-century issue, well-defined with vibrant yellow-gold surfaces that show occasional undercurrents of peach and orange. Slightly hazy with only occasional marks on each side. (#8747)
- 3637 1901-S MS64 NGC.** This Liberty gold type coin is prooflike, although it is unlabelled as such on the insert because its holder generation predates the NGC Prooflike designation for gold. The flashy fields are lightly abraded, and Liberty's hair has only inconspicuous contact. (#8749)
- 3638 1903-O MS62 NGC.** This lustrous New Orleans eagle has a pleasing reverse. The obverse also has relatively few marks, but a few specks of struck in grease are present, in addition to a small X beneath the bun. (#8753)

Attractive 1903-O Eagle, MS63



- 3639 1903-O MS63 PCGS.** The 1903-O is challenging in Select level of preservation, and difficult to locate any finer. Attractive luster exudes from the peach-gold surfaces of this example, and a solid strike leaves excellent definition on the design elements. A few light grazes preclude a higher grade. Housed in a green-label holder. Population: 83 in 63, 11 finer (3/08). (#8753)

Dazzling Gem 1903-S Ten



- 3640 1903-S MS65 PCGS.** This green-gold beauty exhibits dynamic cartwheel sheen, and the strike is bold save for the center of star 6. No marks merit mention, and the eye appeal is undeniable. Certified in a green label holder. Scarcer than the preceding 1901-S and 1902-S issues. Population: 45 in 65, 16 finer (2/08). (#8754)
- 3641 1906 MS64 NGC.** Solidly struck and shining with a hint of haze over sun-gold surfaces. Excellent overall quality for a near-Gem, though a single abrasion is noted at Liberty's lips. Census: 31 in 64, 6 finer (2/08). (#8759)

Choice 1906-D Liberty Ten



- 3642 1906-D MS64 NGC.** This precisely struck near-Gem has unencumbered luster and slightly dusky green-gold toning. Marks are minimal, with the reverse particularly undisturbed. From the first year of operation of the Denver Mint, and one of only two D-mint issues of the Liberty type. (#8760)
- 3643 1906-O MS62 PCGS.** This lustrous lemon-gold example gives the initial impression of a finer grade, since the fields are well preserved. Thorough study eventually locates a couple of thin and inconspicuous marks on the face. Expect to pay a premium to secure this lot. Certified in a green label holder. (#8761)

Challenging 1906-S Select Ten Dollar



- 3644 1906-S MS63 PCGS.** This issue can be located in About Uncirculated to MS61 grades with a little searching and patience, but MS62 and finer coins are challenging. This Select example displays pleasing luster exuding from peach-gold surfaces. A well executed strike imparts virtually complete definition to the design elements. A few minor marks keep it from a higher grade. Population: 21 in 63, 8 finer (3/08). (#8762)

Handsome Gem 1907 Liberty Ten



- 3645 1907 MS65 PCGS.** This meticulously struck Liberty eagle has booming luster and attractive eye appeal. The 1907 is plentiful in abraded Mint State, but Gems are surprisingly elusive. The Liberty design ended on the eagle and quarter eagle in 1907, although Liberty half eagles were struck in 1908. Population: 21 in 65, 0 finer (3/08). (#8763)

PROOF LIBERTY EAGLE

Elusive 1901 Ten Dollar, PR55



- 3646 **1901 PR55 PCGS.** The 1901 ten dollar is seldom encountered, with only 85 proofs struck. Of that number, it is estimated that today probably no more than 25 pieces exist in all grades. Bright yellow-gold surfaces of this Choice AU example yield a degree of field-motif contrast, and are sharply struck on the devices. Some minute marks are scattered over each side. (#8841)

INDIAN EAGLES

- 3647 **An Uncertified Partial Set of Indian Eagles.** Individual coins within the set grade between AU50 Cleaned and MS62. All Guide Book varieties are included **except** for the 1907 Wire Rim and Rounded Rim, the No Motto 1908 and 1908-D, and the 1920-S, 1930-S, 1933. The better date 1908-S, 1911-D, 1913-S, and 1915-S are present and only lightly circulated. (Total: 25 coins)
- 3648 **1907 No Periods MS61 ANACS.** A strongly lustrous canary-gold example of this first-year Saint-Gaudens eagle issue, well-defined overall but with a degree of softness at Liberty's hair. Wispy abrasions on the portrait preclude a finer designation. (#8852)
- 3649 **1907 No Periods MS62 PCGS.** The subtly lustrous surfaces of this first-year Saint-Gaudens eagle show deep butter-yellow and sun-gold shadings. Well struck with a number of wispy abrasions, though the overall eye appeal is better than the grade might suggest. (#8852)

Attractive 1907 No Periods Ten Dollar MS63



- 3650 **1907 No Periods MS63 NGC.** The "No Periods" variety is something of a misnomer, since four periods are present on the reverse. These separate the words in UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and TEN DOLLARS. But there are no periods separating the words in E PLURIBUS UNUM, which distinguishes this variety from the rare Wire Rim and Rounded Rim. Liberty eagles, also struck in 1907, have a single period, after TEN D. This lustrous yellow-gold example is only lightly abraded for the MS63 level, and should please even the veteran collector. (#8852)

Radiant 1907 No Periods Eagle



- 3651 **1907 No Periods MS63 NGC.** An attractive Select example of this desirable first-year issue, representative of the short-lived No Motto variety for the Saint-Gaudens design. The yellow-gold surfaces show subtle undercurrents of green and strong, slightly satiny luster. Wispy abrasions on the cheek and a few marks on the obverse rim preclude a finer designation. (#8852)

Near-Gem No Periods 1907 Indian Ten



- 3652 **1907 No Periods MS64 NGC.** Though the Saint-Gaudens eagle went through fewer iterations than its double eagle counterpart in 1907, the design experienced significant evolution nevertheless. This Choice No Periods piece is the result of that process. The well struck devices have occasional unimportant marks, while the lustrous apricot-gold fields are smooth. (#8852)
- 3653 **1908-D No Motto AU58 NGC.** This near-Mint ten dollar yields attractive brassy color, possesses considerable luster, and is well struck. A few light circulation marks do not disturb. (#8854)
- 3654 **1908-D No Motto MS61 NGC.** Attractive yellow-orange surfaces show no trace of wear. Well struck overall, though the hair over Liberty's ear shows softness. A lightly abraded survivor from this challenging issue of 210,000 pieces. (#8854)
- 3655 **1908 Motto MS62 PCGS.** Boldly struck and lustrous, with a bit of grade-limiting scuffiness on Liberty's cheekbone and in the reverse fields. The year began with no motto on this type, but IN GOD WE TRUST was later added to the reverse. (#8859)
- 3656 **1908 Motto MS62 ANACS.** A satiny and attractive example of this first-year With Motto issue, primarily yellow-gold with a few small spots of alloy at the upper obverse. Well struck with a number of wispy, grade-defining abrasions on each side. (#8859)

Impressive 1908 With Motto Ten, MS65



- 3657 1908 Motto MS65 PCGS.** This is a splendid Gem example of the 1908 With Motto Indian Head eagle. The striking detail is exceptionally crisp, and brings up even the subtler elements of Saint-Gaudens' great design (which was modified somewhat by Chief Engraver Charles Barber, who also added the motto IN GOD WE TRUST to the left reverse field). A single small contact mark is noted on Liberty's face, just to the left of the ear. Housed in a small, first-generation PCGS holder. Population: 61 in 65, 36 finer (3/08). (#8859)

Bold 1908-D Motto Eagle, MS63



- 3658 1908-D Motto MS63 PCGS.** Delectable reddish-gold and green-gold patches alternate on this lovely coin. Although more than 800,000 pieces were produced, Gems are rare. Even in MS63, PCGS has certified only 50 examples, with 30 coins finer (3/08). The present piece boasts boldly struck, lustrous surfaces with radiant luster and only a few scattered ticks that constitute the grade. (#8860)

- 3659 1908-S AU58 NGC.** A satiny orange-gold example that offers virtually intact luster in the fields. Well struck with a handful of minor abrasions on the lightly rubbed portrait of Liberty. (#8861)

Well Struck 1908-S Ten Dollar, MS61



- 3660 1908-S MS61 PCGS.** Lustrous surfaces display honey-gold coloration tinted with light tan. The strike is relatively strong, imparting good definition to most of the design elements. Noticeable abrasions are visible on the Indian's cheek. An available issue, despite a mintage of less than 60,000 pieces. (#8861)

Scarce Select 1909 Ten Dollar



- 3661 1909 MS63 PCGS.** Blushes of peach and apple-green embrace this satiny and carefully preserved representative. Crisply struck, problem-free, and certified in a green label holder. A scarcer date, because among Philadelphia Mint issues, only the 1914 has a lower production. (#8862)

- 3662 1910 MS64 NGC.** Boldly impressed for this Philadelphia with strongly lustrous sun-gold surfaces. Smooth fields contribute to the excellent overall eye appeal of this attractive near-Gem. (#8865)

- 3663 1910 MS64 NGC.** A strongly lustrous earlier With Motto Saint-Gaudens eagle, well-defined with hints of lemon against the sun-gold of the surfaces. This enticing Choice example has only a few faint ticks on the portrait that keep it from a finer grade. (#8865)

- 3664 1910-D MS63 PCGS.** Original orange and pastel lilac toning endows this lustrous and uncommonly unabraded Select Indian ten. A worthy type coin from the early years of the series. In a green label holder. (#8866)

Attractive 1910-D Eagle, MS64



- 3665 1910-D MS64 NGC.** Despite its status as a common issue in the Indian Head eagle series, and notwithstanding the peculiar die characteristics that weaken the date, stars, and peripheral reverse legends, this specimen still exerts powerful attraction. The fields are consistently frosty and mattelike, with even yellow-gold patina and premium appeal. There are few individually relevant abrasions on either side. (#8866)

Near-Gem 1910-D Indian Ten



- 3666 1910-D MS64 PCGS.** Solid detail overall, though the hair over Liberty's ear is a trifle soft. The yellow-gold and sun-gold surfaces show a touch of satin. Strong eye appeal for the grade assigned. Scarcer in better Mint State grades than its mintage suggests. PCGS has graded only 92 finer examples (3/08). (#8866)

3667 1910-S AU58 NGC. Ex: GSA. In the world of numismatics, the General Services Administration is associated with the Carson City Morgan dollar auctions from 1972 to 1980. But the GSA has also sold other coins, which in some cases were seized from drug traffickers. This conditionally scarce S-mint eagle has original apricot toning. Smooth aside from shallow abrasions left of the date and on the cheek. (#8867)

3668 1910-S MS62 PCGS. A lovely piece showing radiant mint luster and alluring honey-gold coloration. Striking weakness is noticeable near the centers, and a few scattered blemishes are noted on each side of the coin. (#8867)

3669 1911 MS63 PCGS. An attractive, subtle mix of peach-gold, light green, and apricot patina bathes the lustrous surfaces of this Select Indian ten dollar. Well struck, and showing a few grade-consistent marks. (#8868)

3670 1911 MS64 PCGS. The reverse legends show doubling, most noticeably on UNITED and DOLLARS. This satiny near-Gem is well-preserved, and the strike is bold aside from a slender arc along the lower right reverse margin. A tiny lamination is noted near the junction of Liberty's jaw and neck. (#8868)

3671 1911-S MS61 NGC. Soft yellow-gold and canary-gold shadings grace this unworn and well struck piece. The slightly granular surfaces show a number of light abrasions, including several on the portrait. (#8870)

Near-Gem 1911-S Eagle



3672 1911-S MS64 PCGS. The instantly appealing surfaces provide a visual treat, in the form of gorgeous luster awash over the reddish-gold surfaces. Although a few small abrasions preclude a Gem grade, they fail to dampen enthusiasm for the piece. While Walter Breen (1988) reported that Uncirculated survivors are "mostly from a small hoard said to number 60 pieces, found in the Philippines ca. 1976," Garrett and Guth more recently said, "This date was virtually on par with the rarity of the 1911-D issue until the discovery of a small hoard in Europe in the 1970s." Population: 28 in 64, 28 finer (3/08). (#8870)

3673 1912 MS62 PCGS. A vibrantly lustrous yellow-gold piece that offers pleasingly detailed devices that show few abrasions for the grade assigned. Numerous small marks in the fields account for the grade. (#8871)

3674 1912 MS63 NGC. Dazzling honey-gold luster ensures the eye appeal of this nicely struck Indian ten. Infrequent moderate marks need no further elaboration. In a prior generation holder. (#8871)

3675 1912 MS63 PCGS. Strong, satiny luster is the greatest attribute of this pleasing Select coin. Slight haze has settled over the pleasingly preserved fields. A solid representative of this mid-range P-mint issue. (#8871)

High-End 1912 Eagle, MS64



3676 1912 MS64 NGC. Radiant cartwheel luster is this piece's foremost attribute, cascading boldly from both sides and exerting powerful appeal. The pretty, near-pristine orange-gold surfaces only serve to reinforce the attraction, and the absence of relevant abrasions, save for two thin scrapes below the reverse motto, complete the package. High-end for the grade. (#8871)

Eye-Appealing 1912 Ten Dollar, MS64



3677 1912 MS64 PCGS. This apricot-gold near-Gem ten dollar possesses rich, satiny luster and a bold strike. As noted in the Garrett-Guth reference, the 1912 eagle has two additional stars added to the rim to signify the addition of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union. As of (3/08), PCGS has graded only 31 pieces finer, (#8871)

Gorgeous 1912-S Indian Eagle, MS64



3678 1912-S MS64 PCGS. A number of years ago, David Akers wrote that, "high grade and attractive...and 1912-S eagle" are almost mutually exclusive terms. We offer here a coin that defies that pronouncement. The surfaces display rich golden patina intermixed with hints of deep red color on each side that give this piece a level of eye appeal that is seldom seen on a '12-S. The surfaces show the usual fine-grain texture common to coins from this decade, and there are only a few reportable abrasions on the cheek and in the reverse field. Population: 39 in 64, 8 finer (3/08). (#8872)

3679 1913 MS63 PCGS. A softly lustrous and satiny butter-yellow piece, well struck with small streaks of alloy that add interest to the slightly hazy surfaces. Light abrasions on the portrait contribute to the grade assigned. (#8873)

Exceptional 1913 Indian Eagle, MS65



- 3680 1913 MS65 PCGS.** Vibrant cartwheel sheen illuminates this refreshingly unabraded Gem. No marks are worthy of comment, and the strike is crisp aside from the tops of STATES OF and the left border of the eagle's front wing. The popularity of the Indian eagle series ensures the demand for such conditionally rare examples. Population: 43 in 65, 13 finer (3/08). (#8873)

Commendable AU58 1913-S Eagle



- 3681 1913-S AU58 NGC.** Only light rub on the high points separates this piece from Mint State, and a few small surface abrasions appear under a loupe. Much luster clings to the commendable apricot-gold surfaces. Since Mint State 1913-S eagles, while technically obtainable in lower Mint State grades, are quite pricey, collectors seeking a nice 1913-S might consider the present near-Mint State specimen to be a viable alternative. (#8874)

Notable MS61 1913-S Ten



- 3682 1913-S MS61 NGC.** The 1913-S is a low-mintage issue, and the heavy circulation it experienced led to substantial attrition, with most survivors exhibiting some degree of wear. By contrast, this example has vibrant luster and pleasingly preserved fields, though the yellow-gold devices show a number of scattered flaws. Overall, an attractive coin. Census: 51 in 61, 45 finer (3/08). (#8874)
- 3683 1914 MS64 PCGS.** Vibrant sun-gold surfaces show occasional deeper shadings near the upper obverse rim. Well struck with light, scattered marks on and near the portrait. PCGS has graded 36 finer pieces (3/08). (#8875)
- 3684 1914-D MS62 ICG.** A powerfully lustrous D-mint eagle with primarily yellow-gold surfaces that show occasional orange and brass elements. Well struck with a number of small abrasions on each side and a small, shiny patch to the right of the eagle's head. (#8876)

Alluring 1914-D Indian Head Eagle, MS64



- 3685 1914-D MS64 PCGS.** This piece is well struck and highly lustrous, and has a higher-than-usual degree of eye appeal, for a near-Gem. This is partly due to the luscious reddish-peach and mint-green toning that occurs in a variegated fashion across both sides. A handful of scattered, trivial nicks limit the grade. (#8876)

Near-Gem 1914-D Ten Dollar Gold Piece



- 3686 1914-D MS64 PCGS.** Today we are thankful for the fact that a sufficient portion of the 1914-D eagle issue was saved in European bank hoards shortly after being struck. Perhaps the current offering is one such example that was repatriated in the past few decades. Rich, apricot-gold coloration and velvety luster team to define the near-Gem status of this lovely piece. PCGS has graded only 25 1914-D tens at a higher level (3/08). (#8876)

Choice 1914-D Ten Dollar



- 3687 1914-D MS64 PCGS.** Highly lustrous with lovely lime-gold and peach toning and a bright, radiant appearance on both sides. The obverse is exceptionally clean for the grade, while the reverse shows a few trivial blemishes and a faint grease streak (as made) that extends from just above GO to the eagle's beak. (#8876)
- 3688 1915 MS64 PCGS.** Booming luster brightens this lovely peach-gold near-Gem. The obverse is unperturbed aside from a small mint-made lamination at 7 o'clock, and the reverse is smooth despite a pair of thin marks near the eagle's shoulder. Despite this issue's reputation as a type coin, Choice and better examples are elusive. (#8878)

Attractive 1915-S Eagle, AU58



- 3689 1915-S AU58 NGC.** Just a whisper of friction appears on the high points of this luminous canary-gold near-Mint piece. The overall detail is pleasing, and the surfaces show few marks. With its production of just 59,000 pieces, the 1915-S is one of the lowest-mintage Saint-Gaudens eagle issues, and it has remained popular for decades. (#8879)

Frosty 1916-S Eagle, MS62



- 3690 1916-S MS62 PCGS.** Although less rare than certain other Indian eagles at the MS62 grade level, finer examples are infrequently seen. The denomination was only coined in San Francisco during the year, and it was the last of its kind until 1920. A pleasing Mint State representative, this piece has lustrous light yellow surfaces with only minor imperfections. (#8880)

Conservatively Graded 1916-S Eagle, MS64



- 3691 1916-S MS64 PCGS.** This conservatively graded 1916-S ten dollar has the immediate eye appeal of a Gem example. Radiant luster and boldly impressed details certainly enhance its appearance, as does the relatively mark-free fields and devices. Specialists of the Indian ten dollar series will undoubtedly appreciate the importance of this 1916-S example. Population: 33 in 64, 15 finer (3/08). (#8880)
- 3692 1926 MS64 PCGS.** Lovely lime-gold and rose toning graces yellow surfaces with intense, shimmering luster. The design motifs are boldly struck. A handful of minor abrasions on each side preclude a higher grade assessment. A popular issue among type collectors. (#8882)

Attractive 1926 Indian Eagle, MS65



- 3693 1926 MS65 PCGS.** One of only two Indian ten dollar issues from the 1920s. The other, the 1920-S, is one of the keys to the series and difficult in all grades. Even though the 1926 issue is more available in Gem condition than most other dates, it curious to note that finer specimens are rare. As of (3/08) PCGS has certified a mere eight coins finer than MS65, with none grading better than MS66. Velvety luster and light peach-gold coloration are the highlights of this well struck piece. (#8882)

Extraordinary 1926 Eagle, MS66



- 3694 1926 MS66 PCGS.** An incredible Premium Gem, tied for the finest that PCGS has ever certified. The 1926 and 1932 Indian eagles are the two dates that collectors choose for type collections, due to their high mintages and similarly high survival rates. But exceptional quality pieces are extremely difficult to locate and always in demand. This one has brilliant and frosty yellow-gold luster with traces of rose toning, and nearly pristine surfaces. Population: 8 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#8882)
- 3695 1932 MS64 PCGS.** An intensely lustrous specimen with delectable peach-gold and rose toning on both sides. Boldly struck with a few minor marks on Liberty's face, and in the obverse and reverse fields. (#8884)
- 3696 1932 MS64 NGC.** Potent luster and an exemplary strike combine with generally smooth surfaces to confirm the quality of this Choice gold type coin. Encased in a prior generation holder. (#8884)
- 3697 1932 MS64 PCGS.** A radiant lemon-gold Choice type coin. Boldly struck and beautiful. A minor planchet flaw (as produced) resides east of the date. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#8884)
- 3698 1932 MS64 ICG.** Satiny, swirling luster is the prime attribute of this captivating yellow-gold type piece. Well struck with solid visual appeal, though the portrait shows a few stray marks. (#8884)
- 3699 1932 MS64 NGC.** This shining near-Gem has vibrant yellow-gold surfaces that show subtle undercurrents of emerald. Well struck with only a few wispy flaws on Liberty's portrait. (#8884)

Lustrous Gem 1932 Indian Ten



- 3700 **1932 MS65 NGC.** This Indian gold type coin has ebullient luster and original sun-gold toning. Occasional minor marks are distributed on the reverse. The 1932 eagle is the only readily collected U.S. gold coin from its decade, although undoubtedly a large portion of the mintage was eventually melted into gold bars by the Treasury. (#8884)

Beautiful 1932 Ten Dollar, MS65



- 3701 **1932 MS65 NGC.** Thankfully for type collectors today, few 1932 eagles entered circulation. Those examples that avoided the melting pots of 1933 through 1934 were saved in high grade, thus finding a Gem example of this date is feasible. The satiny luster of this peach-gold specimen beckons to a higher grade. (#8884)

Marvelous MS66 1932 Ten



- 3702 **1932 MS66 NGC.** Among the gold denominations, only eagles and double eagles were coined during the 1930s, and every issue but the 1932 eagle is a major rarity. While the 1932 eagle is popular as a type piece, in MS66, even this famously available issue becomes elusive, and anything finer is virtually unobtainable. This frosty yellow-orange piece combines the vibrant, satiny luster and pleasing detail of the best representatives with even better preservation than the norm. NGC has graded a mere seven finer pieces (3/08). (#8884)

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

- 3703 **1850 VF30 PCGS.** The present piece has extensive luster given its VF30 grade, and the slightly bright surfaces are smooth save for a lamination (as produced) near the date. Encased in an old green label holder. (#8902)
- 3704 **1850—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** This yellow-orange example of the first circulating double eagle issue has suspiciously bright, lightly hairlined surfaces. While the portrait shows little hair detail, the highest points show only a touch of actual wear. (#8902)

Worthy AU53 1850 Twenty Dollar



- 3705 **1850 AU53 NGC.** Luster brightens generous portions of this conservatively assessed Liberty twenty. The strike is meticulous, and no marks merit individual mention. Large discoveries of gold in California compelled Congress to enact the double eagle denomination. Certified in a prior generation holder. (#8902)

- 3706 **1850—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** A splendidly detailed first-year of issue double eagle that has hairlined fields and a subdued appearance. The reverse has a minutely granular streak across the center.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#8902)

Historic Choice AU 1850 Double Eagle



- 3707 **1850 AU55 NGC.** Although the field chatter—tiny microabrasions noted on both sides—is mute testament to this piece's spate in circulation, the underlying fields are also considerably prooflike, and the coloration is a splendid yellow-orange. As the first year of issue, a coin denomination precipitated by the enormous discoveries of Western gold at the time, this date and denomination is eternally popular as a historic memento of the fateful Gold Rush era. (#8902)

Pleasing XF 1850-O Twenty



- 3708 **1850-O XF40 NGC.** Though San Francisco is the branch mint most associated with double eagles today, it was New Orleans that produced twenties alongside Philadelphia in 1850, the first year of issue. This rich orange-gold example, subtly luminous in the fields, has a pleasing appearance despite a combination of light wear and a soft strike. Myriad light marks affect the fields, though these have surprisingly little effect on the overall visual appeal. (#8903)

Extra Fine 1850-O Double Eagle



- 3709 **1850-O XF40 NGC.** The 1850-O is historically significant as the first New Orleans double eagle issue, and it is more difficult to locate than the 1851-O, the usually encountered O-mint date from the early 1850s. This apricot-gold example displays luster within design crevices, especially on the reverse, and there are no obtrusive marks. (#8903)

Bright 1850-O Double Eagle, AU53 Details



- 3710 **1850-O—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** Bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit hints of light green, and reveal fine hairlines under magnification. The design elements exhibit relatively sharp delineation, save for high-point wear on portions of Liberty's hair. The most noticeable marks occur on Liberty's cheek and the lower obverse.
From *The Chippewa Valley Collection*. (#8903)

Near-Mint 1851 Double Eagle



- 3711 **1851 AU58 NGC.** This crisply struck Type One twenty lacks individually noticeable marks, and luster dominates all but the open obverse field. Although more than 2 million pieces were struck, no numismatic premium existed until several decades later, and most survivors are in circulated grades. The dies are slightly misaligned, since the right-side borders have double rims. (#8904)

1851 Double Eagle, AU58



- 3712 **1851 AU58 NGC.** According to Garrett-Guth, the "vast majority of 1851 double eagles did not survive. Of the coins seen today, most are heavily worn." Even the examples salvaged from the *S.S. Central America* and the *S.S. Republic* were circulated. The current example shows light wear and minimal distractions, thus providing a reasonable alternative to a much more expensive Uncirculated specimen of this elusive issue. (#8904)

Choice XF 1851-O Double Eagle



- 3713 **1851-O XF45 NGC.** The yellow-orange surfaces of this lightly circulated O-mint double eagle retain a surprising amount of flash. The strike is slightly above-average for the issue, with solid definition on a handful of obverse stars but softness on the rest. Numerous wispy marks and a handful of more significant abrasions appear on Liberty's cheek and in the fields. Of the 315,000 piece struck for this early double eagle issue, only a small fraction survive today. (#8905)

Charming Choice XF 1851-O Twenty



- 3714 **1851-O XF45 NGC.** Luster glows from protected regions, and a few moderate marks are inevitably present, none are remotely worthy of individual mention. The lower neck curls are typically brought up, but the overall strike is good. New Orleans twenty dollar pieces are always in demand from Southern type set collectors. (#8905)

Bold Choice XF 1851-O Double Eagle



- 3715 **1851-O XF45 PCGS.** About half of the original mint luster clings to the surfaces of this appealing Choice XF piece. The strike is boldly executed for this second-year O-mint issue of the series, and only light field chatter consistent with the grade is visible. There are no individually relevant marks. (#8905)

Collectible AU 1851-O Twenty



- 3716 **1851-O AU50 NGC.** All New Orleans twenties are scarce, and this subdued straw-gold example has only minimal wear on the portrait and eagle. A loupe reveals a few thin abrasions on each side, and the borders have a hint of granularity. Collectors often select the 1851-O to represent the denomination within O-mint type sets. (#8905)

- 3717 **1851-O—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** Nearly imperceptible hairlines give this New Orleans double eagle a slightly cloudy appearance. The olive-gold surfaces retain glimmers of luster. A scarce mintmark and denomination combination. From *The Chippewa Valley Collection*. (#8905)

AU53 Details 1851-O Twenty



- 3718 **1851-O—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** Slightly bright and glossy, and careful rotation beneath a loupe reveals parallel hairlines on both sides. The wingtips and Liberty's hair show minor rub, but ample luster gleams from design recesses, and no marks merit singular mention. New Orleans double eagles are scarce and always in demand. (#8905)

Interesting AU53 1851-O Twenty



- 3719 **1851-O AU53 PCGS.** Each side of this yellow-gold O-mint twenty retains strong luster, particularly at the margins. Well struck overall, though the modestly worn portrait is a trifle soft. Light, scattered abrasions and a few more significant marks appear on the obverse. An excellent selection for the Southern gold type collector. Population: 36 in 53, 46 finer (3/08). (#8905)

Conditionally Challenging 1851-O Twenty, AU55



- 3720 **1851-O AU55 NGC.** As Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth stated in their 2006 *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, the 1851-O double eagle is "scarce in About Uncirculated and very rare in full Mint State." Since the same authors estimate that only 15 to 20 truly Uncirculated examples are extant, offerings such as the current AU55 coin are well received by collectors. Pleasing light orange-gold coloration and minimally abraded surfaces add to the appeal of this Choice AU piece. (#8905)

Lustrous Choice AU 1851-O Twenty



- 3721 **1851-O AU55 PCGS.** Although produced in generous numbers, the 1851-O double eagle is a popular issue, one that today is usually encountered only in Very Fine or Extremely Fine condition. This lustrous Choice AU piece shows some prooflikeness remaining in the fields, which show some grayish haze atop. A graze through Liberty's cheek and one near star 12 are noted. (#8905)
- 3722 **1852 AU53 NGC.** Deep orange-gold fields show subtle luster in the fields. Excellent definition for this early Philadelphia issue, though a touch of wear affects the central devices. Light, scattered flaws preclude a Choice AU designation. (#8906)
- 3723 **1852 AU55 NGC.** FS-301, Breen-7152. The date is obviously repunched north. A partly lustrous Type One twenty with yellow-gold and lime toning. A thin mark near the profile, but otherwise attractive. (#8906)

- 3724 **1852 AU55 NGC.** Well-defined for this early Philadelphia issue with soft, pleasing luster in the green-gold fields. Minor wear and light to moderate abrasions on the portrait combine to account for the grade. (#8906)
- 3725 **1852-O XF45 PCGS.** A touch softly struck on the portrait, though the overall definition on this lightly circulated O-mint twenty is slightly above-average. The luminous orange-gold surfaces show extensive abrasions, yet it retains a surprising degree of eye appeal. (#8907)

High-End 1852-O Double Eagle, AU55



- 3726 **1852-O AU55 NGC.** The signs of circulation are faint on this piece, mainly rub on the high points, but there are significantly fewer abrasions than usually seen for the grade on these soft and large gold coins. The semiprooflikeness complements the lovely orange-gold coloration and high-end appeal. On the verge of a finer grade. (#8907)

Near-Mint 1853 Liberty Twenty



- 3727 **1853 AU58 NGC.** The base of the 1 is repunched. This briefly circulated Type One twenty has most of its initial luster on the reverse. The portrait is also lustrous, and a faint halo of luster surrounds individual obverse stars. Unusually free from abrasions apart from a faded thin mark beneath the chin. (#8908)

Rare 1853/2 Double Eagle Overdate, AU55



- 3728 **1853/2 AU55 PCGS.** The 1853/2 overdate is one of the premier rarities among Philadelphia Mint double eagles. It is an absolute as well as a condition rarity, with few accounted for in AU and currently only a handful of Mint State pieces certified. The downstroke of the 2 in the lower loop of the 3 is pronounced on this piece, and one only needs light magnification to see it. The surfaces are quite clean overall, with the only noticeable abrasions in the lower left obverse field and the lower reverse field above TWENTY. The well-struck surfaces are slightly hazy and orange-gold in color. Population: 16 in 55, 19 finer (3/08). (#8909)

- 3729 **1854 Small Date AU53 NGC.** A lightly abraded, briefly circulated representative of the more available double eagle date size for the issue. The yellow-gold surfaces retain significant peripheral luster. (#8911)

- 3730 **1854 Small Date AU55 PCGS.** An attractive example that looks even finer than the Choice AU level, at first glance. Modest highpoint wear and scattered small abrasions define the grade. The PCGS *Population Report* includes examples of both varieties for this date. Population: 35 in 55, 45 finer (2/08). (#8911)

- 3731 **1854 Small Date AU55 PCGS.** Ex: S.S. *Central America*. SSCA 6719. The majority of double eagles recovered from this famous shipwreck were 1857-S, and most of the remainder were San Francisco issues from one or two years prior. Only 20 1854 twenties were salvaged, and probably fewer have retained the SSCA pedigree. The base of the 1 is lightly repunched. An attractive piece that retains strong luster. Housed in a gold-label PCGS holder. (#8911)

- 3732 **1854 Large Date XF45 PCGS.** Vivid orange-gold surfaces show occasional hints of deeper color near the margins. Strongly lustrous fields offer a pleasing contrast to the light, even wear across the well struck devices. Scattered abrasions are present on and near the portrait. For Large Date pieces, Population: 6 in 45, 22 finer (3/08). (#98911)

Rare Choice AU 1854 Large Date Twenty



- 3733 **1854 Large Date AU55 NGC.** The Large Date and Small Date are sometimes confused, even by the grading services. However, a side by side comparison shows that the Large Date logotype has a stretched appearance, while the Small Date logotype appears squat. The Large Date is several times rarer than the Small Date. The present partly lustrous example has a good strike. Moderate marks are seen near the profile and above the TW in TWENTY. Census: 18 in 55, 22 finer (2/08). (#98911)

- 3734 **1854-S—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** This double eagle was struck at the San Francisco Mint during its first year of operation, and is collectible as such unlike the 1854-S quarter eagle and half eagle. Cloudy from hairlines, and the obverse has a small rim bruise at 2:30.

From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#8913)

Elegant AU55 1855 Twenty



- 3735 **1855 AU55 NGC.** Though described by Garrett and Guth as “fairly common” in lesser states of preservation, they note that the 1855 double eagle “... becomes increasingly rare in high-grade condition.” This sun-gold Choice AU piece, well-defined overall with just a touch of wear on the highest design elements, offers strong luster in the faintly abraded fields. A fundamentally appealing survivor. (#8914)

Lustrous Choice AU 1855-S Twenty



- 3736 **1855-S AU55 NGC.** Although produced to the extent of nearly 900,000 coins, the 1855-S saw extensive circulation, and most specimens found are Very Fine or Extra Fine. Mint State examples are rare. This Choice AU piece offers most of its remaining luster, with yellow-orange surfaces that show a bold strike and only minor abrasions consistent with the grade. (#8916)

- 3737 **1855-S—Damaged, Cleaned—ANACS. MS60 Details.** The obverse rim has a ding at 2 o'clock, and the lower left obverse field is hairlined from an attempt to remove minor granularity. A lustrous example of an issue that is far rarer in Mint State than the '54-S. From *The Chippewa Valley Collection*. (#8916)

- 3738 **1856-S XF45 NGC.** Luster glimmers from the stars, legends, and plumage. The surfaces are appropriately abraded for 15 points of circulation. The crossbar of the A in STATES is absent, a hub defect often corrected (but not in the present case) on working dies of the era. (#8919)

- 3739 **1857 AU58 PCGS.** Boldly impressed for the issue with largely intact luster in the gold-orange fields. Wispy abrasions populate the fields, while the devices show a touch of friction on the high points. Population: 32 in 58, 45 finer (2/08). (#8920)

Near-Gem 1857-S Twenty Dollar From the S.S. Central America



- 3740 **1857-S Spiked Shield MS64 PCGS.** Ex: S.S. *Central America*. Variety 20A. SSCA 3546. At first glance, this lustrous orange-gold shipwreck double eagle appears to be a Gem, since the fields are nearly unabraded. Moderate grazes on the cheek determine the grade. Included with this lot is a Certificate of Authenticity signed by Tommy Thompson, and a faux hardback book that holds the actual coin. Housed in its initial gold label holder. (#70000)

Near-Gem S.S.C.A. 1857-S Twenty



- 3741 **1857-S Bold S MS64 PCGS.** Variety 20B. SSCA 0513. Incorrectly certified by PCGS as the more plentiful "Spiked Shield" variety. This well struck near-Gem has dazzling luster, an impressively smooth reverse, and only minor obverse contact. The S.S. *Central America* shipwreck yielded more high grade Type One Liberty double eagles than any other source, including the S.S. *Republic* and S.S. *Brother Jonathan*. Although the S.S.C.A. wreck was located in 1987, legal difficulties held up numismatic distribution until 2000. Housed in its initial gold label holder. (#70001)

Appealing 1858 Twenty, AU58



- 3742 **1858 AU58 NGC.** The 1858 double eagle has the second lowest mintage of the Type One P-mint double eagles and is a more difficult date in all grades. This example has appealing green-gold color and shows just a trace of wear on the eagle's wing tips. Besides some light circulation marks typical of the grade, there are no defects worthy of mention. NGC has graded only 26 finer (3/08). (#8923)

- 3743 **1858-S AU50 PCGS.** Traces of luster resides in the recesses of this orange-gold S-mint twenty. Sharp detail, save for the high-point wear. Light circulation marks are scattered over each side. (#8925)

Choice AU 1858-S Twenty



- 3744 **1858-S AU55 NGC.** Struck one year too late to participate in the S.S. *Central America* shipwreck, the 1858-S is rare in Mint State, and AUs are scarce. The present piece has extensive luster for the AU55 grade, and the only consequential mark is relegated to the Y in TWENTY. (#8925)

- 3745 **1858-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** This No Motto twenty has a patch of hairlines near the chin and a few pinscratches near the C in AMERICA. Remaining luster is substantial, and the orange toning is attractive. From *The Chippewa Valley Collection*. (#8925)

Lustrous AU55 1858-S Double Eagle



3746 1858-S AU55 NGC. The surfaces are fairly heavily abraded, as often seen for the issue, but most of the mint luster is also present, with glowing yellow-gold fields and a bold strike. Light buildup around some of the devices is noted under a loupe. The average survivor of this issue grades only about AU50. (#8925)

3747 1860 AU58 NGC. Though the well struck portrait shows a trace of friction, the orange-inflected sun-gold surfaces retain virtually intact luster, and the vibrant fields show few marks. Overall, an attractive representative of this Type One Philadelphia issue, one that is highly elusive in Mint State grades. (#8929)

3748 1860 AU58 NGC. The orange-gold surfaces of this near-Mint beauty have virtually intact luster. Well struck overall, though Liberty's hair shows a degree of softness. NGC has graded 60 finer pieces (3/08). (#8929)

Choice AU 1860-S Twenty



3749 1860-S AU55 NGC. A pleasing example with nearly full luster and attractive yellow coloration, highlighted by traces of pink toning. Although collectible at this grade level, the '60-S double eagle is seldom found in finer quality, and it is an important rarity in Mint State grades. (#8931)

Glorious AU55 1860-S Double Eagle



3750 1860-S AU55 NGC. Seldom seen in high circulated grades and rare in Mint State, despite the considerable mintage over a half-million pieces. Most examples circulated heavily, and the average grade of survivors is only Very Fine or slightly higher. This Choice AU piece is at the top end of circulated specimens numerically and aesthetically, with few abrasions, large or small, noted on the surfaces. The coloration is a glorious hazel and peach-gold. A nice one! (#8931)

1860-S Double Eagle, AU58



3751 1860-S AU58 NGC. The 1860-S double eagle saw heavy circulation, and most of the remaining examples are in Very Fine or Extremely Fine. This near-Mint specimen exhibits considerable luster residing on brass-gold surfaces, and well impressed design elements. A few small spots are scattered over the obverse, and some pin scratches are located in the right obverse quadrant. (#8931)

Splendid Near-Mint 1860-S Double Eagle



3752 1860-S AU58 NGC. A "workhorse of commerce" is how Garrett and Guth characterize the issue, and today Mint State examples of the 1860-S are very rare. As such, this near-Mint State example may fill the bill for some fortunate bidder. The splendid orange-gold surfaces show few abrasions of any size, and the enormous appeal is equally a function of the bold strike and the generous remaining luster. NGC has certified only 24 pieces finer (3/08). (#8931)

3753 1861 AU50 PCGS. An attractive, lightly circulated example of this popular type issue, luminous yellow-gold with hints of green in the faintly abraded fields. On the softly struck portrait, an abrasion is noted along Liberty's jawline. A small alloy spot is noted between the first two stars of the obverse. (#8932)

Pleasing AU58 1861 Twenty



3754 1861 AU58 NGC. Though this Type One issue has a mintage of nearly 3 million pieces, it also experienced heavy attrition, and only a small fraction of those coins survive today in lightly circulated or better condition. This attractive near-Mint piece, well struck with strongly lustrous gold-orange fields, shows modest friction on the highest parts of the design and light, scattered marks across each side. (#8932)

3755 1861—Cleaned—ANACS. MS60 Details. Light obverse hairlines suggest a mild cleaning, but this lustrous and crisply struck Liberty twenty has a pleasing reverse. Small bagmarks on the left obverse field are typical for the denomination. (#8932)

Splendid 1861 Twenty, MS62



- 3756 **1861 MS62 NGC.** This is an absolutely splendid double eagle for the grade, with wonderful cartwheel luster bursting forth from both sides. This frosty piece shows a remarkable paucity of abrasions for the MS62 grade (so much so that this piece appears to be an upgrade candidate), and the even, deep orange-gold coloration only adds to the generous appeal. A couple of wispy die cracks run through the date, and another on the reverse from ES to the glory of rays below O(F). (#8932)

- 3757 **1861-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** The reverse has abundant remaining luster, but the obverse is a bit bright and abraded. The rims have marks near 10 o'clock on the obverse and 1:30 on the reverse.
From *The Chippewa Valley Collection*. (#8935)

Desirable 1861-S Twenty, AU58



- 3758 **1861-S AU58 NGC.** The 1861-S comes at the start of a string of San Francisco double eagle issues that have high mintages despite the Civil War affecting the states to the east. The deep yellow-gold surfaces have soft, pleasing luster concentrated at the margins. Despite modest friction and light, scattered ticks, this coin offers substantial eye appeal. Mint State coins are largely unavailable, with just 28 such pieces in the combined certified population (3/08). (#8935)

Interesting Near-Mint 1861-S Double Eagle



- 3759 **1861-S AU58 NGC.** Pleasingly detailed for an S-mint issue of the era, though the portrait shows typically soft definition on the hair. Light, scattered luster grazes on each side have little impact on the eye appeal, and only a hint of friction is noted on the central devices. Highly elusive any finer, with only 15 such pieces certified by NGC (3/08). (#8935)

- 3760 **1862-S XF45 NGC.** A still-lustrous, lightly circulated example of this Civil War-era S-mint issue, well struck with a number of small, scattered marks across the fields. A handful of abrasions are present on the portrait. (#8938)

Pleasing Choice AU 1862-S Twenty



- 3761 **1862-S AU55 NGC.** This softly lustrous Civil War-era double eagle shows only a hint of actual wear on Liberty's hair and the highest points of the eagle. The satiny devices are softly struck, typical for this S-mint Type One issue. Slightly hazy with ample, pleasing luster that enlivens yellow-gold surfaces with hints of orange and pink. Minimally marked overall, though light ticks appear on the portrait, as does a small alloy streak. (#8938)

Desirable Near-Mint 1862-S Twenty, Ex: S.S. Republic



- 3762 **1862-S AU58 NGC. Ex: S.S. Republic.** A well-defined example of this Civil War-era issue, satiny and shining with pale straw-gold surfaces. Light abrasions and friction affect the portrait and rims, though the overall visual appeal remains strong. Across all pedigrees, NGC has graded 46 finer examples (3/08). This lot includes a box and certificate of authenticity. (#8938)

Wonderful and Rare VF35 1863 Twenty From the Richmond Collection



- 3763 **1863 VF35 NGC. Ex: Richmond Collection.** An issue that is rare in all grades, despite a moderate mintage of 142,790 pieces. Proofs were the preferred collecting vehicle of the era, not Mint State business strikes. This piece has likely traded hands before the era of certification as XF or even AU, since there are few abrasions for the assigned grade and much eye appeal, a function of the wonderful deep orange-gold coloration and remaining luster on each side. (#8939)

- 3764 **1863-S AU50 PCGS.** This partly lustrous double eagle was struck during the Civil War, although the West Coast was isolated from the immense conflict that took place thousands of miles away. A few delicate hairlines are of little consequence. Housed in a green label holder. (#8940)

- 3765 1863-S—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** This unnaturally bright Civil War twenty is pinscratched near OF AM, and has a small reverse rim ding at 12:30. Copious luster shimmers from the straw-gold surfaces.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#8940)

Bright 1864 Twenty Dollar, AU50



- 3766 1864 AU50 ANACS.** Bright, brassy-gold surfaces exhibit traces of luster in the recesses, and a sharp strike leaves good definition on the design elements, except for weakness in the lower portions of Liberty's hair. A few minute contact marks are distributed over each side.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#8941)

Attractive 1864 Double Eagle, AU55



- 3767 1864 AU55 NGC.** This Choice AU Civil War issue exhibits luster in the recessed areas. Yellow-gold color adorns both sides, each of which reveals distributed light contact marks. A relatively sharp strike leaves nice definition on the design elements, especially the star centers and eagle's plumage. (#8941)

Notable Near-Mint 1864 Twenty, Ex: Eagle Collection



- 3768 1864 AU58 NGC.** Ex: Eagle Collection. A vibrant yellow-gold piece with subtle hints of lemon and green-gold in the shining fields. While Liberty's portrait shows slight softness overall, only a trace of friction is visible. Light abrasions overall, with the most significant mark appearing to the left of Liberty's nose. NGC has graded a mere eight finer examples of this low-mintage Civil War-era issue (3/08). (#8941)

- 3769 1864-S XF45 PCGS.** Both sides exhibit considerable luster in the protected areas of the rich yellow-orange surfaces. The 1864-S, while not a rarity in circulated grades, is elusive this appealing in Choice XF. An abrasion at the truncation of the bust is the only flaw deserving individual mention. (#8942)

- 3770 1864-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** Tinges of apricot-gold luster persist, although this Civil War twenty is subdued by a cleaning. The rims display infrequent minor dings.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#8942)

- 3771 1865 AU50 PCGS.** Peach-gold patina adorns both sides of this double eagle, each of which displays traces of luster in the recesses. The few minute marks visible are not detractive. (#8943)

- 3772 1865-S AU55 NGC.** Ample luster graces the surfaces of this late-date Type One double eagle, though a hint of wear appears at the highest points of the design. Well struck with only faint abrasions on the pale yellow-gold surfaces. (#8944)

Visually Pleasing 1865-S Twenty, MS63



- 3773 1865-S MS63 PCGS.** Ex: *Brother Jonathan*. A vibrantly lustrous double eagle with attractive amber-gold coloration. A few obverse toning spots in the area of stars 8 through 12 are noted, but do not impact the visual appeal of this piece. The salvaged treasures of the S.S. *Brother Jonathan* and the S.S. *Republic* in recent years have made ownership of an Uncirculated 1865-S twenty more feasible for most collectors, although MS63 or better specimens are still a challenge. (#8944)

- 3774 1866—Obverse Rim Filed—ANACS. AU53 Details.** The variety with a non-doubled IN GOD WE TRUST. Luster dominates the reverse border and eagle, and outlines the obverse stars. The assiduous folks at ANACS detected rim filing on the obverse rim between 11 and 1 o'clock, and the lower right reverse has a couple of bright marks.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#8949)

Lustrous AU 1866-S Motto Twenty



- 3775 1866-S Motto AU50 NGC.** The AU50 level is about the average grade of most survivors, as few coins have survived in Mint State for the date. This piece shows a fair number of small abrasions, but considerable luster remains on the pretty apricot-gold surfaces. The first year of the With Motto coinage. (#8950)

Pleasing AU53 1866-S Motto Double Eagle



- 3776 **1866-S Motto AU53 PCGS.** Ample pleasing luster remains on the vibrant yellow-gold surfaces of this well struck piece, a representative of the first San Francisco Type Two double eagle issue. Light wear appears across the moderately abraded central devices. Solid overall eye appeal despite its flaws. PCGS has graded 92 finer pieces (3/08). (#8950)

Well Defined 1866-S Motto Twenty Dollar, AU58



- 3777 **1866-S Motto AU58 NGC.** Most 1866-S Motto double eagles are well worn, as they saw extensive circulation in the western states during the 1860s. Surviving examples will generally be in VF or XF condition. High-end AUs, such as our present offering, are seen infrequently. Golden-orange surfaces display luster in the recesses, and well defined motifs. The expected number of light ticks are evenly scattered over both sides. (#8950)

- 3778 **1867-S—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** The left obverse field is a bit bright and a faded pinscratch crosses the cheek. The reverse appears unimpaired. Apricot-tinted luster is ample, and the strike is precise.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#8952)

Appealing Choice AU 1867-S Double Eagle



- 3779 **1867-S AU55 NGC.** The focus of gold coinage at the San Francisco Mint in 1867 was clearly on the double eagle, produced to many multiples of the quarter eagle, half eagle, or eagle. Despite the double eagle mintage exceeding 900,000 pieces, however, while some of the smaller gold 1867-S issues are unknown in Mint State, the 1867-S twenties are merely very rare in Mint State. As of (3/08) only 30 coins at both services were graded MS60 or finer. This Choice AU example boasts lovely deep orange-gold coloration, with a relative absence of singular abrasions. The strike is somewhat soft, but much appeal is present. (#8952)

- 3780 **1868—Polished—ANACS. XF40 Details.** This lower mintage double eagle is bright from polishing, particularly the obverse. Some luster remains within the wings and other protected areas.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#8953)

- 3781 **1868-S AU50 PCGS.** The light straw-gold fields retain ample luster at the margins. The obverse exhibits typical softness on the modestly worn portrait and stars, though the reverse shows better definition. (#8954)

- 3782 **1868-S AU55 NGC.** Honey-gold surfaces exhibit traces of luster in the recesses of this choice AU twenty. The obverse reveals a few more marks than the reverse. (#8954)

Flashy 1869 Double Eagle, AU58



- 3783 **1869 AU58 PCGS.** The partially prooflike fields of this near-Mint double eagle highlight the motifs that have been well impressed by the dies. Yellow-gold patina over both sides yields to splashes of apricot in the lower left reverse. The surfaces are relatively clean for a large, heavy twenty dollar that has seen some circulation, though a few hair-thin marks are visible between stars 8 and 9. Housed in a green-label holder. Nice overall appeal. (#8955)

- 3784 **1869-S AU55 NGC.** Despite a degree of wear on the highest design elements, this yellow-orange S-mint double eagle retains ample luster. Well struck overall, though significant softness is noted at the obverse stars. (#8956)

Near-Mint 1869-S Twenty



- 3785 **1869-S AU58 PCGS.** This partly lustrous double eagle has a pleasing strike. Both sides have abrasions appropriate for a lightly circulated large denomination gold coin, but none merit individual mention. The 1869-S is scarce, as it was omitted from shipwreck hoards and preceded the large-scale export of gold to Europe. Population: 44 in 58, 44 finer (2/08). (#8956)

- 3786 **1870 XF45 ANACS.** Considerable luster still clings to the devices, and the surfaces display mostly khaki-gold toning. Softly struck and moderately abraded throughout. This issue is quite scarce in higher grades, and especially so in Mint State.
From The Chippewa Valley Collection. (#8957)

- 3787 **1872 AU55 NGC.** While Liberty's hair shows a degree of the usual softness, the reverse of this Type Two double eagle is uncommonly well-defined. Lightly abraded with essentially intact luster in the yellow-gold fields. (#8963)

Shining Choice XF 1872-CC Double Eagle



3788 1872-CC XF45 NGC. Though the 1872-CC double eagle is far more available than its counterparts from the previous two years, it remains elusive, particularly in better grades. The subtly alloyed wheat-gold fields of this Choice XF coin retain surprisingly strong luster, and though the portrait is softly struck, it shows only modest wear. An arcing abrasion at Liberty's neck and the nearby fields is the only flaw deserving individual mention. (#8964)

3789 1873 Open 3 MS61 PCGS. Vibrant yellow-gold surfaces offer strong luster. This Open 3 example shows typical softness on the portrait, yet the eagle offers above-average definition. Numerous abrasions appear on each side. (#8967)

3790 1873 Open 3 MS62 ANACS. A satiny and delightful Mint State representative of this later 1873 double eagle variant. Numerous wispy flaws on the satiny yellow-gold surfaces preclude Select status. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#8967)

Marvelous 1873 Open 3 Twenty, MS62



3791 1873 Open 3 MS62 PCGS. The most common Type Two double eagle, due to its large mintage and generous survival rates, yet one that is enduringly popular. This piece offers a bold strike and distraction-free surfaces, with radiant luster and marvelous orange-gold coloration. Certified in a green-label holder. (#8967)

3792 1873-S Closed 3 MS60 NGC. Soft, swirling luster graces the pale wheat-gold surfaces of this Closed 3 double eagle. No trace of wear, though the softly struck portrait and nearby fields show extensive abrasions. (#8969)

3793 1873-S Open 3 AU55 PCGS. Well defined for the issue, with rich apricot-gold patina covering both sides. Traces of luster reside in the protected areas, and marks are well distributed, somewhat more so on the obverse. (#8979)

Scarce Near-Mint Open 3 1873-S Twenty



3794 1873-S Open 3 AU58 NGC. Although the older generation NGC holder fails to designate the variety, this is the very scarce Open 3 variety of the 1873-S. Although Open 3 dies were made early that year in Philadelphia, apparently it took some time for them to travel cross-country to San Francisco. By then, most of the year's production used the Closed 3 logotype. This example has ample luster, but the obverse has the myriad small abrasions appropriate for the grade. (#8979)

3795 1874-CC XF40 NGC. The light straw-gold surfaces retain a surprising degree of modestly reflective luster. A well struck piece that shows a number of light to moderate marks on Liberty's portrait. (#8971)

Near-Mint State 1874-CC Double Eagle



3796 1874-CC AU58 NGC. Although available in circulated grades, the 1874-CC double eagle is elusive in Mint State. In fact, NGC has graded a mere 15 coins finer than the current specimen as of (3/08). Garrett-Guth call such high grade survivors "very rare" and Doug Winter considers AU58 pieces to be "rare." This near-Mint State piece shows pleasant straw-gold coloration and lustrous surfaces throughout. (#8971)

3797 1874-S AU53 NGC. A luminous gold-orange S-mint double eagle that shows occasional reflective elements in the fields. Well struck with a number of wispy marks and a handful of more significant abrasions. (#8972)

Lustrous MS61 1874-S Double Eagle



3798 1874-S MS61 PCGS. The field show some prooflikeness remaining under the moderately abraded surfaces, while the high points exhibit some smoke-gray patina. Considerable luster and appeal remain. Despite the mintage exceeding 1.2 million coins, PCGS has certified only 37 pieces finer (3/08). (#8972)

3799 1875 MS61 PCGS. Most Philadelphia Mint gold denominations from 1875 have remarkably low mintages. The double eagle is the exception, although it becomes scarce in Mint State. Despite light to moderate abrasions on the satiny yellow-gold obverse and the shining reverse, the overall effect is pleasing. (#8973)

3800 1875 MS62 NGC. A yellow-orange example of this desirable Type Two Philadelphia double eagle issue, well struck overall with pleasing definition on the obverse stars. The portrait shows a number of light to moderate abrasions, including several on the brow. (#8973)

3801 1875-CC XF40 NGC. Substantial luster glimmers from the legends, rays, shield, and plumage of this typically struck Carson City twenty. The left obverse has a few thin marks and specks of struck-in grease. (#8974)

Attractive Near-Mint 1875-CC Double Eagle



3802 1875-CC AU58 NGC. The flashy surfaces display pleasingly rich apricot-gold coloration and a bright, semi-prooflike sheen. Even highpoint wear is noted on Liberty's hair detail and on the upper right border area between the eagle's shield and wing, as well as on the wing itself. Both sides of the piece exhibit a number of small to moderate abrasions. (#8974)

Desirable MS62 1875-CC Twenty



3803 1875-CC MS62 NGC. An attractive example of the most available Type Two Carson City twenty, well struck overall with slight haze over the strongly lustrous yellow-gold and sun-gold surfaces. A handful of wispy abrasions on and near the portrait preclude a better designation, yet they have little impact on the coin's impressive visual appeal. NGC has graded just 28 finer pieces (3/08). (#8974)

Bright 1875-CC Double Eagle, MS62



3804 1875-CC MS62 PCGS. Yellow-gold color envelops bright surfaces on both sides of this Carson City representative, that also displays hints of light green. Generally well struck for the issue, though a couple of star centers are soft. A few minute marks are scattered about, more so on the obverse, where also some rim nicks are visible at 3 o'clock. (#8974)

3805 1875-S AU55 PCGS. Nice peach-gold surfaces reveal few marks and some of the light wear that defines the grade. There is lots of luster and life still present. Although this issue can be located in Mint State, it is generally in lower Mint State grades. (#8975)

3806 1876 MS62 PCGS. Light Motto, an ephemeral reverse subtype found only on certain 1876 twenties. This lustrous olive-gold piece has scattered small marks and a couple of subtle russet reverse spots, but the eye appeal is nonetheless exceptional for the grade. (#8976)

3807 1876 MS62 NGC. Well struck for this popular centennial issue with strongly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces. Though light to moderate abrasions pepper each side, the overall eye appeal is better than the grade might suggest. (#8976)

3808 1876-CC XF45 NGC. This is an appealing Choice XF example that has a surprising amount of luster. Deeper-than-usual hues of copper-red and green-gold are observed across each side. Typically marked for the grade. (#8977)

3809 1876-CC AU50 NGC. A pleasing example of this Centennial-year double eagle. The orange-gold surfaces show a bit of smoky patina on the high points, and while the luster is fairly muted, there are few abrasions of any size noted. (#8977)

Choice AU 1876-CC Liberty Twenty



3810 1876-CC AU55 ANACS. This Centennial-year twenty has ample shimmering luster, particularly across the more protected reverse. An evenly struck example with the expected number of field abrasions on each side, which are concentrated near star 12 and the I in AMERICA. The final Type Two issue from the Carson City Mint. (#8977)

Radiant Near-Mint 1876-CC Twenty



3811 1876-CC AU58 NGC. A former rarity, the 1876-CC is now known in the hundreds of Mint State pieces, most of them MS60-MS62, due to extensive repatriations from overseas. This near-Mint State example displays radiant cartwheel luster throughout, with a touch of field haze and a small struck-in die grease spot near star 13. (#8977)

3812 1876-S MS61 PCGS. A shining yellow-orange example of this final S-mint Type Two double eagle issue, well struck with no trace of wear. The obverse shows numerous light to moderate marks, though the reverse is comparatively well-preserved. (#8978)

3813 1876-S MS62 PCGS. Vibrant luster enlivens the wheat-gold and yellow-orange surfaces. The eagle is well-defined, though Liberty's hair shows some softness. Attractive despite scattered light to moderate abrasions. (#8978)

3814 1876-S MS62 PCGS. The San Francisco Mint's double eagle contribution to Centennial coinage amounted to a generous emission approaching 1.6 million coins, and today examples are available for a price up to the Gem level. This MS62 piece offers radiant cartwheel luster over orange-gold surfaces with charcoal-gray high points. (#8978)

Scarce MS62 1877 Twenty



3815 1877 MS62 PCGS. This issue, the first for P-mint Type Three double eagles, has a mintage of just under 400,000 pieces and a comparatively low survival rate in Mint State. This sharply struck and flashy example offers plenty of luster and detail. A number of light, scattered abrasions on each side account for the grade. PCGS has graded just 14 finer representatives (3/08). (#8982)

Elegant Choice AU 1877-CC Twenty



3816 1877-CC AU55 NGC. An orange-gold example of this initial Type Three Carson City double eagle issue, well struck with solid detail on the strands of Liberty's hair. The obverse is luminous and hazy, while the reverse offers more vibrant luster. Few marks overall, though a light abrasion is noted near Liberty's lips. (#8983)

Lustrous 1877-S Twenty MS62



3817 1877-S MS62 PCGS. Most of the known survivors are in the grade range of AU58 to low-end Uncirculated. Garrett and Guth (2006) had this to say about the 1877-S: "Like so many double eagle issues, the date becomes very rare above MS63." This example has good color and luster, and is just a bit too baggy for a finer grade. (#8984)

3818 1878 MS61 PCGS. The reverse peripheral legends are lightly but noticeably die doubled. Currently unlisted in *Cherrypickers*, but its inclusion is only a matter of time. The green-gold surfaces are lustrous and only moderately bagmarked. (#8985)

Rare 1878-CC Twenty, AU53



3819 1878-CC AU53 NGC. As the Carson City Mint in 1878 turned its focus toward the nascent Morgan silver dollar, double eagle mintage plummeted from more than 40,000 coins the year before to 13,180 pieces. The 1878-CC twenty is among the rarest Carson City issues. This specimen offers still-lustrous surfaces that are only lightly abraded for the grade, with comely yellow-gold coloration. Census: 35 in 53, 74 finer (3/08). (#8986)

AU53 Details 1878-CC Twenty



3820 1878-CC—Scratched—ANACS. AU53 Details. Per Douglas Winter, "the great majority of 1878-CC double eagles show a long, thin vertical die scratch on the neck of Liberty. This should not be mistaken for damage." ANACS appears to have done exactly that, although a few marks unworthy of a "Scratched" designation are present, such as a pinscratch through stars 7 and 8, and a slender mark on the forehead. A slightly bright piece with ample luster and moderate wear on the portrait. (#8986)

3821 1880 AU58 PCGS. Boldly impressed with distinctly reflective honey-gold fields. Lightly abraded overall with just a touch of friction on the central devices. Population: 29 in 58, 19 finer (2/08). (#8992)

Interesting 1880-S Double Eagle, MS61



- 3822 **1880-S MS61 NGC.** Excellent detail on the central devices with strong, mildly reflective luster in the yellow-gold fields. Despite numerous light to moderate abrasions that give the obverse a choppy appearance, this S-mint twenty remains fundamentally appealing. NGC has graded just 50 finer pieces (3/08). (#8993)

AU58 Details 1882-CC Twenty



- 3823 **1882-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** Upon first glance, this appears to be a pleasing Carson City type coin with substantial luster and only minor wear within the curls. Closer inspection yields light obverse hairlines, but the reverse is unimpaired aside from a trace of aqua residue near the F in OF. (#8997)
- 3824 **1883-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Although slightly glossy, this Carson City double eagle displays a generous amount of luster, particularly on the reverse. A moderate mark or two in Liberty's hair, but generally smooth for the XF grade. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#8999)
- 3825 **1883-CC AU50 NGC.** A generous mintage for the Carson City Mint, at nearly 60,000 coins, make this double eagle issue available in AU, but still rare in Choice Mint State. This piece shows some luster remaining on the orange-gold surfaces, with few abrasions for the grade and some smoke-gray toning over the high points. (#8999)
- 3826 **1883-CC AU50 NGC.** Much more lustrous than the typical AU50 example, this piece shows well impressed design elements and a mixture of green-gold and rose coloration. Only faintly worn on the highpoints, with numerous small to moderate abrasions on each side. (#8999)

Near-Mint 1883-CC Double Eagle



- 3827 **1883-CC AU58 NGC.** The 1883 Carson City mintage of less than 60,000 pieces compares favorably with the nearly 1.2 million pieces coined at San Francisco that year. This example has pleasing luster and lacks obtrusive marks. The reverse is particularly impressive, and on its own may merit a finer grade. (#8999)

- 3828 **1883-S MS62 NGC.** Both sides of this flashy S-mint double eagle show obvious reflectivity in the yellow-gold fields, though the piece did not receive a Prooflike designation from NGC. Decisively struck with whispers of frost on the lightly marked portrait. A significant abrasion appears to the left of star 13 on the obverse. (#9000)

- 3829 **1883-S MS62 PCGS.** Tall S, scarcer than the usual Small Squat S mintmark. A flashy canary-gold double eagle that has a pleasing strike and no obtrusive marks. A faint grease strike, as made, is noted beneath the right (facing) wing. (#9000)

- 3830 **1883-S MS62 PCGS.** Tall S, the scarcer of the two mintmark sizes for the issue. Flashy luster, a good strike, and relatively unblemished fields confirm the above-average quality of this Type Three twenty. (#9000)

- 3831 **1883-S MS62 PCGS.** A powerful strike imparts virtual completeness to the design elements. Peach-gold patina graces somewhat prooflike surfaces, which show mostly on the reverse. A few minute marks help define the grade. (#9000)

- 3832 **1884-CC VF35 NGC.** Subtle peripheral luster enlivens each side of this attractive Choice VF CC-mint double eagle. Pleasingly detailed with few marks on the generally smooth honey-gold surfaces. (#9001)

- 3833 **1884-CC AU55 NGC. Ex: Dr. Anderson Nevada Collection.** This olive-gold Carson City twenty offers substantial luster and is evenly struck. Attractive for the grade despite moderate contact near the cheekbone. (#9001)

Well Defined 1884-CC Double Eagle, AU58



- 3834 **1884-CC AU58 PCGS.** This near-Mint Carson City representative retains a considerable amount of luster on its honey-gold surfaces tinted with hints of tan. An exacting strike imparts strong definition to the design elements, including Liberty's hair, the star centers, and the eagle's plumage. A few minor marks are not disturbing. (#9001)

Desirable Mint State 1884-CC Twenty



- 3835 **1884-CC MS60 NGC.** The 1884-CC is one of the more available Carson City double eagle issues, and it has been popular with collectors for decades. The example offered here is strictly Mint State, with no rub or interruption of the powerful, slightly satiny luster. The obverse shows myriad light, scattered marks on and around the boldly impressed portrait, while the reverse is less abraded overall but has a moderate flaw across the vertical stripes of the shield. Slight alloy appears at the margins of the otherwise yellow-orange surfaces. (#9001)

- 3836 **1884-S MS62 PCGS.** The peach-gold fields exhibit mild reflectivity, although cartwheel luster is also present. This boldly struck double eagle lacks oppressive marks, and has superior eye appeal for its designated grade. (#9002)

- 3837 1884-S MS62 PCGS.** Vibrant yellow-orange surfaces with decisively struck central devices. More appealing than the grade might suggest, though wispy flaws preclude a Select designation. (#9002)
- 3838 1885-S MS62 PCGS.** Vibrant luster and a good strike combine with khaki-gold toning for an attractive and original appearance. Available for a relatively small premium above its gold content, unlike the next finer grade. (#9005)
- 3839 1885-S MS62 PCGS.** An attentive strike results in strong definition on the design elements, and soft luster issues from apricot-gold and mint-green surfaces. Scattered marks are visible on each side, along with an alloy spot on the right reverse. (#9005)

Select Mint State 1888-S Double Eagle



- 3840 1888-S MS63 PCGS.** Boldly struck with an appealing mixture of peach and mint-green coloration across the satiny surfaces. A few scattered abrasions and scuff marks seem consistent with the Select Uncirculated grade assessment by PCGS. Although not rare, this issue is harder to find in Mint State than most of the other dates in the 1890s and 1900s. (#9009)

Bold 1888-S Twenty, MS63



- 3841 1888-S MS63 PCGS.** A bold striking with a touch of reflectivity on the obverse and a more satiny reverse. Milling marks on Liberty's cheek and neck are the most obvious signs of contact. The 1888-S is among several S-mint Type Three Libertys that appear both popular and at the same time still somewhat underrated. (#9009)
- 3842 1889-CC VF20 NGC.** Despite moderate, even wear, the deep yellow-orange and honey-gold fields show occasional remnants of luster. A number of fine marks appear on the faintly granular surfaces. A pleasing mid-grade Carson City double eagle. (#9011)
- 3843 1890 MS62 PCGS.** Excellent detail for this Philadelphia issue with subtly lustrous yellow-orange fields. Light haze overall with a number of scattered abrasions that preclude Select status. PCGS has certified 31 finer pieces (3/08). (#9013)
- 3844 1890-CC—Obverse Damage—NCS. Unc. Details.** This lustrous double eagle appears at first glance to grade MS62 or MS63, but a relatively deep mark is present on the left border of the cheek. PLURIBUS and TWENTY are minutely die doubled, as usual for this popular Carson City issue. (#9014)
- 3845 1890-CC—Obverse Repaired—NCS. Unc. Details.** The lower right obverse field has been smoothed, visible to the unaided eye only as a break in luster and a slight change in color and elevation. The usual reverse die with minor die doubling on several legends. (#9014)

Pleasing Select 1891-S Twenty Dollar



- 3846 1891-S MS63 PCGS.** Medium S. The reverse is lightly die doubled across E PLURIBUS UNUM, the arrows, and TWENTY. A lustrous yellow-gold representative with refreshingly few abrasions. Crisply struck, and highly attractive. MS63 is perhaps the optimum grade for balancing cost and quality. (#9018)

Sharp and Elusive 1891-S Double Eagle, MS64



- 3847 1891-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1891-S is a relatively obtainable S-mint double eagle, but MS63 is the upper end of availability without paying a huge premium. The issue is highly elusive in MS64, and the major services have certified only two Gems, both at NGC (3/08). This sharply struck example is tied for the finest graded at PCGS, with bright, sparkling green-gold mint luster. The surfaces are only lightly abraded for the grade, with a pleasing overall appearance. (#9018)
- 3848 1892—Edge Repaired, Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** Only 4,430 pieces were struck, excluding proofs. Careful rotation reveals patches of hairlines, particularly on the reverse. The obverse rim is repaired near 3 o'clock. Luster dominates the reverse and covers the obverse stars and hair. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#9019)

Lovely Near-Mint 1892-CC Twenty



- 3849 1892-CC AU58 NGC.** This Carson City issue is unusual in that it has a higher mintage than its Philadelphia counterpart. Still, survivors remain challenging, particularly in AU and better grades. This attractive near-Mint piece offers excellent definition and carefully preserved surfaces with just a hint of friction on the uppermost design elements. Light haze has settled over the yellow-gold fields, suggestive of long-term storage. (#9020)
- 3850 1893-S MS62 PCGS.** A shining and solidly struck piece that shows subtle mint-green accents that stand out against predominantly orange-gold fields. Light to moderate abrasions are present on each side, and the surfaces show slight haze. (#9024)

- 3851 1893-S MS62 PCGS.** Rich orange-gold patina resides on the lustrous surfaces of this sharply struck S-mint representative. We note a few minute contact marks. (#9024)
- 3852 1894 MS61 PCGS.** Solidly struck with soft, satiny luster, a typical state for this Philadelphia issue. Though the fields and devices show numerous fine abrasions, the overall eye appeal is pleasing. (#9025)
- 3853 1894 MS63 PCGS.** Lovely honey-gold and rose toning is highlighted on each side by intense, shimmering mint frost. All design motifs are crisply defined, except at the center obverse. Small, scattered marks seem typical for the grade. (#9025)
- 3854 1894-S MS63 NGC.** A lustrous sun-gold Type Three twenty that has generally clean fields and an even strike. The face and the right portion of the motto are moderately abraded. (#9026)
- 3855 1895 MS62 PCGS.** Crisply struck with elements of green-gold that visit the otherwise yellow-gold surfaces. Lovely luster and noteworthy eye appeal despite a number of light, scattered abrasions. (#9027)
- 3856 1895 MS63 PCGS.** Flashy cartwheel luster emboldens both sides of this nice Select piece. The orange-gold fields are somewhat prooflike, and save for a couple of ticks on Liberty's cheek that account for the grade, there are few relevant abrasions noted, even under a loupe. (#9027)
- 3857 1895 MS64 PCGS.** This is an attractive near-Gem with original green-gold toning and unencumbered luster. Minor grazes on the cheek and fields are appropriate for the grade. This is another condition rarity, collectible at this grade level but nearly unobtainable at the Gem grade level. PCGS has only certified two finer examples (2/08). (#9027)
- 3858 1895 MS64 PCGS.** Unblemished fields and dazzling luster affirm the quality of this sharply struck example. Thorough evaluation beneath a loupe finds a few faded marks on the cheek. As of (3/08), PCGS has only certified two pieces finer. (#9027)
- 3859 1895-S MS63 NGC.** Pleasingly detailed with elements of orange that invigorate the shining yellow-gold surfaces. Slightly hazy with a number of faint abrasions that account for the grade. (#9028)

Scarce Near-Gem 1896 Double Eagle, Repunched Date



- 3860 1896 MS64 PCGS.** The peak of the 6 is repunched, and the 8 is lightly repunched within the upper loop. This lustrous representative has khaki-gold fields and yellow-gold centers. The strike is sharp, and there are no individually noticeable marks. PCGS has certified just two pieces finer (2/08). (#9029)

Choice 1896-S Type Three Twenty



- 3861 1896-S MS64 PCGS.** Lime and apricot shades endow this lustrous and carefully preserved Choice Liberty twenty. The 1896-S is readily acquired in MS61 through MS63, but due to indifferent storage, near-Gems are very scarce. PCGS and NGC have each certified only two examples in higher grades (3/08). (#9030)
- 3862 1897 MS64 PCGS.** Boldly impressed for this Philadelphia issue with delightful, satiny luster. The yellow-gold surfaces show occasional peach inflections in the fields. PCGS has graded only one finer example (2/08). (#9031)

Scarce 1897-S Twenty Dollar MS64



- 3863 1897-S MS64 NGC.** Well struck throughout, with an intense cartwheel sheen across both sides, and deep rose-gold toning that increases the coin's eye appeal. A few minor abrasions are noted on Liberty's face and in the obverse fields. NGC and PCGS combined have certified just 24 pieces finer (3/08). (#9032)

Popular Choice 1897-S Double Eagle



- 3864 1897-S MS64 PCGS.** The borders are olive-tinted, while the remainder of this lustrous near-Gem is pumpkin-gold. This color combination is characteristic of original gold coins from this era. The obverse has a few small rose-tan alloy spots. Just six examples have received finer grades from PCGS (3/08). (#9032)

Lustrous 1897-S Double Eagle MS64



3865 1897-S MS64 PCGS. This olive-gold representative features vibrant luster and an exacting strike. The fields provide a smooth and original appearance. Marks are generally limited to the M in UNUM and glancing contact on the portrait. PCGS has holdered only six examples finer (3/08). (#9032)

3866 1899 MS63 PCGS. Generally smooth fields are the most prominent characteristic of this Select twenty, with wheat-gold coloration, a bold strike, and good overall eye appeal. (#9035)

Flashy MS62 Prooflike 1899 Twenty Dollar



3867 1899 MS62 Prooflike NGC. Years ago Prooflike twenty dollar Liberties were occasionally encountered, but there was no real market for them. Today they are highly collectible and bring a significant premium for their beauty. This is a brightly mirrored example that has the expected number of small abrasions in the obverse fields, but the reverse is remarkably clean. Light, even reddish color. Census: 3 in 62, 2 finer (3/08). (#79035)

3868 1899-S MS63 PCGS. Boldly struck with strong, shining luster. The primarily sun-gold surfaces show faint elements of peach, orange, and green-gold near the margins. Minimally marked for the grade assigned. (#9036)

3869 1899-S MS63 PCGS. Sharply struck and shining, a remarkable Select representative of this late 19th century S-mint double eagle issue. Brassy butter-yellow surfaces lighten slightly near the centers. (#9036)

3870 1899-S MS63 PCGS. Boldly impressed with vivid butter-yellow surfaces. This strongly lustrous Select piece has light, scattered abrasions in the slightly satiny fields and on the portrait. (#9036)

Wonderful Choice 1899-S Double Eagle



3871 1899-S MS64 NGC. A popular issue, both as the last of the 1800s S-mint double eagles and as a challenge in better Mint State grades. While coins through MS63 are readily available on the open market, Choice coins are elusive, and anything finer is a rarity. This well-defined piece, strongly lustrous and satiny with deep orange-gold fields around small straw-gold centers, is carefully preserved and delightful. (#9036)

Needle-Sharp MS62 1902 Twenty



3872 1902 MS62 ANACS. A sharply struck example of this low-mintage 20th century Liberty double eagle issue, boldly impressed with fresh, vibrant luster that enlivens the yellow-gold surfaces. A single, small alloy streak is noted to the right of TRUST on the reverse. Though a number of light abrasions on the obverse preclude a finer designation, the reverse is pleasingly preserved for the grade assigned. *From The Chippewa Valley Collection.* (#9041)

Important Select 1902 Double Eagle



3873 1902 MS63 PCGS. Despite a mintage of just 31,140 pieces, the 1902 double eagle commands little premium over its more available counterparts in mid-range circulated grades. Mint State pieces, however, command attention, and in Select and better grades, the 1902 ranks as one of the two most challenging Liberty double eagles from the 20th century. This satiny yellow-orange piece, well-defined with a single, small alloy spot on Liberty's cheek, is attractively preserved overall with only a few errant abrasions that preclude an even better designation. PCGS has graded only nine finer coins (3/08). (#9041)

3874 1902-S MS62 PCGS. This coin takes a two-toned approach to toning, with orange-gold centers and greenish-gold at the rims on each side. Bountiful luster bursts forth from each side. An attractive Type Three S-mint twenty. (#9042)

3875 1903 MS63 PCGS. A sharply struck and shining yellow-orange example of this 20th century issue, slightly hazy with only a few overt abrasions. The overall eye appeal is consistent with the grade assigned. (#9043)

3876 1903 MS64 PCGS. A solidly struck, strongly lustrous near-Gem example of this popular 20th century double eagle issue. This hazy yellow-gold piece has more luster grazes than actual marks, though an abrasion below the chin precludes a finer designation. (#9043)

3877 1904 MS64 Prooflike NGC. A flashy and alertly struck near-Gem. The eye appeal is exceptional, and the surfaces are unblemished aside from faint marks above the 0 in the date and beneath the LA in DOLLARS. Census: 38 in 64 Prooflike, 11 finer (2/08). (#79045)

Elusive 1905 Double Eagle MS62



3878 1905 MS62 NGC. Shimmering mint luster enlivens the surfaces of this Uncirculated example, highlighting the lovely rose-gold coloration across both sides. A mildly scuffy appearance on the obverse reduces the grade, but does not ruin the coin's visual appeal. This issue is rare and expensive at any level finer than MS62. (#9047)

Conditionally Elusive 1906 Twenty MS63



3879 1906 MS63 ICG. Glistening luster illuminates alluring honey-gold and mint-green toning on both sides. The design elements are typically well struck, with strong detailing of Liberty's hair curls and the eagle's talons and arrow fletchings. The cumulative number of obverse and reverse surface marks is consistent with the Select grade level, and none of the abrasions are severe. (#9049)

3880 1906-S MS63 NGC. The strike is crisp on this late-date S-mint Liberty twenty, and the yellow-gold fields offer undimmed luster. Attractive for the grade assigned, though wispy abrasions appear on the hazy surfaces. (#9051)

Impressive Choice 1906-S Twenty



3881 1906-S MS64 PCGS. Booming luster and exceptionally unblemished fields confirm the quality of this suitably struck near-Gem. Liberty's cheek has only faint and shallow grazes. Collectible at the MS64 level, but as of (2/08), PCGS and NGC combined have certified only seven examples finer. (#9051)

Lovely Near-Gem 1906-S Double Eagle



3882 1906-S MS64 NGC. Immensely lustrous, slightly satiny surfaces are primarily yellow-orange with occasional sun-gold inflections. The strike is crisp, and if not for a small abrasion on Liberty's chin, this piece could stake a claim to an even finer grade. As noted by Garrett and Guth (2006), "Although the 1906-S double eagle is reasonably available in average condition, choice examples become quite scarce." NGC has graded only four numerically finer pieces (3/08). (#9051)

Dazzling MS64 1906-S Twenty



3883 1906-S MS64 PCGS. Well struck with intense mint luster and lovely honey-gold and rose coloration. Both sides display a few minor, well-scattered abrasions. This is a scarce issue at the Choice Mint State level of preservation, and the combined efforts of PCGS and NGC have certified only seven pieces finer (3/08). (#9051)

3884 1907 MS64 PCGS. A potent butter-yellow near-Gem representative of this final-year issue, satiny on the obverse with swirling luster on the reverse. PCGS has graded just nine finer examples (2/08). (#9052)

Satiny MS64 1907-D Twenty



3885 1907-D MS64 PCGS. This is the final year of the Liberty Head type. Radiantly lustrous surfaces adorn this near-Gem, and pretty apricot-gold color has traces of light green. A solid strike is seen on the design elements on each side, and a few unobtrusive marks just barely preclude full Gem classification. (#9053)

Charming Choice 1907-S Twenty



- 3886** 1907-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. This lustrous final-year Liberty twenty has a few closely spaced concealed ticks within the hair, but the fields are refreshingly smooth. The reverse on its own may be worthy of a higher grade. PCGS has certified only two examples finer, both at the MS65 level (2/08). (#9054)

Alluring Near-Gem 1907-S Twenty Dollar



- 3887** 1907-S MS64 PCGS. The 7 in the date is repunched. Boldly struck with shimmering luster and lovely amber-gold and mint-green toning intermingled across both sides. A few slight reeding marks on the obverse prevent a finer grade assessment; the reverse is nearly blemish-free. This San Francisco Mint issue is rare at the MS65 level, and a mere two examples have been so graded by PCGS (3/08). (#9054)

Imposing 1907-S Twenty Dollar MS64



- 3888** 1907-S MS64 PCGS. This canary-gold near-Gem offers unencumbered luster and a good strike. The reverse is beautifully preserved, and the obverse has only a few delicate grazes on the cheek and left field. The San Francisco Mint struck only the old Liberty gold design in 1907. As of (3/08), PCGS has certified a mere two pieces finer. (#9054)

Elusive Choice 1907-S Twenty



- 3889** 1907-S MS64 PCGS. Cartwheel luster sweeps the apricot-gold fields and devices. The reverse is well preserved, and the obverse has only faint grazes on the cheek and left field. This suitably struck Choice double eagle is difficult to improve upon, since PCGS has encapsulated a mere two pieces finer (3/08). (#9054)

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES

Collectible 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim Twenty, VF Details



- 3890** 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details. A readily collectible representative of this famous double eagle issue, readily recognizable with impressive depth despite the moderate wear on the high points. This wear, combined with past cleaning and light, scattered marks on the yellow-gold surfaces, suggests that this coin was once kept as a pocket piece. (#9135)

Classic 1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS61



- 3891** 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS61 NGC. An aesthetically pleasing representative of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' masterpiece design, this apricot-gold High Relief twenty displays satiny surfaces and an acceptable strike. The fields are notably free of abrasions, especially considering the assigned grade. A minor rim tick at 4 o'clock on the obverse is noted only for the sake of full disclosure. (#9135)

MS62 Wire Rim MCMVII Twenty



- 3892 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS62 PCGS.** An impressive example of this world-famous numismatic delicacy. The radiant yellow-gold surfaces are surprisingly smooth, since marks are limited to a tick below the knee and moderate contact southeast of the olive branch. The strike is precise aside from the rays just above the sun, which are always softly brought up on this ephemeral type. (#9135)

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

- 3893 1907 Arabic Numerals MS63 NGC.** An attractive yellow-gold and straw-gold Select example of this first-year issue, well struck with light, scattered abrasions overall. No flaw is individually distracting. (#9141)
- 3894 1907 Arabic Numerals MS63 PCGS.** Bright luster issues from each side of this Select twenty dollar, and an attentive strike leaves strong definition on the design features, including the panes of the Capitol building. Peach-gold surfaces reveal a few small, grade-limiting marks, more so on the reverse. (#9141)
- 3895 1907 Arabic Numerals MS64 NGC.** Breen says of the issue that it was so named by collectors who had "manifestly never seen Arabic numerals." This mattelike, khaki-gold piece shows only light abrasions scattered here and there, with some minor strike bluntness on Liberty's head. Nonetheless attractive, and fairly well struck elsewhere. (#9141)
- 3896 1907 Arabic Numerals MS65 ICG.** Saint-Gaudens Century Set, #003 of 100, per the ICG insert. The reverse of the insert notes, "this set commemorates 100 years since the release of the Saint-Gaudens gold design." This lustrous representative is orange-gold with blushes of gunmetal-blue on the highpoints. Abrasions are few, and mostly limited to the field near Liberty's branch-bearing arm. (#9141)

Lovely Premium Gem 1907 Saint-Gaudens Arabic Numerals



- 3897 1907 Arabic Numerals MS66 PCGS.** Dynamic mint frost enlivens the surfaces of this first-year Premium Gem. Peach-gold, lime, and rose coloration is pleasingly intermingled across both sides. The double eagle design of Augustus Saint-Gaudens underwent several changes during its first year of production, finally reaching this lower relief version with Arabic numerals in the date. (#9141)

Premium Gem 1907 Arabic Numeral Twenty



- 3898 1907 Arabic Numerals MS66 PCGS.** Fortunately, as with most first-year issues, many Uncirculated examples of the 1907 Saint-Gaudens double eagles were saved by the general public and foreign banks. Locating a Gem example, therefore, is not a significant challenge. However, finding MS66 or better specimens will take more patience. The current piece displays unusually attractive surfaces, rich luster, and the typical strike found on these low relief issues. Variegated shades of apricot and platinum coloration are observed throughout. (#9141)

- 3899 1908 No Motto MS65 NGC.** A luminous and pleasing Gem representative of this popular No Motto type issue, well struck with subtly shaded gold-orange coloration. The surfaces show only a handful of shallow luster grazes. (#9142)
- 3900 1908 No Motto MS65 PCGS.** Long Rays Obverse. Original lime-green and canary-gold luster dominates this well preserved Gem. Well struck on the face and Capitol building, with only minor bluntness on the raised knee and the eagle's leg. (#9142)
- 3901 1908 No Motto MS66 PCGS. CAC.** A shining Premium Gem, primarily yellow-gold with subtle lavender and violet accents near the margins. Well-defined with top-notch eye appeal, an excellent type coin. PCGS has graded 51 finer examples (3/08). (#9142)
- 3902 1908-D No Motto MS64 PCGS.** A luminous gold-orange survivor from this lone D-mint No Motto issue, well struck with light, scattered marks across hazy surfaces. The devices are generally free of overt abrasions. (#9143)
- 3903 1908-D No Motto MS64 PCGS.** Long Rays Obverse. This satiny near-Gem is crisply struck, since the eagle's breast and legs have no indication of weakness. The reverse is surprisingly unabraded, while the obverse is smooth aside from minor contact to the lower left of the torch. (#9143)

Near-Gem 1908 With Motto Double Eagle



- 3904 1908 Motto MS64 PCGS.** A completely original survivor of the 1908 With Motto Saint-Gaudens double eagle issue. Stunning luster shimmers atop attractive surfaces on this well struck, apricot-gold example. PCGS has graded a mere 51 coins higher than the current piece, and the number at NGC is only 25 (3/08). (#9147)

Beautiful 1908 Motto Twenty MS64



3905 1908 Motto MS64 NGC. Although designated only as MS64, the surfaces of this better date twenty are unusually free from scuffs. A lustrous yellow-gold example that may be conservatively graded. The 1908 No Motto is a high mintage issue, but its Motto counterpart was struck in decidedly lesser quantity. (#9147)

3906 1908-D Motto MS64 PCGS. The happy combination of good production, a plentiful mintage figure, and high post-strike survival accounts for pieces such as this lovely near-Gem. Bounteous luster bursts forth from pretty orange-gold surfaces that show little in the way of distraction. A popular Saint-Gaudens issue, here represented by a high-end piece. (#9148)

Lovely 1908-D With Motto Twenty, MS65



3907 1908-D Motto MS65 PCGS. With only 25 examples graded higher at PCGS (3/08), the current 1908-D With Motto double eagle will attract much attention when it crosses the auction block. This conservatively graded Gem piece seems to call to a higher grade, with rich luster and fields that are pleasantly free of distractions. (#9148)

Bold, Lustrous 1908-D Motto Twenty, MS65



3908 1908-D Motto MS65 PCGS. Between the No Motto and With Motto double eagles, the Denver Mint struck just about 1 million pieces in 1908. Although the No Motto issue comprises two-thirds of the total, Mint State survivals are fairly comparable. This bold offers boldly lustrous orange-gold surfaces and a premium appeal. PCGS has certified only 25 coins at the next level. (#9148)

Colorful MS65 1908-D Motto Twenty



3909 1908-D Motto MS65 NGC. Exceptional color is one of the main draws for this early With Motto issue. Bright yellow-gold, red, and orange-gold colors are intermixed on each side. Sharply struck on each side. This is a highly collectible issue as it is the first year for the addition of the motto that was mandated by Congress in 1908. (#9148)

Low Mintage 1908-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty, AU53



3910 1908-S AU53 NGC. Considering the assigned grade, the current orange-gold 1908-S twenty is highly lustrous and pleasing to the eye. However, scattered abrasions—none of any consequence—and light rub on the high points do justify NGC's determination. Being a low mintage issue, the 1908-S is a welcome addition to most collections in any grade of AU or higher. Even the Smithsonian Institution coin is not Mint State. (#9149)

3911 1909 MS62 NGC. The yellow-gold surfaces have a somewhat frosty texture, and exhibit well struck design elements. A small alloy spot is located in the lower left obverse quadrant. A nice piece for an MS62. (#9150)

Select 1909/8 Double Eagle



3912 1909/8 MS63 PCGS. FS-301. A radiant canary-gold representative of this scarce (and obvious) overdate. The fields and devices have surprisingly few marks, although the upper left obverse rim has distributed abrasions. The 1909/8 was caused by the consecutive use of 1908 and 1909 working obverse hubs to produce a 1909 working obverse die. (#9151)

3913 1909-D AU58 PCGS. Warm sun-gold and yellow surfaces show strong luster despite a touch of friction on the central devices. Well struck with small, scattered marks and solid eye appeal. (#9152)

Low Mintage 1909-D Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS61



3914 1909-D MS61 PCGS. Full satiny luster gleams from the surfaces of this Mint State specimen. Light terra cotta and pale green coloration adorns each side. A handful of minor abrasions are noticeable on the obverse, restricting the grade. According to Garrett and Guth (2006): "This is the scarcest Denver issue and a very low-mintage date for this series." (#9152)

3915 1909-S MS64 PCGS. Strongly lustrous gold-orange surfaces show a hint of satin on this attractive near-Gem. The strike is pleasing, and if now for a few small flaws near the figure of Liberty, this piece could qualify for Gem status. (#9153)

3916 1909-S MS64 NGC. The smooth surfaces of this S-mint Saint-Gaudens twenty are primarily butter-yellow with occasional sun-gold and wheat elements. Well-defined and pleasing with only a few minor flaws that preclude a Gem designation. (#9153)

3917 1909-S MS64 PCGS. This softly lustrous and well struck yellow-gold near-Gem displays glints of orange at the margins. An attractive example of this early With Motto issue, one that had a generous mintage of more than 2.7 million pieces. (#9153)

3918 1909-S MS64 PCGS. An immensely lustrous coin that shows the light yellow-gold surfaces characteristic of this San Francisco issue. Pleasingly preserved for the grade with solid detail, a desirably type piece. (#9153)

3919 1909-S MS64 PCGS. The light yellow-gold shadings of the centers pale near the margins. Well-defined and strongly lustrous with only a few modest abrasions that preclude Gem status. (#9153)

3920 1909-S MS64 PCGS. Subtle peach and orange inflections give this attractive MS64 piece a deeper tone than the norm for this high-mintage issue. Solidly struck with lovely luster and undeniable eye appeal. (#9153)

3921 1909-S MS64 PCGS. Pale straw-gold surfaces offer powerful, swirling luster. A lovely, crisply struck Choice coin that shows only a few minor abrasions on and near Liberty's legs. (#9153)

3922 1909-S MS64 PCGS. Light yellow-gold fields contrast with slightly deeper devices on this enticing near-Gem. Strongly lustrous with only a few light, scattered marks that account for the grade. (#9153)

Breathtaking 1909-S Double Eagle, MS65



3923 1909-S MS65 PCGS. This Gem 1909-S twenty has the eye appeal of an even higher grade coin. Amazingly well preserved surfaces, blazing luster, and honey-gold coloration combine to make this a most memorable double eagle. As of (3/08), PCGS has graded only eight coins finer than the current offering. (#9153)

Gem 1909-S Double Eagle



3924 1909-S MS65 PCGS. Ex: Brahlin. Jay Brahlin is currently ranked #1 in the NGC Registry for the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. This is a lustrous and high-end Gem with rich honey-gold toning and a bold strike. The fields are remarkably smooth, and only a tick on Liberty's left (facing) leg denies an even finer grade. (#9153)

3925 1910 MS64 NGC. An attractive near-Gem, primarily yellow-gold with elements of wheat and straw near the margins. Impressively preserved for the grade with only a handful of light ticks. (#9154)

3926 1910 MS64 PCGS. Pale straw-gold surfaces offer vibrant luster, and the slightly deeper yellow-gold devices show pleasing detail. Attractive with only a few light, scattered marks that account for the grade. (#9154)

3927 1910-S MS64 PCGS. The satiny and subtly lustrous surfaces are generally free of overt abrasions. Hints of lavender and blue toning visit the otherwise butter-yellow fields. (#9156)

Choice 1911 Saint-Gaudens Twenty



3928 1911 MS64 PCGS. A lustrous green-gold near-Gem that possesses fewer marks than expected of the MS64 level. The strike is precise aside from nearly imperceptible dullness of detail on Liberty's knee and the eagle's breast. The 1911-dated double eagles were the last with 46 stars. The obverse hub was changed in 1912 when New Mexico and Arizona entered the Union. (#9157)

3929 1911-D/D RPM FS-501 MS64 PCGS. The mintmark is widely repunched on this lustrous and bright Choice Saint-Gaudens twenty. A few minor field grazes are irrelevant relative to the eye appeal. (#145010)

Top-Notch 1911-D/D Twenty, MS66



3930 1911-D/D RPM FS-501 MS66 PCGS. A gorgeous Premium Gem representative of this popular Saint-Gaudens repunched mintmark variety, well-defined with elegant, satiny luster that enlivens peach-gold and yellow-orange surfaces. Beautifully preserved and undeniably appealing. One of just two MS66 examples certified by PCGS as the FS-501 variant, with none finer (3/08). A numerically equivalent coin from the Morse Collection is listed as an important auction appearance by Garrett and Guth (2006). (#145010)

3931 1911-S MS64 PCGS. Luminous orange-gold surfaces show significant haze, a strong indicator of long-term storage outside its country of origin. Well struck overall, though the torch hand is a touch soft. (#9159)

Radiant Gem 1911-S Twenty



3932 1911-S MS65 PCGS. Radiant cartwheel luster is characteristic of both sides of this alluring Gem coin, although the obverse shows somewhat pebbly, mattelike texture while the reverse is a bit more brilliant. Both sides, however, display obvious appeal and few singular distractions. Only 22 pieces rank finer at PCGS (3/08). (#9159)

Bold MS65 1911-S Twenty



3933 1911-S MS65 PCGS. A nice Gem of this early-series, available mintmarked issue, with good luster radiating from the boldly struck apricot-gold surfaces. While the 1911-S can be found for a price in MS65, higher-grade pieces are much more elusive, by an order of magnitude according to the population reports. (#9159)

Lustrous 1912 Double Eagle, MS64



3934 1912 MS64 PCGS. This lustrous near-Gem displays honey-gold patina with hints of light green. A well executed strike leaves strong definition on the design features, including the Capitol dome and Liberty's fingers and toes. A few minor marks define the grade. Two additional stars were placed under the date on this issue, recognizing the addition of New Mexico and Arizona to the Union. (#9160)

Appealing Near-Gem 1912 Double Eagle



3935 1912 MS64 PCGS. A new type of Saint-Gaudens double eagle was created in 1912, when two stars representing Arizona and New Mexico were added to the obverse on the oak leaves below the date, making a total of 48. Variegated shades of peach-gold and mint-green enhance the eye appeal of this highly lustrous near-Gem. A few small contact marks are scattered over each side. (#9160)

Pleasing Choice 1912 Twenty



3936 1912 MS64 PCGS. After a combined production of more than 1.8 million double eagles across all mints in 1911, only Philadelphia struck the denomination in 1912, and the mintage was under 150,000 pieces. This is a lovely near-Gem example from that small issue, well struck with subtle alloy at the upper area of Liberty's gown. Yellow-orange overall with fresh luster and solid eye appeal. (#9160)

Interesting MS64 1912 Double Eagle



- 3937 **1912 MS64 PCGS.** The 1912 is part of a string of five low-mintage Philadelphia double eagle issues that began in 1911. This pleasing piece, primarily sun-gold with elements of peach at the upper obverse, is satiny and well-defined with few marks for the grade. Elusive any finer, with just 32 such pieces graded by PCGS (3/08). (#9160)

- 3938 **1913 MS62 PCGS.** Bright yellow-gold surfaces are tinted with light tan, and exhibit well struck design elements. Some minuscule marks are scattered about each side. (#9161)

- 3939 **1913 MS63 PCGS.** An original green-gold example of this lower mintage Saint-Gaudens issue. Lustrous and alertly struck with the expected scattered tiny marks. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#9161)

Enchanting MS64 1913 Double Eagle



- 3940 **1913 MS64 PCGS.** Garrett and Guth, writing in their *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins, 1795-1933* (2006), point out that the 1913 issue of Saint-Gaudens double eagles were struck "as the world teetered on the brink of war," which slowed the circulation of gold across international borders. Consequently, this date saw a limited mintage of 168,700 pieces. Well struck except for minor softness on Liberty's legs and torso, this conditionally scarce near-Gem displays excellent luster and lovely lime-gold and rose coloration. Some trivial marks are noted on the lower reverse field, beneath the eagle, and several tiny dark specks are likewise situated on the lower half of the reverse. The obverse is clean. (#9161)

- 3941 **1913-D MS64 PCGS.** Subtle green-gold shadings characterize this well struck Denver double eagle. Choice with only a handful of small flaws present on the figure of Liberty and in the nearby fields. (#9162)

- 3942 **1913-D MS64 PCGS.** The lively yellow-gold and wheat-gold surfaces of this near-Gem offer lovely luster beneath light haze. Well-defined overall with few marks and elegant eye appeal. (#9162)

- 3943 **1913-D MS64 PCGS.** The fields have lovely honey-gold color with lighter yellow on the devices. Both sides have a few tiny surface marks that are expected for the grade. Well struck throughout. (#9162)

Desirable MS62 1913-S Twenty



- 3944 **1913-S MS62 NGC.** This well-defined piece, yellow-gold with occasional lilac overtones, shows none of the copper spotting that often appears on survivors from this issue of just 34,000 pieces. The fields are pleasing for the grade assigned, though a single significant abrasion at Liberty's waist precludes Select status. (#9163)

Attractive 1913-S Twenty, MS63



- 3945 **1913-S MS63 PCGS.** The 1913-S at 34,000 coins has the second-lowest mintage among regular Saint-Gaudens issues, behind only the 1908-S rarity. Survival rates were healthy, however, unlike some of the later-series pieces, and today pieces are still available for a price up to Gem condition. This attractive MS63 specimen offers lustrous orange-gold surfaces that show only minuscule contact marks that limit a finer grade, but there are no singular abrasions and the eye appeal is high. (#9163)

Lustrous Near-Gem 1913-S Twenty Dollar Gold



- 3946 **1913-S MS64 PCGS.** Appealing straw-gold, rose, and sea-green coloration adorns the satiny surfaces of this near-Gem from the San Francisco Mint. Well struck with a few superficial luster grazes and small marks that prevent a higher grade. Despite the tiny mintage of 34,000 pieces MS64 examples are relatively available, for a price. Gems are rare and extremely expensive, however. (#9163)

Attractive 1913-S Double Eagle, MS64



- 3947 1913-S MS64 NGC.** Choice Mint State examples of this date represent the finest quality that remains at affordable levels, as Gem specimens are great condition rarities; NGC and PCGS have graded just 27 such coins between them (3/08). This shining yellow-gold piece is well struck and minimally marked with occasional orange accents near the margins. (#9163)

Captivating Choice 1913-S Twenty



- 3948 1913-S MS64 NGC.** Despite this issue's tiny mintage of 34,000 pieces, it is more available than that figure might suggest, since it was heavily repatriated following the repeal of the gold interdict in the mid-1970s. Vibrant sun-gold and orange surfaces offer strong luster, and this well-defined piece has solid visual appeal. Occasional whispers of haze grace the fields. NGC has graded a mere seven finer examples (3/08). (#9163)

High-End 1913-S Double Eagle, MS64



- 3949 1913-S MS64 NGC.** Lime-green and peach coloration is illuminated by radiant luster across both sides of this pretty near-Gem double eagle. Well struck with just a handful of individually noticeable marks on the obverse that prevent a Gem assessment. Somewhat available as a near-Gem, despite the microscopic mintage of 34,000 pieces, but extremely rare any finer. (#9163)

Well Struck 1914 Select Double Eagle



- 3950 1914 MS63 NGC.** Peach-gold surfaces display nice luster and hints of light tan. An exacting strike imparts good detail to the design elements. Some small marks, the most noticeable on Liberty's head, define the grade. A reddish-brown streak occurs on the left reverse. (#9164)

Low Mintage 1914 Twenty Dollar MS64



- 3951 1914 MS64 PCGS.** If the High Relief varieties are excluded, the 1914 is the lowest mintage Philadelphia issue of the series. Fortunately for today's collectors and hoarders, overseas banks apparently obtained a quantity of the emission, and those pieces have gradually made their way back across the Atlantic to America. This is a lustrous example with a clean reverse and a moderately abraded obverse. (#9164)

Alluring Near-Gem 1914 Saint-Gaudens Twenty



- 3952 1914 MS64 PCGS.** This alluring near-Gem displays soft, shimmering mint frost and elegant antique-gold and rose toning. A few superficial marks keep it from Gem status. This Philadelphia Mint issue was well produced, according to the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins 1795-1933*, unlike the 1913 pieces which were weakly produced. Survivors are still rare any finer than MS64, however. (#9164)

- 3953 1914-S MS65 PCGS.** Strong, pleasing luster is the prime attribute of this vibrant yellow-gold Gem. Well-defined for this S-mint issue with only a few inoffensive marks in the shining fields. (#9166)

Exemplary MS66 1914-S Double Eagle



3954 1914-S MS66 PCGS. Subtle apricot toning graces richly textured surfaces that lack the many contact marks or imperfections generally seen on larger coins like this. The strike is unusually bold. At almost 1.5 million pieces, the mintage of this issue was by no means small, but high-end survivors are rare. Neither PCGS nor NGC has graded any finer (3/08). (#9166)

3955 1915 MS62 PCGS. Dusky yellow-gold surfaces show faint haze and a few small spots of alloy. A well struck example of this lower-mintage Saint-Gaudens twenty dollar issue, lightly abraded on each side. (#9167)

3956 1915 MS63 PCGS. This shining piece is largely straw-gold with elements of yellow-gold near the centers and brassy luster. Well struck with a number of light, scattered marks and scrapes that account for the grade. (#9167)

Smooth Choice 1915 Double Eagle



3957 1915 MS64 NGC. This olive-green and yellow-gold example has unusually few abrasions for a double eagle struck for circulation. Only a minor obverse edge knock at 3:30 appears to limit the grade. The reverse rim has an unimportant mint-made lamination at 8:30. A lower mintage issue, as is the rule for the Philadelphia dates between 1911 and 1915. (#9167)

Fascinating Near-Gem 1915 Double Eagle



3958 1915 MS64 PCGS. The war in Europe halted most demand for double eagles from Philadelphia, and 1915's emission of 152,000 pieces would be the last from that Mint for five years. This satiny yellow-orange example is well struck with occasional hints of alloy in the fields. Minimally marked and attractive. PCGS has graded 31 finer pieces (3/08). (#9167)

3959 1915-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. Among the most popular and frequently seen S-mint Saints in Gem condition, and pretty coins when so found, too. This specimen boasts radiant cartwheel luster on both sides, with appealing orange-yellow surfaces. (#9168)

3960 1920 MS63 PCGS. Gold-tan patina dominates the lustrous surfaces of this Select twenty dollar, with rainbow accents on the right obverse and lower right reverse, making for an attractive palette. Sharply struck, with a few minute grade-defining marks. (#9170)

3961 1922 MS64 PCGS. This is a visually captivating near-Gem that shows a fully prooflike obverse and lovely rose-gold toning on both sides. The design elements are boldly rendered, and there are only a few grade-limiting abrasions noted, mostly on the upper obverse. (#9173)

3962 1922 MS65 PCGS. CAC. This shining Gem is primarily yellow-gold with subtle peach inflections near the rims. Well-defined with a delicate die crack through the letters of LIBERTY. PCGS has graded a mere seven finer pieces (3/08). (#9173)

3963 1922 MS65 PCGS. Pleasing luster radiates from peach-gold surfaces that are laced with mint-green, somewhat more so on the reverse. Exquisitely struck, including Liberty's face, fingers and toes, and the eagle's plumage. PCGS has seen only seven coins finer, as of (3/08). (#9173)

Scarce 1922-S Double Eagle MS62



3964 1922-S MS62 NGC. The 1922-S mintage was nearly double that of the 1922 Philadelphia issue. Yet, the P-mint is a common date, while the 1922-S is challenging, particularly above the MS64 level. Clearly, the 1922-S participated to a greater extent in the great Treasury melt that occurred after 1933. Satiny and sharply struck with good eye appeal for the grade. (#9174)

Lovely Choice 1922-S Double Eagle



3965 1922-S MS64 PCGS. Near-Gem is the finest grade 1922-S double eagle that most collectors can hope to own, as the issue becomes a major rarity at the MS65 level. Indeed, PCGS has seen only 12 Gems (3/08). Vibrant luster adorns the apricot-gold surfaces of this gorgeous MS64 example, and an above-average strike yields sharp design elements. Minimally marked for the grade and a visual delight. (#9174)

Bold Premium Gem 1923-D Twenty



3966 1923-D MS66 PCGS. Ample, shimmering luster thickly envelops both sides of this extremely clean and attractive Denver issue, which is simultaneously one of the most common and best-produced issues in the entire Saint-Gaudens series. The color is light, with subtle undertones of pastel blue and gold. Certified in a green-label holder. (#9176)

3967 1924 MS65 PCGS. The elegant yellow-orange of the fields pales slightly on the boldly impressed central devices. A stately Gem representative of this ever-popular double eagle type issue. (#9177)

Captivating MS61 1924-S Twenty



3968 1924-S MS61 PCGS. An unworn representative of this S-mint issue with a famously low survival rate. The strike is solid overall, if a trifle soft on Liberty's torch hand, and the yellow-gold surfaces offer subtle, pleasing luster. Though a number of light to moderate marks affect each side, this coin has better eye appeal than the MS61 designation might suggest. (#9179)

3969 1925 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Duckor. Vibrant luster and intense copper-orange and mint-green coloration are hallmarks of this remarkable Premium Gem. Just two or three trivial marks are noted on each side, preventing an even loftier grade. Not a rare date at this level, but this is an exceptional example. (#9180)

3970 1925-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details. At one time a fabled rarity, but now somewhat more available due to importations from overseas. This piece shows unnaturally bright surfaces for the amount of wear present. There are few individually relevant abrasions noted, however. (#9182)

Scarce Choice 1926-S Twenty



3971 1926-S MS64 PCGS. A well struck and untampered example of this scarcer Saint-Gaudens issue. The surfaces are lustrous and show apricot centers with lime-green accents around the margins. Interesting clash marks are present beneath the eagle, but actual abrasions are few, and limited mostly to Liberty's forehead. (#9185)

3972 1927 MS66 NGC. CAC. An uncommonly attractive Premium Gem representative of this popular type issue, primarily sun-gold with hints of lavender at the right obverse margin. Largely unavailable any finer, with just 42 Superb Gems graded by NGC (2/08). (#9186)

3973 1927 MS66 ICG. Rich apricot-gold patina graces the lustrous surfaces of this Premium Gem double eagle. Minimally abraded and well struck. (#9186)

3974 1927 MS66 NGC. Well-defined with vibrant luster and impressive eye appeal. This attractive type coin has deep yellow-orange peripheral elements with paler straw-gold at the centers. (#9186)

TERRITORIAL GOLD

AU A. Bechtler Gold Dollar 27 G., 21 C., Plain Edge, K-24



3975 (1842-52) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge AU50 PCGS. K-24, R.3. A collectible Bechtler variety from the final years of the family's private gold coinage. This bright representative is glossy orange-gold and wavy with a faint lamination on the central reverse. Listed on page 346 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10040)

Lustrous MS62 A. Bechtler Gold Dollar Kagin-24, 27 G., 21 C., Plain Edge



3976 (1842-52) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge MS62 NGC. K-24, R.3. Orange and lime-green endow this lustrous and unabraded pioneer gold type coin. A slight wave near 27 G is as produced. A late die state with several slender cracks from BECHTLER and a few freckles of mint-made die rust on each side. Listed on page 346 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Census: 32 in 62, 6 finer (2/08). (#10040)

**AU55 Details A. Bechtler Five
134 G, 21 Carats, K-27**



- 3977 (1842-52) A. Bechtler Five Dollar, 134G. 21C.—Rims Filed, Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. K-27, Low R.5. A wavy and moderately bright representative that has wispy hairlines and distributed rim filing. The die line between the IN in CAROLINA is diagnostic to the variety. Listed on page 350 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10046)

XF Details 1852 Assay Office Ten, K-12a



- 3978 1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar—Ex-Jewelry—ANACS. XF40 Details. K-12a, R.5. The denticles or “beads” are re-engraved throughout, and peripheral tooling on the reverse suggests removed mounts. A glossy example with some obverse marks on the right field and near 12 o'clock. Listed on page 355 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10001)

Bold AU Details 1852 Assay Office Ten



- 3979 1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. K-12a, R.5. The usual Assay Office ten variety. This splendidly detailed pioneer gold coin displays substantial luster. A bit bright from a cleaning, and faded marks are present beneath the fineness declaration. Listed on page 355 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10001)

Lustrous Mint State 1853 Assay Office Twenty, K-2



- 3980 1853 Assay Office Twenty Dollar, 900 Thous. MS60 NGC. K-2, R.2. This reddish-orange specimen shows quite a few abrasions and scrapes, characteristic of even Mint State specimens, but there is no trace of rub visible, with fully lustrous surfaces throughout. The K-2 is among the most available of the various Gold Rush Territorials, and as such it is a popular choice for many collectors. Listed on page 356 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10013)

XF45 Details 1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty



- 3981 1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details. Short Arrows, O of CO in hair. K-3b, R.5. Luster glints from protected areas. The reverse has a pair of minor rim dings at 8 o'clock. Hairlined and slightly bright, but a bold example of this very scarce variety. Listed on page 359 of the 2007 *Guide Book*. (#10225)

Charming AU 1849 Moffat & Co. Five, K-4a



- 3982 1849 Moffat & Co. Five Dollar AU50 PCGS. K-4a, R.4. Nicely struck for a private gold coin, and the green-gold surfaces are smooth for the grade and type. Luster glows from design recesses. Expect to pay a premium for the present piece. From late dies with a break atop the D in GOLD. Listed on page 352 of the 2009 *Guide Book*. Population: 13 in 50, 32 finer (3/08). (#10240)

**Interesting and Rare 1852 Moffat Ten Dollar, K-8, VF30
From the S.S. Central America**



- 3983 1852 Moffat & Co. Ten Dollar VF30 PCGS.** Ex: S.S. *Central America*. SSCA 7189. Close Date, a.k.a. Narrow Date, K-8, R.6. A greenish-gold obverse with some tinges of deeper orange-gold on the reverse, with a typically weak strike for the issue appearing as more wear than is actually present. Still faintly lustrous despite its trip to the bottom of the ocean and back. Comes with presentation book, box, and COA. An interesting Territorial, clearly with a long history. Listed on page 354 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10252)

**Choice VF 1852 Moffat & Co. Ten
Wide Date Variety, K-9**



- 3984 1852 Moffat & Co. Wide Date Ten Dollar VF35 NGC.** K-9, R.6. Incorrectly designated as "Close Date" (which would be K-8) on the NGC insert. Moffat & Co. operated the U.S. Assay Office, but that facility was unable to issue denominations of less than fifty dollars until later in 1852. Moffat & Co. met the demand for a ten dollar gold coin by striking it under their own name, which was legal prior to 1864. A typical strike affects the sharpness, but this green-gold example retains glimpses of mint luster. Distributed small marks are as expected given moderate circulation. Listed on page 354 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10254)

S.S.C.A. RELIC GOLD MEDALS

- 3985 SSCA Relic Gold Medal "1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty" Gem Proof PR65 PCGS.** Struck on August 22, 2001, one of 126 proofs struck that day. As made with flashy fields and dramatic cameo contrast. Accompanied by a peach presentation box, a velvet-lined glass frame, a screwdriver, a brochure entitled "The King of Territorial Gold Coins," and a certificate of authenticity.
- 3986 1855 SSCA Relic Gold Medal "1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty" Gem Proof PCGS.** Struck August 26, 2001. An gleaming and sharply struck example of this SSCA replica issue, which incorporates gold recovered from the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*. On the reverse, tiny reed marks are noted below the right end of the ribbon.
- 3987 1855 SSCA Relic Gold Medal "1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty" Gem Proof PCGS.** Struck August 27, 2001. Boldly contrasted as always with strongly frosted devices and fathomless mirrors. A handful of small, hazy areas dot the left obverse field, but these are minor in context. A desirable representative of this S.S. *Central America* commemorative restrike issue.

- 3988 1855 SSCA Relic Gold Medal "1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty" Gem Proof PCGS.** Struck September 7, 2001. A shining and impressive representative of this California Historical Society commemorative restrike, which honors the legacy of the S.S. *Central America*. Impressively contrasted with only a few hints of milky haze on the obverse.
- 3989 SSCA Relic Gold Medal "1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty" Gem Proof PCGS.** Struck on September 8, 2001, one of 101 proofs struck with that date. A few tiny reed marks above the FI in FIFTY, but otherwise flawless. The cameo contrast is outstanding. A certificate of authenticity and a glass-enclosed frame accompany the lot.
- 3990 SSCA Relic Gold Medal "1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty" Gem Proof PCGS.** Struck on September 8, 2001. 101 proofs were struck with this date. Flashy and immaculate, although the PCGS holder has faint scuffs. Accompanying the lot is a gold-colored box from the California Historical Society, a brochure, a certificate of authenticity, a screwdriver, a glass frame with a peripheral crack, and an S.S.C.A. special edition of the 2002 *Guide Book*. (Total: 2 items)
- 3991 1855 SSCA Relic Gold Medal "1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty" Gem Proof PCGS.** Struck September 10, 2001. Powerful contrast between richly frosted devices and gleaming mirrors. A weighty example of this new-millennium S.S. *Central America* commemorative restrike that shows a single spot of haze to the right of star 3.

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

- 3992 Undated Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-207, High R.5, MS63 PCGS.** A satiny olive-gold Period One quarter that has smooth fields and an original appearance. An inconspicuous mint-made strike-through affects the ear and the hair directly below. Population: 8 in 63, 5 finer (3/08). (#10392)

Choice 1855 Liberty Round Quarter, BG-226A, MS64



- 3993 1855 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-226A, R.5, MS64 PCGS.** (Now) incorrectly listed as BG-227 on the circa-1995 green label holder. BG-226A was carved out of BG-227 in the 2003 second edition of Breen-Gillio, since the number of pearls on the coronet differ due to an engraver touch-up on the obverse die. Well struck, smooth, and satiny with a small mint-made strike-through on the cheek. (#10417)

Scarce Peacock Reverse Round Fifty Cent, BG-302, MS62



3994 1853 Peacock Reverse 50 Cents, BG-302, Low R.4, MS62 PCGS. Nicely produced and attractively conserved, this sea-green example is free of post-striking marks. The central devices show slight blushes of lilac color. Small bits of die rust dot the obverse and reverse fields. The reverse is struck nearly 180 degrees in opposition to the obverse. (#10422)

3995 1856 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-311, Low R.4, MS63 Prooflike NGC. This pumpkin-gold Select octagonal half is suitably struck and lacks consequential marks. The fields offer pleasing reflectivity. Census: 3 in 63 Prooflike, 0 finer (3/08). (#710436)

Pleasing BG-408 1853 Round Half MS62



3996 1853 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-408, R.6, MS62 PCGS. This rare Period One variety imitates the Federal gold dollar, but bears the initials D.N. below the bust. The "D" was engraver M. Deriberpie, and the "N" was jeweler Antoine Louis Nouizillet, both of San Francisco. This pleasing olive-gold example is evenly struck and lacks grade-limiting marks. (#10444)

3997 1854 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-425, Low R.7, AU58 PCGS. A remarkably patinated example of this highly elusive variety, primarily gold-orange on the portrait with plum-inflected fields. Well struck with just a touch of friction on the highest elements of the design. Population: 3 in 58, 5 finer (3/08). (#10461)

3998 1853 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-429, Low R.4, AU55 PCGS. An attractive piece with moderate wear and some noticeable hairlines on each side. Purple-rose toning adorns the obverse and reverse fields. (#10465)

Lustrous 1854 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-436, MS61



3999 1854 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-436, R.6, MS61 NGC. Die State II with "period" after date. The die crack beneath the chin is unrecorded in Breen-Gillio. A rare variety that emulates the eagle and shield motif from the Humbert fifty. Lustrous and evenly struck with medium peach toning. The rims are raised on portions of both sides, particularly on the obverse. (#10472)

Satiny 1853 Octagonal Dollar, BG-518, MS64



4000 1853 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-518, R.5, MS64 PCGS. This fractional gold dollar shows large stars on the obverse and the 3 in the date relatively low compared to 185 on the reverse. This example displays satiny green-gold surfaces that are free of abrasions. Slightly wavy, as made, with several die cracks noted on the reverse and one on the lower left obverse from the tip of Liberty's bust to the rim. Population: 3 in 64, 0 finer (3/08). (#10495)

4001 1853 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-519, Low R.4, AU58 PCGS. This Deriberpie gold dollar perhaps spent an afternoon in the pocket of a gold rush merchant or miner before it was permanently set aside. The satiny surfaces have medium rose-apricot toning and lack noticeable marks. (#10496)

4002 1853 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-519, Low R.4, MS62 PCGS. A gleaming yellow-gold representative of this octagonal fractional issue, well-defined with a measure of reflectivity. Faint, scattered marks in the fields and on the devices preclude a Select or better grade. Population: 24 in 62, 11 finer (2/08). (#10496)

Rare 1853 Octagonal Gold Dollar, BG-525, MS63



4003 1853 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-525, High R.6, MS63 NGC. This rare Period One octagonal dollar variety is many times scarcer than the usually encountered Deriberpie marriage, BG-519. The close 53 in the date and the star near the bust tip are diagnostic. Well struck and carefully preserved. Slightly wavy, as made. Presently the only BG-525 certified by NGC (3/08). (#10502)

4004 1853 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-530, R.2, AU55 NGC. Honey-tinged luster clings to portions of this briefly circulated but boldly defined Period One gold dollar. The N initial on the lower reverse represents the maker, Nouizillet. (#10507)

4005 1870 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-713, R.4, MS65 NGC. This unabraded and satiny tan-gold example is well struck for this lapped variety. A few specks of russet patina are present on the upper right reverse, and the portrait has a couple of minute aqua flecks. Census: 3 in 65, 3 finer (3/08). (#10540)

4006 1873 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-728, R.3, MS65 PCGS. A beautiful khaki-gold Gem that has only a trace of incompleteness at the centers. The obverse appears pristine, and the reverse is virtually immaculate. Population: 39 in 65, 24 finer (3/08). (#10555)

4007 1866 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-737, R.5, MS63 NGC. Strongly reflective, though its prooflike nature is not recognized on the holder. Well-defined and pleasing for this often-challenging issue. The single finest example graded by NGC among non-Prooflike pieces (2/08). (#10564)

- 4008 1876 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799D, R.6, MS64 PCGS.** A highly attractive example with glassy, prooflike fields and nicely preserved surfaces. Counterclockwise die rotation of approximately 135 degrees is noted. A few wispy pinscratches and slide marks are observed on the obverse. (#10630)
- 4009 1868 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799T, High R.5, MS64 PCGS.** A prominently mirrored sun-gold near-Gem with a precise strike. Minute aqua residue accompanies protected areas. Struck from rotated dies. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 14 in 64, 4 finer (3/08). (#10646)
- 4010 1868 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-806, R.3, MS66 PCGS.** Impressively preserved and lustrous with a good strike and minor sinking (as made) of the central reverse. A late die state with heavy cracks across the upper obverse border. Population: 14 in 66, 0 finer (3/08). (#10667)

**Pleasing Near-Gem 1872
Washington Head Round Quarter, BG-818**



- 4011 1872 Washington Round 25 Cents, BG-818, Low R.4, MS64 PCGS.** A pleasing near-Gem example of this popular Washington Head variety, with a distraction-free greenish-gold obverse. The reverse shows more than the usual faintness through the fraction and the A's of DOLLAR and CAL., but there are few poststrike abrasions. Population: 31 in 64, 25 finer (3/08). (#10679)

1875 Liberty Round 25 Cent, BG-846, MS63



- 4012 1875 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-846, R.6, MS63 PCGS.** A couple of alternating brilliant and frosty areas on the reverse identify this as the **plate coin in the Breen-Gillio second edition**, as does the PCGS encapsulation! This piece shows the "dent-like ghosts on the obverse," as Breen-Gillio calls them, with considerable clash marks in evidence and some minor planchet flaws. Population: 2 in 63, 0 finer (3/08). (#10707)
- 4013 1880/76 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-885, R.3, MS65 PCGS.** A beautiful and deeply mirrored Gem with lime centers and peach-tinted borders. The unusual overdate contributes to this scarce issue's popular appeal. Population: 16 in 65, 1 finer (2/08). (#10746)
- 4014 1881 Indian Round 25 Cents, BG-887, R.3, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** Prominently mirrored with noticeable contrast between the portrait and the field. The slightly buckled surfaces are unabraded. Well brought up save for the denominator and the second L in DOLLAR. Census: 1 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (3/08). (#710748)

- 4015 1867 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-905, Low R.5, MS65 PCGS.** A dusky gold-orange example of this desirable octagonal half variety, well-preserved with a moderately reflective obverse and swirling luster on the reverse. Population: 8 in 65, 6 finer (2/08). (#10763)
- 4016 1870 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-909, R.6, MS63 NGC.** A rare Period Two variety with crudely engraved legends and motifs. This satiny apricot-gold octagonal half is void of detrimental marks. Census: 1 in 63, 0 finer (3/08). (#10767)
- 4017 1872 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-940, R.4, MS64 PCGS.** Well-defined with strong, pleasing luster and excellent preservation. The primarily yellow-gold surfaces show occasional tinges of green and orange on each side. Population: 24 in 64, 9 finer (2/08). (#10798)
- 4018 1874 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-944, R.5, MS65 ★ Prooflike NGC.** The Breen-Gillio reference (2003) credits Kenneth W. Lee, author of his own noted work on California fractional gold, with the discovery of this issue sometime between 1955 and 1970. This gleaming honey-gold Gem offers sharply reflective fields and pleasing detail, with only a touch of lessened reflectivity on the reverse opposite the portrait. (#710801)
- 4019 1875 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-946, R.4, MS65 PCGS.** This flashy yellow-gold octagonal piece offers powerful contrast on the obverse and a significant cameo effect on the reverse. Crisply struck and carefully preserved with impressive eye appeal. Population: 4 in 65, 1 finer (2/08). (#10804)
- 4020 1880 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-954, Low R.4, MS65 Prooflike NGC.** Low R.4. This amazing piece displays bright, glassy, essentially undisturbed surfaces with a pleasing pale-green cast. The design elements are close to being fully struck, with flatness on the obverse stars transferred from the dies. A great fractional gold Gem. (#710812)

Rare BG-958 1874 Indian Octagonal Half Dollar, MS66



- 4021 1874 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-958, High R.6, MS66 NGC.** A radiant and gorgeously preserved yellow-gold example of this rare California small denomination gold variety. Double-struck in the collar, and rotated a couple of degrees clockwise (relative to the obverse) between strikes. The effect of the double strike is particularly dramatic on the letters in DOLLAR. The dies were later polished to efface CAL, creating the BG-958A variety. Census: 1 in 66, 1 finer (3/08). (#10816)

1868 Indian Octagonal Half Dollar, BG-960A, MS64



- 4022 1868 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-960A, High R.6, MS64 PCGS.** CAL. is all but effaced on this late-die-state variant, one that was first discovered and published in the March 1884 *Coin Collector's Journal*. The leaf tip is free of the R in DOLLAR. This example shows brilliant greenish-gold surfaces with only tiny striations noted under a loupe. Population: 1 in 64, 1 finer (3/08). (#10829)

- 4023 1859 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1004, Low R.6, MS64 PCGS.** A green-gold representative of this challenging Period Two variety. Die lapping has weakened the AR in DOLLAR, but the strike is exemplary. Population: 4 in 64, 0 finer (3/08). (#10833)

- 4024 1867 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1007, High R.4, MS64 PCGS.** A radiant honey-gold near-Gem. Crisply struck and undisturbed aside from a few small laminations, as made. A great example of this very scarce issue. Population: 11 in 64, 9 finer (3/08). (#10836)

- 4025 1872 Indian Round 50 Cents, BG-1049, R.4—Reverse Struck Twice in Collar—MS63 PCGS.** The portrait of this deep yellow-orange fractional gold piece is well-defined with no rotation evident. On the reverse, the remnants of the initial strike appear rotated nearly 20 degrees counterclockwise. (#10878)

- 4026 1875 Indian Round 50 Cents, BG-1056, High R.4, MS64 PCGS.** Lovely peach-gold toning graces this prooflike near-Gem. The strike is precise, and the eye appeal is exceptional. Lightly buckled, as made. Population: 9 in 64, 3 finer (3/08). (#10885)

- 4027 1869 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1106, High R.4, MS61 NGC.** Die State I with a partial initial G beneath the portrait. The centers are soft, as always for the variety. Lightly hairlined with minor granularity near the N and final A in CALIFORNIA. Census: 4 in 61, 5 finer (2/08). (#10917)

- 4028 1875 Indian Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1127, R.4, MS63 Prooflike NGC.** This recently certified piece does not appear in NGC's *Census Report* as of (2/08), but it ranks as the second-finest Prooflike representative certified by that grading service. Strongly reflective, slightly hazy yellow-gold surfaces host solidly struck devices. (#710938)

- 4029 1876/5 Indian Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1129, R.4 AU55 PCGS.** A luminous honey-gold example of this large-diameter issue, well-defined with occasional glints of amber. Light but distinct wear is present on the portrait. IN an old green label holder. Population: 5 in 55, 77 finer (3/08). (#10940)

**Remarkable Prooflike Near-Gem
1876/5 Octagonal Dollar, BG-1129**



- 4030 1876/5 Indian Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1129, R.4 MS64 Prooflike NGC.** Deep olive toning adorns the prooflike surfaces of this remarkably well preserved example, and hints of apricot and lilac are seen near the borders. The design elements are very well produced for this type; and struck with 180 degree rotation between obverse and reverse. Only the faintest of marks are evident, making this seem like a conservatively graded near-Gem. Census: 5 in 64, 2 finer (3/08). (#10940)

**Notable 1871 BG-1204
Round Gold Dollar, MS64 Deep Prooflike**



- 4031 1871 BG-1204, High R.5, MS64 Deep Prooflike NGC. CAC.** One of the most impressive representatives of this rare and challenging issue, immensely reflective with glassy yellow-orange surfaces. Well-defined for the issue with only a hint of haze. This piece does not yet appear in the NGC *Census Report* (3/08), but it is in a higher grade with a better reflectivity designation than either of the two pieces listed there. (#710949)

**Flashy MS63 Prooflike 1872 Indian
Round Gold Dollar, BG-1207**



- 4032 1872 Indian Round 1 Dollar, BG-1207, R.4, MS63 Prooflike NGC.** The penultimate Period Two variety, from the same obverse die as the famous BG-1208 token variety. Sharply struck except for the 87 in the date. Minor marks near the final obverse star and the reverse center dot are appropriate for the grade. Struck with close to a medal turn. (#710952)

End of Auction